## American Volunteer. CARLISLE, PA.,

### Thursday Morning, Nov. 8, 1866. ANOTHER MARE'S NEST.

The Herald has discovered another mare's nest of huge proportions. Somebody has been revealing such outrageous copperhead enormities as have harrowed up its soul, frozen its young blood, and made "each particular hair (what little the establishment possesses) to stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine."-Just look at the following; it beats the South Middleton frauds out of all countenance:

We will now call attention to the little schem We will now call attention to the little scheme of the Democracy to vote the force at the Garrison. We are informed by the officers at the Post, that a few days before the election, between 150 and 200 certificates of assessment were taken to the Garrison for distribution among the soldiers. That these papers were scattered about the place broadcast. That they could be found lying around loose in the "Band Room," and that it was no uncommon thing to see a man with half a dozen of them in his possession at once. This is a specimen of the papers:

CERTIFICATE OF ASSESSMENT.—Levied and assessed, pursuant to the election laws of this

JOHN LEHN,
Assessor of North Middleton twp., Cumb. Co., Pa.,
N. B.—Persons assessed deliver this certificate
to Collector, and get receipt for tax paid; and
cultector to County Commissioners, on flual settlement of duplicate.

If the Herald was thus "informed by the officers at the Post" we have simply to say that the "officers of the Post" state what is not the fact. There were but thirty odd extra assessments for the entire township of North Middleton, and only twelve or fifteen of those were for soldiers at the Garrison. This we are prepared to prove. Will the Herald be kind enough to give us the names of the "offleers at the Post" from whom it received its information; or will the aforesaid "officers at the Post" be kind enough to make this same statement over their own signatures? They surely will not refuse to append their names to a statement which they have already made orally .-When they have done so, we will take great pleasure in showing them, from documentary evidence which cannot be disputed, that the charges they have made are not sustained by the facts. The Herald says it has been informed "by the officers at the Post." Are we to understand by this that all the officers at the Post join in making these charges of fraud against some of our best citizens ?-They are not the gentlemen we have taken them to be if they see proper to make such unjust and unfounded assertions, or authorize others to make them publicly for them. We trust there is some mistake in the Herald's statement as to the source of its information, and shall be unwilling to believe that "the officers of the Post" have made any such charges, unless they endorse by their silence the statement of the Herald; in which event we will propably have something more

to say upon the subject. Here is a "specimen brick" of the Herald's logic:

The Commandant of the Post issued an order "The Commandant of the Post issued an order in these words:
'No enlisted man will be permitted to leave this Carrison on Thesday the 3th instant, except those receiving special permission.
By order of the Commanding Officer,'
This simply excluded the recruits from leaving the Post without special permission—the parmanent party all having standing permits to come in at any time."

Now if our neighbor can prove to us that the members of the "permanent party" are not "enlisted men;" and if he can show that a special order such as this would not supercede a "standing permit," and was not considered to have superceded it by both officers and men; or if he can show that recruits can leave the Garrison at any time without "special permission," we will admit there may be some show of reason in what he says, but otherwise his attempted defense of this

order looks like the sheerest nonsense. The Herald then undertakes to give us a little law. It announces that "on the back of this paper (certificate of assessment) is endorsed "Oct. 9, 1866, Received the within tax. A. J. Welsh. Collector;" and argues that this is contrary to the law which provides that these certificates of assessment are to be delivered to the Collector and by him to the County Commissioners on settlement. A little knowledge of what the law does require might have saved the Herald from showing its ignorance. The act conferring the elective franchise upon soldiers. approved August 25th, 1864, provides as

follows:

"The said assessors shall in each and every case, of such assessed soldiers or officers, give a certificate of such assessment, to any citizen of the election district or precinct, who may demand the same; and upon the presentation thereof to the tax collector, or the treasurer of said county, it shall be the duty of such officer to receive such assessed tax, of, and from any person offering to pay the same, for the soldier or officer therein named, and to endorse upon such certificate arceign therefor, which said certificate and receipt shall be prima facic evidence" of the assessment and payment of his tax."

We have given specimens of the Her-

follows: ·

We have given specimens of the Herald's facts, its logic and its law-such facts, such logic and such law as will scarcely serve to bolster up any cause, so long as the people are gifted with a reasonable share of common sense.

TREASON OR MADNESS .- On the evening of the 25th, ult., in New York; Wendle Phillips opened the vials of his wrath again upon Johnson, Grant, the Constitution, and everybody in general who is not a member of the negro party. He called the Constitution of 1786 a swindle, notwithstanding that during threefourths of a century the country prospered under it, and nobody was aware of being swindled until Phillips was born, swaddled and pampered into some importance under its beneficent provisions. He wanted Grant set aside and Bulter installed; and he would have the Presidentimpeached and deposed, and, pending the trial, his office sequestered. If Phillips belonged to any other State than Massachusetts, or any other city than Boston, his residense would be in a mad house,

Hon William Wright, United States Senator for the State of New Jersey, died at Newark on Thursday morning, aged 75 years. He had held many public positions of honor and trust, and was twice elected to the United States Senate. His death is deeply deplored by the entire community. He was a Democrat in politics, and his death is therefore more to be regretted from the fact that the power of filling his place in the senate belongs to the present Radical Governor of New Jer-

A spread-eagle orator of New York State "wanted the wings of a bird that he might fly to every town and county. to every village and hamlet," but he wilted when a naughty boy in the crowd sang out :- "Dry up, you -- old fool; you'd get shot for a wild goose, before you any great amount of attention in Great ing their Governor, but lost one or two had flown a mile."

