American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA., Thursday Morning, Feb. 21, 1867.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING. A meeting of the Democratic Standing Con A meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland County, will be held at the Committee Reoms, in the Court House, on Saturday, February 23d, at it o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is desired.

WAT KENNEDY. WM. KENNEDY,

Chair. Dem. Stand, Com.

THE COMING CLOUD. The Congressional proceedings of the past week present three measures—similar in their objects-which contain so much unmitigated despotism that they have suddenly challenged the attention of the entire country. These are the bills severally introduced by Stevens, Eliot and Sherman, to destroy the governments of the Southern States, and remand them to a territorial condition, to be governed by military satraps, or

Under the bill proposed by Thaddeus Stevens, the Governors of the late rebellious States are to be deposed, the Judges hurled from the bench, the doors of their Legislatures closed, the people deprived of all voice in the management of their local affairs: the writ of habeas cornus is to be indefinitely suspended, military courts alone are to dispense law to the inhabitants, and military commanders are to rule with absolute sway. The Eliot bill is confined in its operations to the State of Louisiana; and strange to say it provides for a provisional Governor to be appointed by the President, while Stevens' bill provides that the chief executive officer of the State shall be a Brigadier-General appointed by General Grant. It is a fitting tribute to the statesmanship of the majority in Congress to notice the fact that these two bills, containing these glaring inconsistencies, were passed by the lower House on two successive days. The proposition of Senator Sherman is simply the Stevens bill with amendments providing that the military commandants shall be appointed by the President and not by General Grant, omitting the clause in regard to the suspension of the habeas corpus, and declaring that after the insurgent States have adopted the defunct-constitutional amendment and framed a state constitution, republican in form, they may be readmitted to the Union, if Congress sees proper to do so.

We have said these three measures are identical in their objects. Those obiccts are the exclusion of the Southern vote from Congress and from the electoral college until after the next Presidential election; the ultimate establishment of universal negro-suffrage and limited white suffrage in the South, as a means of perpetuating the ill-gotten power of the Radical majority in Congress; and if these fail, then an absolute military despotism. Can there any longer be a doubt that this is the programme finally agreed upon by the Radical conspirators? Can we have a the Union and a republican government in the other twenty six States? If the States are once reduced to this condiwill ever regain their statehood? When in the course of time have despots ever given back to an enslaved people the sovereignty of which they have permitted themselves to be robbed? If ten States of the Union are blotted from existence, how is a union of the States ment will we be living? If the present Congress can destroy the State of Louisiana or Georgia, what is to prevent the next Congress from annihilating the State of Pennsylvania or New York? If the Thirty-Ninth Congress has the gratulated on their good fortune, assign to one of his subordinates the ab solute control of the domestic affairs of the people of Louisiana, may not the Fortieth Congress authorize Beast Butler to deliver the rights and liberties of the people of Pennsylvania into the keeping of any one of the petty tyrants

who cling to his coat-tails? There was a time when men could look to the supreme judicial tribunal of the land and see there safety and hope; but this revolutionary Congress sets both the supreme law of the land and the Court which interprets it at defiance. The Supreme Court has solemnly pronounced against military tribunals for the trial of civilians, and South who are thus to be governed as slaves? They are American citizens, and can it be possible that in these latter days those talismanic words have no power of protection to life, liberty or property? Has not every American citizen the inalienable right to be governed by the law of the land? When that poor privilege is denied him, he still has the right to use hisstrong right arm, and he will be worse than a slave the day when they shall shuffle off this if he fails to do so. In the name of Constitutional liberty, then; in the name of the martyred dead who have fallen in the great contest for "the union of the States;" in the name of all the great in- on the extinguishment of the national terests with which this Republic is en- | debt, delivered in the House of Repretrusted, we protest against these pro-sentatives. Kelley is on the right track. posed violations of our organic law; and If anything will extinguish it it is one we call upon the people, as they value of Kelley's speeches. Let him keep at that liberty and that Union, to shake | it. off the sluggish indifference to their dearest earthly interests which seems to have bound them hand and foot, and to vindicate the majesty of the law and the sacredness of popular rights, before it is forever too late.

THE Yankee Reverend Joel Lindsley, who beat his little three year old child to death in a flagellation lasting two hours and a-half, says: "I never could have punished my child for an hour or half an hour, or anything like it, in anger, and to have done so would have been monstrous." Had the fellow been in anger there might have been some extenuation, but when he says—"I was not angry or in a passion in all this" he proves himself to be one of the most cold-blooded, cruel brutes that ever cut a throat.

New England votes for her best representative men, and sends two niggers to the Legislature, and the national spoon thief, the bag-eyed brute and bullion lagger to Congress. It is proper for thieves to be represented by their

A RADICAL DODGE TO SAVE CUL-

Those of our readers who take a Har risburg daily paper, and who go to the trouble of reading the proceedings of Cameron's Legislature—for it is notorious that old Winnebago owns and ontrols that delectable body-must noice, almost daily, that bills are introduced and passed, changing the venue in certain cases, from the court of one county to the court of another. This is a new "wrinkle" in legislation-a Radical dodge-calculated and intended to defeat the ends of justice, by shielding and white-washing Republican politicians who have been guilty of crimes. For instance, if a villain of the Radical school of politics is arrested in a Democratic county, charged with murder, assault, rape, burglary, horse-stealing, or any other infamous crime, his political friends in the Legislature are at once informed of the matter, and a bill is hurried through both branches changing the venue from the county where the 'councils of safety" to be appointed crime was committed, to Bradford, or with the advice and consent of the Sen-Lancaster, or Allegheny, or some other black hole, where the courts are presided over by a Radical Judge, who is more wedded to his party than he is to Justice, and who takes pleasure in releasing from the clutches of the law all 'loyal thieves" and Radical outlaws. A mock trial is had, before a full Radical Bench and Jury, and the culprit is set at liberty, and congratulated by his party friends.