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Franklin Repository, "HORACE," known to be the acute and wary McClure himself, in his last letter gives his impressions of the next contest for United States Senator. After assuring his readers that Governor Geary will take no part in the contest "HORACE" arrives at this conclusion "that Governor Curtin has more than double the positive strength in the Legislature of any other man, is no longer a doubtful question, and that the active, vital Republican sentiment of the State is moving irresistibly for him, none but observers blinded by ambition can fail to see. Combinations cannot be made by the minority candidates, even if they were disposed. Cameron would prefer Stevens if he cannot succeed, and could transfer him two-thirds of his vote, while the remainder would go to Curtin. Stevens would prefer Forney to any of his other competitors, but most of his sup porters are avowed friends of Governor Curtin if they cannot succeed with their first choice. Grow would prefer Curtin next to himself, while his supporters would from choice divide between Cameron and Curtin, after leaving him. Grow's vote cannot at any stage exceed 10. Stevens might go to 20 on first ballot. Cameron's will never exceed 20, and no combinations can reduce Curtin's positive strength on first ballot, for a through fight, below 35. Stevens and Grow have made no personal effort in the contest."

### EQUALITY.

Nomination of a Negro in Boston FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—The Boston Journal, a Radical Disunion sheet, thus refers to the nomination of MITCHELL, a negro, for the Legislature:

Mr. Chas. L. Mitchell, a colored citizen, was nominated by the Republicans of Ward Six, last evening, as a candidate for a seat in the State Legislature. It is one of the practical results of the political creed which Massachusetts has been foremost in dvocating, and though it may strike some with surprise, it is certainly creditable to the district which made the nomination. Ward Six is the wealthiest Ward in the State; it embraces within its limits more literary culture and more liberally educated men than any other Representative district known of, and it is with perhaps the exception of a Ward in New Bedford, the only Ward in this State which has a large number of colored voters. The Ward is the home of John A. Andrew, and there seems to be a peculiar propriety that the first colored man elected as a Representative—as he undoubtedly will be—should come from a Ward which possesses such

narked characteristics. For our own part we heartily endorse the nomination. It shows the sincerity of the Republicans, and is a proof of their intention to carry out to the letter the political professions which they have been making. We believe that the color of the skin is not a badge of dishonor, and when the man should be eligible to office. The sagacity, and will do no discredit to the

The Herald accuses us of "at empting to injure the Officers at the Carlisle Barracks," and never seems to think of its own persistency in damning them with faint praise. In the very article in which this charge is made against us we find this assertion: "a prominent us we find this assertion: "a prominent Bar, a few the regular nominee, William B. Kindays before the election, declared that the Garrison soldiers should all vote, if they had to go arred to the polls. This comhad to go armed to the polls. This com ing to the ears of the Commandant of the Barracks caused him to issue the order." If it be true that this simple declaration doubtless made in joke, "caused the Commandant of the Barracks to issue the order," it constitutes a case of weak nerves which seriously demands the attention of the War Department. But we have reason to believe that the *Herald* is mistaken and does injustice to the Commandant of the Garrison. It was only after repeated visits from self-constituted committees of the radicals of this borough, and after the most shameless misrepresentations on the part of men whose standing in the community should have led them to despise such low demagoguery, that the order was issued. The idea of there being a riot in Carlisle, simply because a dozen soldiers demanded their right to vote, was absurd. The soldiers had no intention of creating a riot, and as to the leaders of th Republican party in Carlisle spilling any blood, the idea is too preposterous to be entertained for a moment.

GEN. GRANT VISITS BALTIMORE.-The Baltimore Sun of Friday morning says:-General Grant reached the city yesterday, accompanied by General Comstock, chief of his staff, they coming from Washington, and after proceeding to the Eutaw House, summoned before him the police commissioners, who are to be dismissed, Messrs. Hindes and Wood. What was said and done at this interview has not been made public. A similar interview took place between Messrs. Horn and Ford, the supposed newly appointed commissioners. The latter gentlemen nformed Gen. Grant that they appeared before him as requested, but they had not, so far as they knew, officially been appointed by the Governor. The General expressed a desire to see everything pass offquietly and said that if compelled o bring United States troops to the city t would be a very unpleasant duty.-Messrs. Horn and Ford, it is understood. informed the General that they were of opinion that the presence of United States troops would not be necessary. General Grant left the city for Washington again

AFFAIRS AT HAGERSTOWN, MD.-A letter to the Washington Star says. among other things, that the men wounded in the late political riot at Hagerstown are reported to be doing well, and are all expected to recover. Mayor Biershing has ceased to exercise his official functions. The political excitement is very great. In one instance Rev. John Tobey, radical, and Dr. N. B. Tobey, his son, a conservative, opposed each other for a seat in the Legislature.

last evening.

THE ENGLISH CATTLE PLAGUE.-The cattle disease, which at one time ravaged England at the rate of more than ten thousand cases per week, and was thought to be irremediable, has now dwindled to almost nothing. During the last week reported, that ending in October 20th, the number of animals attacked was but eleven. The plague has ceased to attract Britain.

THE FOLLY OF BONDHOLDERS.

That the Bondholders who voted for the Radical candidates, will live to repent of the folly, we verily believe, says the Laucaster Intelligencer. If the revolutionary designs of Stevens and his political associates be carried out the credit of the nation will suffer serious and, it may be, irreparable injury. The chief security for the honds of the United States is to be sought in political quiet, and such a peaceable adjustment of our difficulties as will lead to a speedy and complete development of the resources of every section of the country, and especially of the South. The agitation kept up by the Radicals is even now having the effect of lowering the price of our securities abroad, and in Germany, where they were much sought after they have fallen below those even of Austria. Commenting upon this matter, the Hamilton Spectator, published in Canada West, in its issue of the 19th ult. uses the following startling language, which we commend to the consideration of every bondholder in Lancaster county.-It says:

The late rapid decline in United States securities in England has excited considerable surprise. When we read the incendiary speeches of the Radical leaders, howtheir open threats of civil war ever, their open turcus of the Southern fixed determination to regard the Southern States as conquered provinces and not as a portion of a restored Uniou, we can scarcely wonder at this decline. Until the difficulty at present existing between the Prosident and Congress is settled, confidence cannot be expected to revive. Capitalists will not care to invest their money in a country so torn by political differences and unsettled by political uneasiness. We carn that investments in United States se curities have almost ceased, not only in London, but also in Frankfort, the quotations being almost nominal. At the same time all other securities maintain their prices, Austria included, which are deemd more worthy of confidence than those of the American republic. The consequence of the decline in American securities in Europe will, in due course of time, be a corresponding depression in the States, coupled with a depreciation in the currency, and a consequent rise in the price of gold. And all this is the result of the blustering vaporing of the Radical party, their constantly reiterations of hreats of war with Great Britain, and their evident determination to prevent any reconciliation of the adverse parties in the

### DEATH OF SENATOR WRIGHT.

The announcement of the death of Hon. William Wright, United States Senator from New Jersey, though not unexpected, will cause a feeling of deep regret among the very large circle of friends and acquaintances which, during his lifetime, he had gathered about him. Throughout the past year he was very feeble, and was unable to appear in the Senate Chamber but a few times during the last session of Congress, and once or twice was carried hither to vote upon important measures. He spent the most of the summer at New port, R. I., and returned much refreshed and apparently in better health. It seems however, that disease had a firm hold of him, and that death was only postponed for a little while.

Mr. Wright was born in Clarksville,

Rockland County, New York, but when he was quite young his father's family removed to New Jersey. Upon reaching manhood he took an active interest in the railroad interests of the State, and bore a prominent part in the legislation affecting the Camden and Amboy Railand. In early life Mr. Wright attached himself to the Whig party. He was elected to the House of Representatives in ney, of the Newark Daily Advertiser. of New Jersey began to be imbued with free soil sentiments, which not commend ing themselves to Mr. Wright, he affiliated with the Democrats, and by them was elected to the United States Senate in 1853. During his term of office he was chairman of the Committees on Engross-ed Bills and on Contingent Expenses, but did not take a very prominent part in the proceedings on the floor of the Sen-ate. Mr. Ten Eyck, a Republican, was chosen as his successor, but, in 1863 Mr. Wright was re-elected Senator for six

his improvised cot, suffering from wounds of which he was conscious he must soon of which he was conscious he must soon die, sent for General Longstreet to come to him at once, as he had something to say to him. The General shortly appeared. The dying hero, almost in the agonies of death, raised himself upon his elbow, and with a voice of deathly earnestness thus addressed the South Carolina General. "General to Souget did you "General Longstreet, did you General: observe that tall imposing form to-day seated on a black horse in the thickest of the fight, as we did battle?" Quoth General Longstreet, "I did; indeed, my dear General." "That manso vallant was General." eral Geary!" exclaimed Stonewall. "Mark me, beware of him! avoid him! beware of his troops! Meet him not when you can shun him, for he is irresistible!" Longstreet arose to depart but as he reachdoor "Stonewall" called to him "Longstreet, beware of Geary!" again, "Longstreet, beware of Geary and fell back dead upon his couch! With this dying injunction to his comrade, the hero of the Shenandoah expired. Oh. my!

We trust our "prominent Democrats and members of the Bar," will be more cautious of the language they use in future. This thing of making careless remarks, such as that "the garrison soldiers should all vote if they had to go armed to the polls," thereby frightening "the officers of the Post" and the leaders of the Republican party out of their propriety, must be stopped.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.—Eleven States held their annual elections on Tuesday, viz-New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota,

and Kansas. At the time of going to press (Wedness day noon,) we had no reliable intelligence from any of these States. A telegram from Philadelphia dated Wednesday morning, says: "The Democrats have carried Maryland and Delaware. The Radicals have carried New York, electmembers of Congress,"

THE BALTIMORE TROUBLES. Removal of the Police Commissioners.

GOVERNOR SWANN'S DECISION. THE NEW COMMISSIONERS ARRESTED.

Annapoles, Nov. 1.—The Governor has decided to remove the Police Commissioners. The decision is very bitter against them. He said the Registry lists of 1869 should have been used, and that the judges of the election have no right to go behind the Registry Law. The police and Judges were of the most partisian character; and were guilty of official missenduct. He would call upon the United States if necessary.

on the United States if necessary.