Now, of all the villainies that this wretchedly corrupt, shameless and treasonable Radical-disunion-negro party has been guilty of, this is the most heinous. It is a conspiracy against society, law, morality and right; a conspiracy intended to shield from the rigors of the violated law cut-throats of the Radicalnegro party. Under this change of venue dodge dozens of culprits have been set at liberty, and some of them (immediately after their mock trial.) resumed their business of house-break ing, robbery, rape, and even murder. It is the opinion of many-and we are satisfied the opinion is well-founded that this plan for the release of Radical politicians who violate the law, is one of the "kinks" of the so-called "Loyal League," an organization got up by a set of sharpers in and about Philadelphia, whose primary object was and is stealing Uncle Sam's money in the name of "loyalty." There are good grounds for this belief. It will be recollected that a few months previous to the surrender of the rebels to General

Grant, a "loyal" gentleman was arres ted in Philadelphia, charged with steal ing many thousands of dollars worth of Government copper from the navy yard. He was a member of the city "Loyal League," (an officer in it, we believe.) and his confederates in crime, five or six in number, were also members of the same political sanhedrim. On the trial, one of the men implicated was made a witness. He said, on his oath. that the copper had been stolen, and he gave an estimate of the amount stolen. The attorney for the prosecution then military despotism over ten States of the men who carried away the copper?" 'I do," was his reply: "Give us their tion, what guarantee is there that they Loyal League (of which I am a memcannot and will not do; the oath of the ber,) forbids me revealing the name of any member who happens to get into the case was being tried, excused the witness and decided that he could not answer the question without violating under the Constitution any longer pos-his Loyal League oath, and that would and toil of the laboring men of the counsible; and if the union of the States is be perjury. The Judge, we may renark, was a member of the Leggno himself, and of course he too had taken the oath of the order. The copper thieves were acquitted, and a banquet at the rooms of the Loyal League followed, at

which the released thieves were con-

The belief then that exists in the minds of many men that this last Radical dodge-this constant changing of venue from the county where the crime was perpetrated to another county whose Judge is a sworn Loyal Leaguer-is one of the tricks of the League organization for the protection of its members, is a rational conclusion to arrive at. Beyond all question or doubt, the men who belonged to the League during the war made stealing from the governprotect a "brother" whose deviltry was discovered. In the name of "loyalty" this infamous organization robbed the yet, in bold defiance of this, Congress dollars; and now that the old governgovernment of hundreds of millions of proposes in these bills to govern one ment goose has lost most of its feathers. third of the country by military com- and can no longer be successfully pluckmissions! Who are these men of the ed, the meaner portion of the League members are committing their depredations upon the people, and are protected in their villainies by the Leaguers of the State Legislature and by political courts. It is a conspiracy, we repeat, against morality and law, as dark as the caverns of the place of torment, and the men engaged in it—the bought-up members of the Legislature-should have the finger of scorn pointed at them until

> mortal coil. WE are in receipt, says the St. Louis Times, of Judge W. D. Kelley's speech

JUDGE Johnson, of the Eric county court, has ordered the discharge of the Democratic election officers, who had been arrested, on the complaint of Radicals for receiving the votes of so-called deserters. Of course no judge having a the State could do otherwise.

WHEN President Johnson was remonstrated with on appointing a New-Yorker to the collectorship of Boston he is reported to have replied that he understood that non-residence was not a disqualification—in Massachusetts.

THE Springfield correspondent of the Chicago Tribune claims that there is not a member of the Illinois Legislature whose vote cannot be bought. As that body is largely radical it is presumable the statement is radically correct,

THE coolest thing out, in the protect ive line is a petition for a duty on imported ice. It is wanted to protect our Eastern cutters from Blue-nose compe tition in the Southern markets,

Whenever you "corner" one of the advocates of high protective tariffs, he turns upon you and raises the old, threadbare cry of "protection to home industry." It would be difficult to trump up a more ridiculous and transparent piece of sophistry than the idea advanced by the Herald that everybody might engage in the same business as the cotton and iron lords, and share with them the enormous profits resulting from a protective tariff. The very fact that everybody cannot engage in the same business is just what makes a protective tariff unjust and oppressive; and even if it were

possible to command the capital and to get the raw material for the experiment, and every laboring man went to manufacturing cotton and iron, the inevitable effect would be a decline in the price of the manufactured article thrown upon a glutted market, and consequently a decline in the wages of labor, so we would be just where we began. But it is impossible, in the very nature of things, that all should engage in the same occupation—and it is one of the immutable laws of trade that there shall be diversity of business—and for this very reason it is unfair that the man ngaged in daily labor on the farm or in the shop should pay a tax on the necessaries of life in order that the cotton lord may thrive. The Herald does not believe "that the

continuous high prices result from a stringent tariff." Let us see whether we cannot give it some light on this subject. The subjoined statement is taken from a calculation based on official reports of the effect of the present tariff at the port of New York. The statement embraces the original cost of the article. the amount of the tariffin currency, and the final cost including the tariff. The list is an extensive one, but we have simply taken a few of the necessaries of life, as an illustration of our assertion that this tariff is "a bill of abominations. by which the rich are made richer and the poor poorer." Here is the table:

Value Amt Tar Whole vithout in paper cost of Tariff. curre cy. Articles \$ 52 Sugar for 100 lbs..... salt per bbl., 0 00 1 50 ply Carpet, per ye nnion Wool Hat.