Governor's decision is very lengthy document, covering thirty pages of manuscript. The following are the main points of the document:
I havoduly considered the charges which had been prefered by certain citizens of Baltimore, who were denied the right to vote at the late municipal elections for mayor and members of the City Council, against the Police Commissioners, in connection with the testimony submitted for my guidance in the case, and have arrivedjate conclusions which I shall proceed briefly to state. The rofusal of the Police Commissioners at the opening of this investigation to appear before the Governor upon his summons to answer charges of misconduct in office, I look upon as an offense for which they might have been held responsible without any farther inquiry into the evidence of official misconduct in the late elections. It is true that the Commissioners, through their counsel, have, to some extent, retraced their steps and announced their willingness to appear and answer any questions the Governor might have to propound, but I do not understand that they have yielded the point of jurisdiction to which they still adhere. Their action in declining to respond to the summons of the Governor, places them in the attitude of State officers made by law, subject to his direct supervision, treating with contempt the power specifically delegated to him by the Legislature, and the still higher power conferred by the twelfth section of the twentieth article of the Constitution, to take care that the laws be full fully executed. How is the Governor, it may be asked, representing the soverignty of the State, to discharge an imperative duty imposed upon him by the organic law, in conflict with rebellious officers, setting his authority at defiance, and denying his right to hold them accountable for official misconduct, or a palpable violation or neglect of their duties? The Legislature never intended any such thing. The State of Maryland is at this very moment threatened with Governor Swanits Decision.

suppress this tendency to anarchy and robellion, now so threatening, and to excite rict and bloodshed atmong our people.

It is well known that so far as the action of the Governor is concerned, no pretext has been furnished for these revolutionary proceedings. Is the Governor, to whom these officers are made directly responsible by the law, to rest quiet and see the laws of the State and the public peace disturbed? The State invaded by armed revolution ists (in complicity with those whom the Police Board are encouraging by their apathy), and make no effort to protect the dignity of the State against insult and outrage?

But the Legislature did not leave to implication this power of the Police Commissioners in discharge of their official duties as State officers.

The Governor then proceeds to review the law governing his action, and argues that the exclusion of the newly-registered voters at the last nuncipal election by the judges was a flagrant violation of their duties. He says "the examination of the judges of election, all Ladical in their proclivities, with one or two exceptions, produced a totheir conduct in the future. If continued in office, entertaining in the main the intolerant view that loyatty resites only with those who support their policy, is it not a reasonable inference that they would claim, in the absence of any instructions from the Police Commissioners, who rejected votes, so plainly pointed out by the law, surely it would be no greater stretch of authority to go behind the registry and recognize whom they please, and no one else as legal voters."

The Governor next reviews the Registration Law and the various decisions made under it, and also the Election Laws. He sums up as follows:

"The cyldence in the case proves, beyond a doubt that the Police Commissioners have yeldened that the police Commissioners have yeldened that the police Commissioners have yeldened the test and the process of the condension of the proves the registration dented that the police Commissioners have yeldened t

Law and the various decisions made under it, and also the Election Laws. He sums up as follows:

"The evidence in the case proves, beyond a doubt that the Police Commissioners have violated the law, and rendered themselves Hable to the charge of misconduct in office, by creating, or permitting to grow up under their eyes, and with their complicity, a violent partizan organization—trenting all as disloyal who do not adopt the views of the Radical party; by the denying the right of the Governor to entertain Jurisdiction over the charges of collection, special policemen and clerks exclusively from their own party, and in many instances incompetent, and in some of the precinis most disruptable characters; and denying appointments to any other class of our citizens; by delegating to the Marshal and officers under him the power to appoint special policemen, without themselves inquiring into the qualifications or moral standing of the said officers—thus attempting to throw the responsibility of bad appointments, which they were ready to accept upon their subordinates; by suffering the judges of election to throw aside the boxes for rejected ballots, and giving them no advices as to their obligation under the law to use them, and refusing to remove them from office for so manifest a violation of the law."

The Governor of the State cannot shrink from his duty to the people. The threats of armed combinations at home, of invasions, from other States to overthrow our laws, could hardly be expected to deter him for a single moment in the unfilinching exercise of all the functions with which he has been clothed.

The people of the State of Maryland have been registered—Union men, not the less so because conservative in their saintiments—and these voters duly passed upon by the proper officers, after a full examination into their qualifications (the constitutional cath having been administered to one and all, and their names entered upon the official registry as legal voters), they are adjudged to be so by our highest offici

wright was re-elected Senator for six years thereafter.

As a man of business, Senator Wright was very successful, and was one of the wealthiest men in New Jersey. His place in the Senate will be filled by the Legislature that will be chosen next Tuesday, and it therefore rests with the people to decide whether his successors shall be worthy of him who has just died or a counterpart of the Radical Cattell who holds the seat that rightfully belongs to Hon. John P. Stockton.— World.

\*\*BEWARE OF GEARY.\*\*

When the great General Geary, now Governor elect of Pennsylvania, was on the stump for himself, he was very fond of relating, among his friends at least, the following thrilling narrative—the like of which is calculated to make one's hair stand on an end, is not to be found even in the pages of "The Bold Buccaneer, or the Bloody Black Brig of Bermanda:"

Stonewall Jackson, while lying upon his improvised cot, suifering from wounds of which he was conscious he must soon it would admend the provised cot, suifering from wounds of which he was conscious he must soon it would cause the laurels which they have end reckless leaders, when they have been dightly the language of releasing and suite of the law would cause the laurels which they have won in the struggles of the past to fade and wither in the simprovised cot, suifering from wounds of which he was conscious he must soon it was a suite of the law and they have the courts always open to their greatest in the language of releasing and in the pages of "The Bold Buccaneer, or their hands. They will not, I am sure they will be them I speak in the language of releasing the language of releasing the language of releasing the language of the pages of the language of releasing the language of releasing the language of releasing the language of the language of the

to their grievances.