The cost of an ordinarily good suit of clothes at New York—hat, coat, pantaloons, vest, gloves and complete underclothing—would be \$23 98, without a tariff; but it amounts to \$43 86 under the present tariff. A complete outfit for a laboring woman would cost \$16.00 without a tariff, but costs \$34 00 under the present tariff. How any man of names," said the attorney. "That I | average common sense can look at this statement and not come to the conclusion that all tariff measures are for the benefit of the wealthy few against the many poor, we are unable to concieve. frouble; I cannot answer your request." | The men who advocate these measures Strange to say, the Judge before whom | are either ignorant of the first principles of arithmetic, or they are the willing dupes of the cotton and iron lords. who wring their millions from the sweat by the hard-fisted men of the country that this cry of "protection to home industry" is an arrant humbug, a cheat and a swindle, which none other than a "party of great moral ideas" would have the effrontery to advocate. Nearly all the political contests of this country have been struggles between capital and labor, and the poor man who takes sides with capital deserves to pay

a heavy tax upon his own stupidity. GEARY's pardon of Beiber, (the Berks county election officer who was convicted of misdemeanor in refusing the vote of a so-called deserter,) in advance of sentence, it is said had its effect in producing the recent Democratic triumph in that city. The people began to think ment a primary object, and, under the that, when convicted offenders were oath they assumed, they were bound to provided with pardons with which to rise up in court and flout the judge as he was upon the point of passing sentence, it was high time to turn over a new leaf, and stand by the courts rather than by the politicians. In this they certainly were right.

THE Radicals compliment the Democratic party by selecting nearly all their candidates for high positions from deserters from our ranks. President Johnson, for instance, Governor Geary, Attorney General Brewster, Senator Cameron, etc. No wonder they get cheated so often; but, nevertheless, this fact shows that the Democratic party furnish the brains (a very questionable article, however, in Geary's case,) of the dominant party.

On the 4th inst., Ingersoll, Radical, of Illinois, introduced a bill in the Rump House, appropriating \$25,000 for the relief of the poor of the District of Columbia. It places the money in the hands of Howard of the Negro Bureau, for distribution. The word "poor," therefore, means only the darkies—the white trash won't get a "red."

THE Democratic Club of Boston, will celebrate their third anniversary by a dinner, at the Parker House, on the 22d of February. Hon. Horatio Seymour and Hon, John T. Hoffman, of New York, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio. decent respect for himself or the laws of Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston and Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, have been invited to be present and address the club.

> GEORGE BANCROFT, "the great Historian," has been appointed Collector for the Port of Boston in place of Gen, Couch, rejected by the Senate. The refusal of that body to confirm a gallant soldier is only another evidence of the hypocrisy of the Radicals in their professed love for "the boys in blue."

It is expected that a joint resolution will pass Congress before the fourth of March, repealing all acts inconsistent with the acts of the Republican party.

THE petition of six darkies of Alaba ma, was presented in the Rump House the other day, asking the impeachment of the President, The world moves.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, February 18, 1867.

The National Democratic Associati ity met last week, and by a formal reso ecommended the calling of a National Demo-ratic Convention to assemble in the city of New fork on the 21st day of May next. The import-ance of this atop cannot be over estimated and free of this stop, cannot be over essentiately action for the information and advice of our friends abroad, it is well to state that this stop was not inken without the freest and fullest previous conference with all the leading friends of Constitional Law, and Liberty residing or temporarily present in this city. The movement was well considered and matured, and it has the strength of the approval of those men to whom the country is now looking for bold and able leadership in this perilous crisis. Let the organized masses of the Democracy be prepared to respond, to take early and effective measures to be ready to send their delegates, chosen in the usual way and the usual number, when the actual and final call is made. Democratic committees are carnestly invited to correspond with the Hon. Charles M Washington, D. C., on this subject, making such suggestions as to them may seem expedient in the premises. The movement is one of peculium significance at this time, and we hope our friends will enter heartly into it. A Presidential election is soon to come off and there are thirty-siz States in this Union. Provision must be made for counting the electoral votes of all of them. A word to the vise is sufficient," Thad Stevens' military district bill, a copy of

That Stevens: multary district bill, a copy of which I gave in my last letter, passed the House on Wednesday, by a vote of 109 to 55. There is great danger in this measure, and nothing but evil can come out of it. The marching of troops into peaceful regions to subject the people to military peaceful regions to subject the people to military rule, is so repugnant to the moral sense of the North, and so justly irritating to those subjected to such despotism, that it cannet be effected without such despotism. out serious trouble. The Constitution rants nothing of the kind, and nothing of the rants nothing of the kind, and nothing of the kind is required by public policy or public neces-sity. The bill is a most outrageous measure.— It revives military despotism—martial law, mili-tary commissions and the suspension of the writ f habeas corpus within the ten unrepresente I mount corpus within the ton unrepresented Southern States where peace, law and order have reigned for two years, and is contrary to the late decision of the Supreme Court in the matter o the unconstitutionality of military commissions for the trial of civilians. It undertakes to do prive the President of his constitutional authority as commander-in-chief of the army, and to make the General (Grant) his superior. In a word, alms at the entire destruction of civil govern nent at the South. If carried out it can only be ment at the South. If carried out it can only be paralleled in atrocity, in modern times, by the acts of the despotle Emperor of Russla against the people of Poland. It will be an act of unmitt-gated Jacobin terrorism, likely to recoll upon its inprincipled authors. The American people bear much, but when they are once are epeated abuse, their vengeance will not besatis-led until the authors are adequately punished. The same bill was before the Senate on Saturday, and gave rise to an animated d which lasted until nearly seven o'clock on Sun-day morning. Senator Doolittle opposed the measure in a speech of nearly three hours in It was the greatest effort of his life. He ength. It was the greatest entire of the Republicand he arose to plead for the life of the Republicand for the spirit of constitutional liberty which ave it life. Never before had he so keenly felt gave it life. Never before had he so keenly felt the weight of the responsibility which rested up-on him. No such measure as this was ever be-fore presented in an American Congress: It is a declaration of war against ten States of the Union. It was a symptom of the downfall of Republican-ism in America. Mr. Doolittle was followed by Senators Saulsbury. Cowan and Buckalow, in able arguments against this new plees of desposenators Sauisbury, Cowan and Buckalew, in able arguments against this new piece of despotism. Finally the Radicals were driven from their position, and offered a substitute through Senator Sherman, which is simply the Stevens bill with a dose of sugar-coating to make it a little more palatable for the dear people. Here is Sherman's measure, which your readers can compare with Stevens. pare with Stevens'. It was passed by a vote of 28

aves to 10 nays. WHEREAS, No legal State governments or ade quate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippia, Maulsi ma, Florida, Toxas and Arkansas; and Wirel tis necessary that peace and good order should be enforced insaid States until loyal and repub-tions State governments can be legally establish dj. therefore, d; therefore,
BETENACTED, &c., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subcet to the military authority of the United States as hereinarter mentioned; and for that purpose Virgulashall constitute the First District; North Carolina, the Second District, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, the Third District; and Louiviana and Texas, the Fourth District; and Louiviana and Texas, the Fifth District.

ct.
SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President ussign to the command of each of said districts officer of the army, not below the rank of gadier gone the army not below the rank of gadier gone thand to detail a sufficient military force to each and to detail a sufficient milities and enforce it authority within the district owhich he is assigned.
SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer signed as aforesaid to protect all persons in an interpretation of property, to suppress surrection, disorder and property, to suppress, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and, to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offonders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders to the many allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offonders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders in the shall have power to organize military can instant the control of State authority under the same property of State authority with the exercise of the control of State authority with the exercise of the persons put mader military arrest by virtue of this act shall be ruled without this act shall be null and the tried without sunnecessary delay, and no crue of unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and or send of any military commission or tribunal necessary delay, and no crue of the control of any military commission of the control of the crue of the same persons put here in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by the act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

Sinc. 5. That when the people of any one of said experiments of the description of the unit of the district of the United States in the respects, fragred by convention of delegates exceed by the male clitzens of said State twenty or years old and upward, of whatever race, color years old and upward, of whatever race, color the said said state for one year previous to the day of such elective for one such as may be disfranchised for participation who are dualitied as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall be rathied by a majority of the persons of the qualification of ratification who are necessarily have been personed to the constitution who are qualified a

No sadder commentary could be made upon the conviction of Mrs. Surratt, than the fact that Sanford Conover, the principal witness against her, has, after a fair, open and impartial trial, been convicted of perjury. It is right that jus-tice should event the tice should overtake the perjured villain, but it is too late now to benefit the poor woman who was killed by a military commission and your brave General Hartranft.

General Grant has called a meeting of major General Grant has called a meeting of major generals and brigadler generals of the army at Washington, to confer upon army matters generally and especially to consult upon any necessity of maintaining garrisons in the ex-rebol States, It is very well known that General Grant desires the removal of all the United States troops from the South at the earliest moment possible; and it is probable that, in contemplation for the states. and it is probable that, in contemplation of suc a movement, he desires first to learn the opin of those officers who have been in command of the departments, as well as of others, as to its wisdom and expediency. Under the excitement occasioned by the re-de-

truction bills lately introduced for the rebel States, the impeachment programme has almost been lost sight of; and I notice that many of the leading Radical papers have come out openly in opposition to it. The New York *Tribune*, the Chiago Tribune, and the Albany Evening Journal ave Joined hands in an earnest effort to defeat he measure. The plain state of the case is, the loals dare not push the impeachment of the resident to an open trial. The impeachi indrew Johnson would be their death-warrant id well they know it.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS .- The Internal Revenue Bureau has decided that a quit-claim deed, when given as a elease of a mortgage by the mortgagee to he mortgager, is not liable to stamp duty, as a conveyance, but if it contains covenants, may be subject to a stamp as an agreement or contract. It is only unon onveyance of real estate sold that a stamp duty is imposed. "It has also been decided woolen yarn made and sold to farmers and other customers, for the purpose of being knit into stockings and woven into flannels, is exempt from taxation.

PRENTICE says "Massachusetta has nore dead lions and more live jackasses than any other member of the and every one of the latter is flinging his heels at some one of the former.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Illinois girl who lost her speech ha orty offers of marriage. -The Executive Mansion at Washington has een renovated at a cost of about 40,000 -A beggar woman died recently in Paris, and -The old bridge across the Lehigh river, at Al-

-The Chinese use water only as medicine, and only in very small doses. Their ordinary

—A man in Napoleon, Ark., said he would drink a gallon of rum in one day or die. He drank and —A new journal, styled the "Eyening Leader, nade its appearance in Washington, on Valen-ine's day. It is Republican in politics.

-1,119,250 Bibles are printed annually in New York by the Bible House, although it is such a vicked place. -Two men have been killed and one badly infured by railroad accidents near Allentown, Pa. within the last two days.

to the Western Penitentiary at their late term of -At Brookfield, Mo., on Sunday night a man killed his wife and two children and ther mitted suicide.

-Huntingdon County sent four repre

-A girl of seven or eight years, living in Ports nouth Va., is reported to have fallen heir to 00,000, by the death of a relative in England. There is much distress in the Lehigh and ichuylkili coal regions at present, and little is oing at the collieries. —The Pennsylvania Central railroad has 462 lo-

notives; the Baltimore and Ohio 300; the New York Central 278. —A Mrs. Groetsch, in New York, committed suicide recently, after spending all her money and even pawning her clothes to purchase lot-

-A couple were married recently in Saginar city, Michigan, who had never seen each other before their wedding day. The courtship was lone by corresponding. -A lame centleman was assisted to his sleig at a street railway station in Boston, a few days

since, by two young men, who, while doing this act of kindness, stole \$1,000 from his pocket. -Maine builds more than half the seagoin essels constructed in this country, and 57 cent, of her State revenue is derived from

-A New Orleans despatch says Marshal Rezaine and the last of the French troops were t leave Mexico on the 15th. Maximilian is repor--There are great fears of starvation in Europ Both in England and on the continent the peo-ple are actually suffering for food. There have been bread riots in France and Belgium.