While to them I speak in the language of friendly admonition and sincerest regard. I cannot characterize with too much indignation the intrusion into Maryland to intervene in her domestic affairs, of a well-known revolutionist and agitator from an adjoining State, who, repudiated already by the leading journals of the party with whom he is co-operating, for this wicked altempt to excite bloodshed and provoke another civil war, has already retired from the field of his treasonable machinations to secure himself from the contempt which his conduct has everywhere provoked. He must not forget that the strong arm of the law is impending over him and that the State of Maryland will know how to protect herself at the proper time against all such disturbers of the peace and the safety of her

such disturbers of the peace and the safety of her people.

Impressed as I am with the utter demoralization of the police organization as it now stands, I shall do what I can to restore it to its proper relations with the State, and the law upon which it is founded. I have no desire to appeal to the general government for aid to enable me to execute the laws and to protect our citizens against a threatened riot and bloodshed, whiles impoled to take this step by the further resistence of the Police Commissioners and their followers to the laws of the State. If that contingency should arise, the responsibility will be upon those who provoke it. I stand upon the Constitution and the laws of the State, and their of will continue to stand until the trust imposed on me by the people of the State of Maryland, shall be delivered back into their hands, in spite of all threats of personal violence and binstering efforts of intimidation, which have already disgusted discreet and thinking men throughout the country. I can only say for myself, that the remnant of a life, now half spent, would be purelpased at too dear a cost in the high position which I occupy as Governor of the State of Maryland, by the dishoner of my State or the degradation of her people.

(Signed)

ole. (Signed) THOMAS SWANN, Governor of Maryland. The New Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—James Young and Wm. T. Valliant have been commissioned as the new Police Commissioners, and were sworn before Judge Martin, of the Superior Court. There was no opposition to their being sworn. The following proclamation has just been issued by the newly-appointed Commissioners. The old Board regarding it as an attempt to seduce their force from their control, are about to issue a proclamation also.

BOARD OF POLICE.

from their centrel, are about to issue a proclamation also.

BALTTMORE, Nov. 2, 1836, 

Having been appointed Police Commissioners, by his Excellency Governor Syann, vice Messra, Samuel Hindes and Nicholas L. Wood, removed, we desire to state that in prosecution of the duties assigned us, we do not design interfering in any respect with the police new organized, or to remove any person connected with it for his political opinions, provided he does not hereafter render himself amenable to the laws now in force for the government of the police of Raitimore. We believe the officers and men in the department are disposed to be what haw requires them to be, conservators of the peace, and it is hoped and expected that they will cheerinily aid as in procuring the peace of the city. We also invoke all good citizens to assist us by their counsel and example, and that they will use their best endeavors to prevent any undue excitement, and that they will also advise all disposed to act oth-

erwise to quietly and peaceably acquiesce in the measures now about being inaugurated by the

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The New Commissioners Arrested - Judge Bond's Decision-110 Holds Them in \$25,090 to Keep the Pence-They Refuse to Givo Bail, and are Committed to Prison,

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—This has been a day of intense excitement in Baltimore, exceeding that of the 19th ol April, 1861, and equal to that memorable Sunday when Glimore surrounded and threatend it. Early this morning it was currently reported that the Sheriff was gathering a posse to aid the new Commissioners in obtaining possession of the Station Houses, where a large number of the old police force were stationed. The streets were filled with anxious and excited people, and large crowds were gathered around and in the vicinity of the Marshal's office, and everything indicated a popular outbreak.

Messrs, Valiant and Young, the newly appointed Police Commissioners, went, at ten o'clock this morning, to the office of the old Board to demand the books, papers, and possession of the office, but were refused admittance at the door. There was an immense crowd in front of the office, All of the police of flicers and the special police andhered to the old Board, and there was much hurrahing and groaning, etc.

Finally, after a few minutes, the newly apprint of Finally, after a few minutes, the newly apprint of the office, and the police of the office, All of the police of fleers and the special police andhered to the old Board, and there was much hurrahing and groaning, etc.

of the police officers and the special police andered to the old Board, and there was much hurraling and groaning, etc.
Finally, after a few minutes, the newly appointed Commissioners proceeded to the office of William Schley, their counsel, in Lexington street, followed by a vast crowd, mostly their political adherants, to ask advice as to their fature course. No police were with the crowd, all the force being engaged guarding the station houses and office of the Police Board, and other places. The people are now greatly excited, and the thoroughfares arcfilled with anxious crowds. Business is pretty much susponded, and there are significant indications that the military may be called upon before the day ends, which, if done, and the old Board persist, they may be arrested, and the city put under martial law.
Governor Swann is here, and more officers and soldiers are visible than usual. Things look very squally. There is a large force of newspaper reporters here from the North and Washington, including Hon. John W. Forney.

At noon, the new Commissioners, after spending about an hour with their counsel at his office, got into a carriage, having a decouncnt understood to be a formal demand for the delivery of the oilice into their possession.

They took a circuitous route, and after making a detour of about one mile to avoid the crowds, approched the Commissioners' office, where their appearance was the signal for tumultuous demonstrations of disapproval by the now largely increased crowd.

frations of disapproval of the inclosure, and they were again admitted to the inclosure, and it the door of the office were met by the Clark of he Commissioners, who received their document, eiling them that the Commissioners would immediatelly consider the matter and make their

telling them that the Commissioners would immediatelly consider the matter and make their
reply in writing.