-They say that a merchant in New York h ust retired with a fortune of 500,000, who faile wice in 18 years, and was forced to sell his wife's vardrobe for the necessaries of life -The Ways and Means Committee of the House have agreed upon abolition of the tax on in under \$1,000, and a five per cent, tax on all in

-An approaching Indian war is indicated 1 that when spring opens the savages will attack the border settlements all along the frontier and

on the overland route. -Jacob Fredrick Hadopp, convicted of the murder of Julius Wochel in Montgomery county Pa., in 1865, was hung at Norristown on Wednes-day last. He made a speech in German on the scaffold, and declared that he was innocent. -A merchant in London, England, has presen

ed the Telegraph newspaper there with a printing press, valued at \$25,000, as a token of apprecia-tion, he having made a fortune by advertising n that paper. -Abbreviations are not always as intelligible

as they should be. A merchant, at one of the towns on the Mississippi was astonished, last week, by receiving a bill of hiding for "ten boxes of tom, cats." After much coglation he concluled it must mean ten boxes of tomato catsur -The Great Eastern, it has already been antounced, will leave England for America on March 20th, to carry visitors to the Paris Exhi-lition. New engines and machinery are being

-The Petersburg (Va.) Express records the death of a negro woman aged 110 years, and says of her that "she has no respect for Presidential Proclamations, acts of Congress and the Bureau, in proclaming and enforcing freedom, for she would not claim that boon, but presisted in belonging to Marse Viaden."

—A Louisania paper says that in that State horse-stealing is managed as follows: The own-er of a horse makes a bargian with a thief to take the horse to Iberville or, Baton Rouge and sell him. The thief brings the owner half the mor and tells the name of the purchaser, when owner goes and reclaims the horse as stolen.

-The freshets caused by the recent thaw, so lent through the country, are producing destructions on the Potomac, in New England and in the West have already reached us, but thus far, our own immediate neighborhood ha from the damage caused by inunda

POLITICAL.

-Hon. G. Williamson, formerly of General olk's staff, has been elected U.S. Senator by the oulsiana Legislature. -P. T. Barnum has been nominated as the Re ablican candidate for Congress from the Fourtl istrict of Connecticut.

ress by the Democrats of the Seventh Congres nal District of Kentucky, Auctione Gov. Geary has signed the joint resolution tifying the Constitutional amendment, passed

y the Pennsylvania Legislature. —The Democrats have nominated Julius Hotch klss, of Connecticut, for Congress from the Second District. -The Legislature of Ohio has before it a propo sition to amend the State Constitution, so as to establish equal suffrage.

—A Republican State Convention is to be held in Michigan on March 7th, to nominate a Chief Justice and two Regents of the State University. -The Kansas Senate has voted to amend the State Constitut o women and negroes. -The Rump Senate passed the League Islan

ow needs only the presidential signature. —The first registry of the legal voters of Geo

170 white and 800 colored voters. —A proposition to strike out the word "white rom the Constitution of Missouri, has been in from the Constitution of Missouri, I troduced in the Senate of that State.

The North Carolina Legislature has refe the Reconstruction Compromise measures. There is said to be a general indifference as to their manifested in the South. -H. H. Starkweather has been nominated for t District, in place of Mr. Brandegee, the present member.

-The vetoes of the Nebraska and Colorade bills, added to those already made by Preside Johnson, make eight vetoes that he has sent the present Radical Congress. -On the second of February, instant, the Gov

ernor approved the bill authorizing the State to borrow \$23,000,000, to pay bonds and certificates now over due. The loan is now advertised. —Secretary McCulloch has just appointed Johnson, a colored soldier, to a first-class cleri ship in the Treasury Department. Mr. Johnson ed man who has occupied a clerk ship in any of the departments at Washington -Several Conservative Republicans had an interview with the President on the subject of Re-construction, on Wednesday night, It is said that the President seamed anxious to m gress half way, but no conclusion was reached.

PERSONAL.

Congressman Morrissey denies the report that ie lost \$400,000 by gambling in stocks. —Alderman Reffer, of Harrisburg, a captain of the war of 1812, died a few days since, aged 78. -Charles Dickens plays croquet on his lawn, noyance of his neighbors. -Hon. Nathaniel R. Eldred died at his resi dence in Bethany, Wayne County, on the 27th uit. —Brownlow threatens to return to private life, and the Boston Foll offers its condcience to private life.

Mrs. Lincoln has been presented with a med-al by some French people, in loken of their re-gard for her murdered husband. Gossip says Whittier is about to marry a widow, he courted thirty years ago, when she was

maid.

Thaddens Stevens has been dulted ill from the fatigue and axeltement of his speech in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last. Re. is now recovering. Gen. Dick Taylor is said to be interested in a 32,000,000, cotton claim against the Government which may account, it is hought, for his saddless conversion to the Uniterium.

-A son of John C. Breckingidge is clerk in a se in New York. He is said to be Miss Mary Harris, who shot Treasury Clark

Barroughs, in Washington two years since, and was acquitted by the jury, has just been sent to he lunatic asylum. The President's reception a few nights since was so crowded that people had to be taken out at the windows, and several ladies' were injured

-Hon. Henry Grider, a member of the presen Congress, died on Friday the 9th inst., His death was announced in both Houses on Saturday, when the customary resolutions were passed.

According to rumor Senator Sumner, is to re-tire from political life at the close of his Senato-rial term, in 1800, and will spend a number of years in Europe—for all of which, let us pray. years in Europe—for all of which, let us pray,
—The Empress Carlotta, who was thought at
one time to be almost hopelessly insane, is now
said to be recovering her health. She is to remain at Miramar, however, until the fate of the
Mexican Empire is decided.

-President Johnson has acconted an invitation rom the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to visi Boston on the 24th of June next, and aid in dedi eating the new Masonic Temple, if his official du ties will permit. -William Cooke, of Milesburgh, Clearfield Co.