Messrs. Valliant and Young then drove off to
the corner of North and Baltimore streets to the
conservative headquarters, where they were received with loud cheering by the crowd garthered there. It is now understood they are organizing a new force. Quite a number of the old force
resigned lastnight, and reported to Messrs Young
and Vallant this morning.
General Cauby is here; but will not call out,
the troops unless an absolute riot occurs, which
has not yet taken place.

It seems that the new Board re determined to
presist in their efforts to obtain possession of the
station house, and the old Board seem equally
determined to resist them.

Things just now looked very feverish, and it
was momentarily expected that an outbreak
would take place, in which event martial law will
be proclaimed.

would take place, in which event martial law will be proclaimed.

About noon to-day, six companies of United States regulars (infantry) arrived here from New York, via your city, and marched at once to Fort M'Henry

2 P. M.—The new Commissioners are still in their new office in North Street, buslly engaged in appointing their new police and other officers. They are also appointing judges of election for next Thesday. They demanded from the old Board a written statement of what they designed doing, glving two hours for a reply; but no reply has yet been sent, and probably none will be. It is understood that the new Board have determined that the election next Tuesday shall be conducted under their rule at newly selected election precincts, whilst the old Board are equally determined that said election shall be held under their orders, at the same old precincts, with the

ection precincis, whilst the old Board are equally determined that said election shall be held under their orders, at the same old precincts, with the same judges; hence, if United States troops do not interfere (and they are not much inclined to do so,) two separate elections will be held, the radicals voting at one place, and the conservatives at mother.

2½ P. M.—The Police Commissioners, Young and Valiant, have been arrested by the city authorities, and are before Judge Bond, of the City Criminal Court, on a charge of common disturbers of the public peace. The excitement is very great, but there is no fighting. Sheriff Thompson has also been arrested for illegally swearing in new police officers.

At the Court House a few of the regular police force appeared in the vestibule, and commenced at once to eject the Sheriff's posse, who were crowding up the stairway from the south entrance to the Sheriff's office above. A scuffle ensued, and for a time there was considerable confusion and much threatening language used.—Many of the spectators becoming alarmed, made a hasty exit from the building, causing much excitement outside.

Presently the new Commissioners were seen approaching from the north end of the building, in Lexington street. They had scarcely entered, when Marshal Carmichael appeared, coming from the direction of the Central Police Station, at the head of a large body of police, who made a rapid entrance, and in a few minutes cleared the Sheriff's posse out of the building.

On entering the Criminal Court, a Deputy Sheriff appeared, and announced that the bence-war.

On entering the Criminal Court, a Deputy Sheriff appeared, and announced that the bench-warrants for the arrest of Valiant and Young had
been served, and in a few minutes thereafter the
Sheriff appeared with Mossrs. Valiant and Young
in custody.

The Court informed them that there would be
an conceptuality afforded them to procure counsel.

n opportunity afforded them to procure counsel. Presently their counsel appeared, and inquired or the affidavits upon which the arrest had been nade.

for the affidavits upon which the arrest had been made.

The State's Attorney briefly recited the evidence that had been given by the witnesses upon whose testimony the bench-warrants for the arrest had been issued.

The counsel for the new Commissioners then proceeded to argue that the arrest was an unwarrantable one. Their cliants were the duly commissioned Commissioners of Police, and were exercising only their legal authority.

Judge Bond, however, gave his decided order that each of the parties (Valiant and Young) be required to give bail in the same of \$25,000 to keep the peace towards the Board of Police of the city of Baltimore.

Sheriff Thompson was also required to give bail in the same amount. It is understood that all the parties refused to give bail, and it is expected they will be committed.

There are reports that they intend to appeal to General Camby to be released from enstody. The new police officers have disappeared from the streets. Some of them have been arrosted.

All is quiet, but a deep interest is manifested by the large crowds of people in the streets, eagerly discussing affairs.

State of Affairs on Sunday. Baltimore, Nov. 4—Sunday Noon.—The counsel for Governor Swann's newly-appointed Com missioners have made application to Judge Bar tol, of the Caurt of Appeals, for a writ of habed corpus to bring before him the parties now held in custody by the Warden of the City Jail, under he order of Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court.

Judicial Proceedings on Monday. BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—At nine o'clock this morning, Judge Barton, associate judge of the Court o appeals, appeared in the court room of the circult court and took his seat on the bench, sitting in bane ready to receive the returns upon the writs of habeas corpus.

R. Stockett Mathews, Erq., appeared as counsel for the Warden, and maintained that his client, by the terms of the law, clearly had three days in which to make his return.

After some further remarks by Mr. Horwitz, in support of his petition, Judge Bartol rendered his decision. He said the statute was very plair in the premises. It gave the Warden three days within which he is to produce the bodies of the parties imprisoned, and the cause of their deten don, and he could not, in the absence of proof hat it was his purpose to violate his duty in that ute duty to perform. So the Police Commissioners remain in

ail until Tuesday, and the radicals carry

# IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Downfall of the Empire-Maximilian Fugitive from his Capital.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Minister Romero to-day received the following letter by way of New Orleans, dated Vera Cruz, Oct. 26th, 1866:
"Maximilian left the city of Mexico on the 22d instant, resigning verbally in favor of Gen. Bazaine.

"General Bazaine endeavored to per-

suade him to delay his departure until General Castlenau's arrival, two days la-ter, but he declined, and, escorted by ter, but he declined, and, escorted by eight hundred Austrian troops, proceeded to Orizaba by cross roads, in order to ed to Orizaba by cross roads, in order to avoid meeting with General Castlenau. He reached Orizaba yesterday and is expected here to morrow.

The Captain of the Austrian frigate Dandote, states that as soon as Maximilian arrives he will at once leave for Eu-

It is said that Maximilian will publish to-day a manifesto at Orizaha. General Castlenau reached the city of Mexico soon after Maximilian left, and took possession of the palace and assumed the reins of Government.

The French soldiers who had entered Maximilian's colors will be reunder turned to France under Gen. Castlenau's

They say Forney is getting well paid for the mischief he is trying to hatch in Baltimore. Query—Can a D. D. hatch

All Guards Removed From Jeff. Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 3.—The pa role granted to Jefferson Davis some months ago, giving him the privilege of the ground of the Fortress during the has been extended, through Executive elemency, in removing all surveil-lance over him and the guards from his

rooms in Carroll Hall at night. Instructions to this effect have been sent from Washington to General Burton commandant of the fort. This deprives his imprisonment of anything like severity, and paves the way, as is generally presumed, for his final parole and re-

All the guards over him, both day and night, being removed, he now enjoys perfectly untrammeled liberty and every possible means of comfort and pleasure while held as a prisoner in the fort. It is said that he has expressed great grati-fication at this action of the Government and already contemplates vacating Carrol Hall and taking up his residence with Mrs. Davis in the casemates assigned her shortly after her arrival here.

A CURIOUS INVENTION BY A WORKING MAN.—At the industrial Exibition in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, there is shown an ingenious invention by which the action of a shower of rain is made to close an open window. The window, when opened, stretches two india rubber springs. These springs are prevented from drawing the window down by means of a curved rod fixed outside the sash, the end of which works up and down in authular bell-mouthed stand on the window sill. A little piece of loaf sugar is inserted into the mouth of the stand, and the end of the rod is let down gently upon it. The sugar prevents the rod descending into the tube, and of course keeps the window sash up. As soon as it begins to rain, the bell-mouth of the tube collects the droops, the sugar is mel-ted, and no further obstacles being presen-ted to the action of the india rubber springs, the sash is drawn down.

Write the word Union upon the sheet, and fill up the rest as you please,' was the exclamation of Lincoln, when liscussing terms of peace with the rebel commissioners in Hampton Roads. The word "Union" was written. The word 'Abolition" was added. The "repudiation of rebel debts" was added. The Radicals now are toiling to insert just three letters more-Dis. They refuse peace to the country till "Union" has been made to read " Disunion."

The news from Mexico is via New Orleans, from the city of Mexico to the 20th ultimo. A favorite corps of Maxinilian's had revolted, and, after murderng its officers, had joined the liberals. The Austrian band, which had been in the habit of playing national airs in the plaza, had been stoned by the populace. Maximilian no longer appeared in public. Canales was still in possession of Mata-

THANKSGIVING .- Gov. CURTIN has appointed Thursday, the 29th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. A day of thanksgiving is very proper, but of late years it has been desecrated to such an extent as to bring the custom into disrepute. Political demagogues have used the pulpit to advance their heresies and to slander their betters. Whether this is to be continued hereafter, we know not nor do we care.

FEMALE CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.—It eems that Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who is a candidate for Congress in one of the districts of New York city, is not the only lady aspirant for legislative honors. In Illinois, a prominent spiritualist, Mrs Cora Hatch Leavitt, announces herself as a candidate for the Legislature from Chicago.

There is not a civilized country on the face of the earth that would not joyfully accept the Southern States as a part of its dominions and grant them equal rights with their own people.—Bos. Post.

Prentice says that the "oil poured on the troubled waters" by the Radicals is oil of vitriol. Butler carries the bot-

LOCAL ITEMS. GROWING RICH.—Those who advertise

in the Volunteer.

PANTHER KILLED .- A Pather, measur ing seven feet three inches from tip of nose to point of tail, was killed near Bellefonte, Centre County, on Monday last.

Look Our for the grand display of celestial fire-works, between the hours of 10 P. M., on Tuesday and 4 A. M. on Wednesday next.

Something wrong with the Chick-ENS.—We learn that in several sections of the country chickens and other fowls are dying by the dozen. No one seems to know what is the matter with them.

ATTENTION.—Write it upon the palms of your hands, and keep it ever in rememberance, that of those who advertise in the Volunteer you can always obtain particular, issue a compulsory order to do what the best goods at the lowest figures. When the statute does not impose upon him—the absorption to the statute does not impose upon him the statute does not imp you come to town to make purchases, be sure you go first to the Stores, Groceries and other business establishments advertised in the VOLUNTEER.

Dr. Clough of Pittsfield, Mass. treats cholera morbus in this way: He gives the patient thick flour gruel as hot as can be taken, rather strong hot tea as a drink, and wraps the body in hot flannels, which are changed as soon as they cool. Dr. C., in his treatment of upwards of seventy cases of cholera morbus this season, has not last one!

DECLINE IN PRICES.—The New York papers announce the breaking up various speculating movements in the necessaries of life in that city, which has caused a most gratifying decline in prices. Pork has fallen four dollars a barrel, wheat from five to eight cents a bushel, and corn eight cents a bushel. Buyers, it is reported, even at these reduced figures, are very scarce.

SLIGHT FIRE. On Saturday morning last, shortly after nine o'clock, the backbuilding of the residence of Mr. Shupp, on East Main street, nearly opposite the Mansion House, was discovered to be on fire. The fire is supposed to have originated in the bake-oven, which was in use at the time. Fortunately the engines were soon on hands, and although the kitchen was considerably damaged, no other harm was done.