Pa., last week shot three young men who with three others, had dragged him from a house where he was visiting some friends, with the in-tent of ducking him in the canal. The remains of the late Hon. Philip Joh

rania District, who died in Washington on the ist ult., have been removed from the vault in the onal Cemetery to his home at Easter

Local Atems.

REGISTER OF SALES .- Bills for the folowing sales have been printed at this Thursday, February 21st-Jonas New-

Thursday, February 21st—Jonas Newcomer, in Penn township, on the Walnut Bottom road—large sale of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and farming implements. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.
Friday, February 22d—Peter Albright, in Middlesox township, adjoining Poor House—horses, cattle, farming implements, &c. John Kitch, Auctioneer.
Saturday, February 23d—William Keller, in South Middleton township, two miles cast of Papertown—horses, mules, cattle, hay, potatoes, &c. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Auctioneer.

Saturday, February 23d—Daniel Shoemaker, near Leidig's tavern—horses, cattle, threshing machine and household furniture. Wm. Devinney, Auctioneer. Monday, February, 25th—J. H. Bosler, adjoining Carlisle, on the "Stayman Farm"—horses, carriage, &c. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Tuesday, February 28—Samuel Hess, Notth Middleton township—sale of horses, cows, young gattle, hogs, sheep, farming implements, &c. John Kitch, Auctioneer.

tioneer.

Tuesday, February 26th—Jacob Zeigler, in South Middleton township, one mile east of Papertown—horses, cattle, threshing machine, &c. N. B. Moore, Auct'r.

Tuesday, February 28th—Dr. J. D. Bowman, in East Pennsboro' township—horses, cattle, farming implements and furniture. Jno. Sheaffer, Auctioneer. See advertisement in norther column.

advertisement in another column.
Friday, March 1st—Geo. Zug, in South
Middleton township, near Papertown—a
blooded stallion, cattle, reaper and mover,
&c. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.
Saturday, March 2d—Daniel Eckels,

Saturday, March 2d—Daniel Eckels, Assignee of G. P. Myérs—saleof two threestory houses, in Carlisle, at the Court House, at 11 o'clock.

Saturday, March 2d—Jolin Shugars, in South Midditon township, on the Paradise Mill road—personal property. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Monday, March 4th—Joseph Kutz, in North Middleton twp., on the Crain's Gaproad, five miles from Carlisle—horses, cattle and farming implements. Inc. Midd.

tle, and farming implements. Jno. Kitch,

Auctioneer.
Thursday, March 7th—John Hemminger, Jr., in Newton twp., six-miles East of Shippensb'g, near Stoughstown—horses, cattle, reaper, wagons, &c. John Miller, Auctioneer.
Friday, March 8th—Jonas Yorlett, in North Middleton township—horses, cattle &c.

Friday, March 8th—Emanuel Line, jr., in Dickinson township, on Walnut Bottom road—horses, cows, reaper, furniture, &c. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Monday, March 11th—Nancy Spangler and T. J. Spangler, in Dickinson township, near Barnitz's. Mill—mare, calves, furniture, &c. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Monday, March 11th—Mathew Wyncoop, in North Middleton township, on the Waggoner's Gap road—horses, cattle and farming implements. John Thomas, Auctioneer.

Tuesday, March 12th-Benjamin Handshew, in North Middleton township near Carlisle Springs—mare, cow, sheep household furniture, &c. John Kitch Wednesday, March 13th-James S

Houston, in Mechanicsburg—great sale of leather, harness, horse blankets, buffalo robes and furniture. W.C. Houser, Auctioned Friday, March 15th John Wallace, in

Frankford township, near Bloserville-cows, colts, &c. John Thomas, Auc. Monday, March 18th—W.: P. Eckels, in Silver Spring township-horses, cattle threshing machine, &c. Wm. Devinney

Tuesday, March 19th—Jacob Barley, in Tuesday, March 19th—Jacob Barley, in North Middleton township—mares, cattle, grain fan, &c. John Thomas, Auc. Thursday, March 21st—Henry Bitner, in West Pennsboro' township—horses, cattle, farming implements and household furniture. War Devinney, Auc. Wednesday, March 27th—Jeremiah Meals, in Penn township, near the Stone Tayern—sale of live stock. John Miller, Auctioneer. Auctioneer.
Thursday, February 28th—Josiah Webbert, South Middleton township, on the Middlesex road—horses, threshing machine, &c. Wm. Devinney, Auctioneer.

EXHIBITION .- The "First Methodia Episcopal Sunday School, of Carlisle." will give an exhibition, in Rheem's Hall on Friday evening next, February 22nd. Doors open at 6. Exercises will commence

precisely at 7 o'clock. Tickets to be had

of the members of the school and at the door. Good SERVICE.—The Good Will" Stenmer" did splendid service on Saturday and Sunday last. The engine at the Water House got broken and the reservoir was almost empty. Fears were entertained that in case of fire, we might be totally without water, and the "Steamer" was taken to the creek and forced the water up through 1200 feet of hose, and kept the eservoir supplied during Saturday and Sunday, when the engine was again plac-

LOCALIZING.—Almost every body has an

ed in working order.

dea of his own how a local newspaper should be conducted, but however much they may differ on other items, they almost invariably coincide in one opinion that a newspaper should be mostly made up of local items. They do not seem to think that a local editor is not omnipresent nor that the proprietor cannot afford to keep a "local" on every atract corner; nor that either of them cannot be poking his nose into other people's business all the time; asking questions for which he feels he should be rebuked. To effect the grand result desired by everybody in a local paper, each member of the community should be under obligations to contribute his mite of news, with the understanding that every other member do the same. Thus an editor would be merely a scribe and the printer the multiplier of the records made.

SALT IN CHIMNEYS. - The Boston Trauscript recommends that in building chimneys bricklayers should put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the interes of brick are to be laid. The effect will be that there will never be any nowill be that there will never be any no-cumulation of soot in the chimney, for the reason that the self in the portion of mor-tar which is exposed absorbs moisture eyery damp day. The soot thus becom-ing damp, falls down into the fire place.

THE SPRING ELECTION. - We trust our friends throughout the county will not ail to femeraber that the spring elections transpire on Friday, March 15th. Many good Domocrats, believing that there are io distinctive issues involved in the result of these primary elections, remain way from the polls and take but little iterest in what they regard as an unimportant and trivial election. But the spring lection is by no means of such small mo ment as many imagine, for upon the board f election officers then chosen often hingthe important results of the October election. Just at this time, when radicalsm has combined every influence within ts grasp to control the ballot-box and preent Democrats from exercising the franchise, it behooves every Democrat to be vigilant and at his post. See that firm and reliable men are elected in every election precinct-men who know their duty. and will have the resolution to perform it. It is an old saving that "all is well that ends well," but there is no surer augury of a good ending than a good begining. Let us then begin the political work of this year, by a Democratic triumph over the entire county in the primary elec

tions. The act approved the 30th of March last, requires the name of all candidates to be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, on one piece of paper similar to the tickets voted last fall. In the townships, the tickets must be headed "Township," and the names of all the candidates follow, with the tickets so folded that the word "Township" appears on the outside. The tickets in the boroughs are to be the same, with the exception that "Borough" is substituted for "Township." Tickets printed at this office.

Building Associations.—We see by our exchanges that in many of the neighbor ing towns the citizens have formed build ing associations, whose object is the erection of cheap and substantial tenant hous es. We think an association of this kind s just what is wanted in Carlisle, and now s the time for its formation. Tenant houss are unusually scarce; our population is steadily increasing, and as our propertynolders evince no disposition for building, the supply must be furnished on the joint stock principle. Every spring numbers of families, many of them wealthy, locate in Carlisle, drawn liere by our superior educational facilities and the beauty and healthfulness of the surrounding country, and a great many others would follow could suitable accomodations be had.-Many of these families purchase properiles, and in the course of time all of them will do so if convenient residences can be obtained. A scarcity of dwelling houses has been felt here for several years, and something must be done to supply the demand. One effect of a Building Association would be to increase the supply, thus not only affording accommodation for the iatural increase of population, but invit ng removals from other sections. It would also have a tendency to beautify the town and enable many to secure houses for them selves who could not otherwise do so. By all means let us have a Building As ociation. Such organizations are working well in other places—why would not

one be just as successful in Carlisle? ADVERTISING.-Nothing new can be aid in favor of advertising The successul business man believes in it faithfully s he does in his religion, if he be a Christian. The merchant who does not adverise, in nine out of ten cases, never is sucessful, and it is a matter of great wonderment to him how such men as A. T. Stew ert have obtained their fabulous, wealth The answer is a simple one. Stewart has faithfully adhered to the rules laid down by Stephen Girard—always advertise your wares, and in dull seasons advertise more largely than in prosperous times. There is not a dally, weekly, monthly or Sunday aner nublished in New Yo dvertisements are inserted, that A. T. Stewart's advertisements are not to be found. In the religious and in the sporting paper alike appear his advertisements, so that his wares are kept before all classes of people continually. If there are any merchants or business men in Carlisle who have never given advertising a fair trial. they should do it at once. The columns of the Volunteer present unusual inlucements to advertisers, for having the argest local circulation its advertisements nave more readers.

THE NEW PENSION LAW The President having signed the new Pension Law, it has become a law. As a matter of interest we publish it entire;

terest we publish it entire;

Beitenacized, That the President is hereby authorized to establish, agencies for the
payment of pensions granted by the United
States, wherever in his judgment the public interests and the convenience of the
pensioners require, and by and with
advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all pension agents who shall give
bond with good and sufficient sureties for
such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Interior may ap prove; Provided, that the number of pension agencies in any State or Territory shall in povided, that the number of pension agencies in any. State or Territory shall in no case be increased hereafter so as to exceed three, and that no such agency shall be established in addition to those now existing in any State or Territory in which the whole amount of pensions paid during the year next proceeding shall have not the whole amount of pensions paid during the year next proceeding shall have not exceeded the sum of five hundred thousand deliars; and provided further, that the term of office of the Pension Agents appointed since the first day of July, 1866, shall expire at the end of thirty days from the passage of this act, and the commissions of all other Pension Agents now in office shall continue for four years from the passage of this act, unless such agents the passage of this act, unless such agents are sooner removed."

AFRAID OF SHORT CROPS. - Owing to the fact that most of the grain fields are entirely bare, our farmers in this section are fearful of short crops the coming harvest, in consequence of the grain being frozen out. If such should be the case, we may look for exceedingly dull times; the failure last harvest, has been seriously felt, and if we should have two harvests in succession, especially when taxes and prices are so exharbitant, there is scracely any picturing the results.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT ASSOCIATION OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—The committee appointed to select officers for this association for the ensuing year, met on Saturday February 16th at Carlisle and organized by electing Joseph W. Patton, Chairman and Wm. Heagy, Secretary. When the following hamed persons were selected, viz: President-Gen. R. M. Henderson, Car-

lisle. Vice Presidents—Abraham Lamberton. Middlesex; Wm. Gracy, Newton, Corresponding Secretary—Capt, E. Beat-ty, Carlisle. Recording Secretary-Capt. I. H. Graham, Carlisle