DEDICATION.—The beautiful a cious Hall erected in Newville b doguinet Lodge I. O. O. F., X<sub>0</sub>, 1<sub>3</sub> dedicated with appropriate cerer on Saturday last. The exercises day began with a public parade of der in full regalia, at eleven o'clo which the following Lodges partie Harrisburg Lodge, Mechanicab's Carlisic Lodge, Columbus Lodge bersburg), Chambersburg Lodge, berland Lodge (Shippensburg), Pal' ley Lodge (Roxbury), Newburg Manor Lodge (Leesburg), and guinet Lodge, Newville. The line; cession reached several squares and highly creditable and imposing The Newville Band and the Band added interest to the occas some of their choicest music. ville seemed to be crowded with gers; and at several places alon route of the procession, beautiful a of evergreen spanned the streets, appropriate mottoes. After through the principal streets the sion halted in front of Literary Hall windows of which were darkened the main Hall lighted with lamps to resent a Lodge room. The exercise opened with prayer by the Cha Rev. Mr. Mendenhall, of Cumber Lodge; after which Rev. Mr. Meyr Newville, presented the Lodge, in beh of the ladies, with a splendid copy of the Holy Scriptures. His address was ford ble and impressive. The Bible was p ceived, on the part of the Lodge, by Rev S. H. C. Smith, of Chambersburg, in few chaste and eloquent remarks. After the presentation a recess of an hour an a half was taken to afford those in tendance an opportunity to get dinner.

At 3 o'clock the audience re-assem in Literary Hall, where the dedicator ceremonies were performed-District De uty Jos. C. Thompson, Noble Grand G. W. Haldeman, and Chaplain Me denhall officiating. The Dedicatory dress was delivered by W. Kennedy Carlisle. After which Mr. Smith m a most amusing and telling appeal to pockets of the brethren present, in aid the noble enterprise which Conodogui Lodge had inaugurated. The audie was then dismissed, and those in atter ance separated with the expression mutual good wishes towards each oth-

OUR MARKETS.—The winter arrange ment for the Carlisle market commen on Saturday last, and will continue un the first of April next. Quite a la number of sellers, buyers and speciale were present; an abundant supply of the necessaries of life was exposed ( sale, and the prices asked for commo ties were unusually high, almost rivali city prices. Choice cuts of the varie kinds of butchers meats sell at 20 cer per pound, and down to 121 for inferi pieces. Sausages 25 and puddings 20ce per pound. Lard 20 cents per pound Butter 35 cents per pound, and eggs and 30 cents per dozen. Com Meal cents per peck; Buckwheat Meal 80 cen per peck; Potatoes, \$1.20 per bushel. A ples are abundant and sell at from 10 15 cents per half peck; Chickens 80 cents per pair and Ducks 80 cents, and ever other article of country produce bring proportionate prices. Indeed, there is indication of a fall in market prices, b on the contrary it is believed they v have an upward tendency. With a lo nd severe winter before us, and wit the necessaries of life at starvation price God help the poor.

THE high prices demanded for all the necessaries of life are awakening public sentiment in regard to this important matter. There is no reason why price should continue to advance, in the iss of unexampled prosperity in every de partment of business. Men of moderate incomes find it a difficult matter to mee the increased rates, while those who de pend upon their daily labor for support are scarcely able to provide the commo comforts which are needed for their fam lies. Winter, with its rigors, is fast a proaching, and prices are going up stead of falling as they should do. N that the election is over, and the patrio of the nation have time enough to attend to the actual wants of the people, let prompt and decided movement be ins gurated to lower the scale of prices such a standard as will enable the po man to secure, without embarrassn the ordinary necessaries of life.

SIGNS OF A SEVERE WINTER. -From quarters we hear of phenomena which generally regarded as presages of a neven winter. Hives overflowing with honey; unusual thickness of corn husks, and the furs of wild beasts; the migration of rate from the West to the South; and as the season advances, we suppose there will be added to this list of signs the extraordinary stores of nuts laid up by squirrels. However much we way be disposed to smile at such omens, and leave them to the credence of the ignorant, in view of the venerable antiquity of the faith repored in them, they are in some degree respectable, and it would be well for even the most incredulous to be prepared for a severe winter.

LONG EVENINGS.—Let every one, dur ing the long evenings of winter, labor to improve himself; and parents should not neglect their children. One of the best things a parent can put into the hands of a child that can read, is a good newspaper There are hundreds of Democrats yet l this county who do not take a home per. They always regret our defeatas the elections, but are slow to contribut in the right direction for the promotion of democracy. There is not a democration family in the county but which ought take a home paper. Its influence may not at once be seen, but it will sooner later be felt. Will our democratio filends properly look at this matter?, It is by the slow process of gradual education that per manent public opinion is formed.

THE FISHWAY COMPLETED. We are gratified to learn from the Wrightsville Star, that there is a fair prospect of a feet passage of shad and other fish up the Suquehanna, during the next season. The Star says:

"The schute or fishway in the dam below this place, has been completed by the Susquehanna canal company, and is now ready for the purpose for which it the Susquenanna canal comparation now ready for the purpose for which was designed. We suppose the shall give it a trial in their annual, migratory fresh water tour up our stream the ensuing spring. If there were any young shall descend this fall as they were yout to before dame were built in the Suquenana had before dams were built in the Suquehanns, they could notify their old folks, when they arrive at home in shed dom that the track is clear. track is clear."