ham, Carlisle,

Treasuror—A. L. Sponsler, Carlisle,

Treasuror—A. L. Sponsler, Carlisle,

Theosuror—Committee—Dr. W. W. Dale,
Carlisle; Capt. J. T. Zug, Carlisle; John,
Campbell, Carlisle; Levi Kauffman, Mechanicsburg; Ab'ın, Bradley, S. Middleton; Major John, Kelso, Shippensburg;
Martin Kunkle, Hopewell; Br. S. Croft,
Lessburg; Capt. Henry, Lest, Dickinson,
Ab'ın Wisner, Middlesser, Bainbel, May;
Elist Pennsburg; Cholonel G. B. Kaufman,
Monroe, Lapt. Eleve, Encise, Two-ville,
The list of officer, was then directed to The list of officers was then directed to be published as A. J. W. PATTON WM. HEADY, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY. -Fridayi the anniversary of the birth of Georg Washington. It would argue a strange want of public and private virtue, if the memory of such a distinguished citizer were not held in profound and enduring respect by his countrymen. The whole respect by mold is proud of so illustrious at elvilized world is proud of so mustrious an example of human character as that of him whose careor, though full of trial, and peril, and temptation, was unblemished by n, and compension, was another sure by a single grave mistake of conduct, or the single grave importance of unworthy motive. Traced from his carllest youth to the last moment of his life, his history presents the most remarkable manifest of uniform excellence to be met with in of uniform vaccine of human biography— Even the most splendid orators of that ng. tion against which Washington unsheath ed his sword, and which he deprived of the proudest jewel in its crown, have lay. ished their eloquence upon the sage of Mount Vernon: And poets, whose eyes never gazed upon these shores, have sung the praise of him whom they rank first among the champions of true civil liberty, Byron wrote:

Dyfon Wfote;
"Can tyrants but by tyrants conquer'd be,
And freedom find no champion and no child
Such as Columbia saw arise when she
Sprung forth a Pallas, arm'd and undefled?
Or must such minds be nourished in the work
Deep in the uprund forest, "midst the roar
of cateriast, where nurshing Nature smiled
On infant Washington? Has earth no more
Such seeds within her breast, or Europe no sac
shore?"

Well may America point with exulting oride to her noblest hero and patriot, and ponst that he was the product of her own clime. Well may she challenge any other age and country to show another example of services so important, patriotism so devoted, merit so modest, and integrity so uncorrupt and incorruptible. In the land for which he fought, and which he governed with a wisdom and integrity unknown since his time, his memory should be cherished as a legacy which, should all else fail, will secure it the respect of the

PURE POETRY. - We hold an intimate and intense admiration for true poetry. and when it bubbles out from Helican founts, we pursue it with real pleasure,-The following verse is about the best we have warbled over for some time, partieularly the pathos in line last:

Oh, nover in the world beneath,
Or in the world above,
Old printer hear sweet sound of bliss—
Dear tones of heavenly love—
More thrilling to his inmost soun
As when, with kindly glance,
A patron says, "O bless your heart!
I'll, PAY YOU IN ADVANCE!"

QUICK METHOD OF CALCULATING IN TEREST. - Multiply the principal by the umber of days and divide the product (if for 5 per cent) by 7200: (if for 6 per cent.) by 6000; (if for 7 per cent.) by 5143; (if for 8 per cent.) by 4500; (if for 9 per cent.) by 4000; (if for 10 per cent.) by 3505 EXAMPLE. - What is the Intereston \$120 for 20 days at ten per cent.?

120.00 dollars, Multiplied by 20 days; Divided by 8500)2400.00(63.6 cents inter-

NEWVILLEITEMS-ARREST.-Aman by the name of Hoffman was arrested at the Depot, on Thursday last, on the charge of the larceny of four mules, which had been tolen at Williamsport, Md. He was com nitted to the custody of Sheriff Jacobs to wait a requisition from the Governor o Maryland.

LECTURE .-- Mrs. Gage, of Springfield, Illinois, delivered a lecture on Saturday vening last, in literary Hall, on the subect of Temperance.

APPOINTED. -Mr. H. F. Drawbaugh, of Newville, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treausury Inspector at J. W. Wheler's Distillery, in Newton town ship, in place of John Murphy, resigned. Mr. Drawbaugh entered upon his duties: on Monday last.

FIGHT.—Two colored gents, by the Euphonious names of Clarke and Stanton agreed last Monday to arbitrate some difficulty between them, by having a set fight After bruising each other to their hear content and getting black eyes, they repaired to a justice to make compaint for

assault and battery. BITTEN HY A MAD DOG. -The wife of John Shirey, of Stoughs, own and two of their ohildren were by ten by a rabid do on Sunday last. The dog belonged to Mr. Shirey. We have not learned any further particulars of this sad event.

SHIP PENF, BURG ITEMS. - The Presbyle rian shure of this place has been under gol ag a thorough repairing. The main o ody of the church has been enlarged and a neat and commodious chapel added to it. A spire of 160 feet in height adds its attractions to the building. Withal it is an ornament to the town; and will vie in appearance with any church in Cumberland Valley. The contemplated cost of the improvement is from sixteen to eighteen thousand dollars.

The enterprising firm of Gibson, Smith & Co., continue to improve, they have added to their already commodious shops, a large and well constructed building to be used as a finishing shop for reapers and nowing machines.

The great want of houses, so long leltin this community, is about to be remedied, by the formation of a building association, which proposes the crection of a number of houses during the coming summer.

Notwithstanding the Ore Bank accident the talk of having an authracite furnace in Shippensburg still continues, and from he spirit with which it is urged, we feel safe in saying it will be built during the summer.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT-A Man Buried Alive in a Well Fifty-nine Feet Deep.—A young man named Smith Ayers, of Dallastown, York county, on Monday last went, down an old well, fifty-nine feet deep, the walls of which were very much dilapitated, for the purpose of taking out the bucket used for drawing up water, which had accidently fell in, and in coming up the well with the same, the well, caved in burying him beneath its ruins. The alarm of the terrible catastrophe was iramediately given, and the people gathered from the surrounding neighborh ood in large numbers, and at once set to work to extricate the unfortunate Lian from his perilous position. The task, however, was one not easily accomplished, and he had to be left to perish in his living tomb. After laboring with unceasing vigilance from about two plelock on Monday, the time the accident occurred, until about four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when the debris was removed and the body recovered He was found dead the body was considerably bruised by the falling stones. There was from six to seven feet of water in the well at the time, and the body was in it up to about the middle, when found. The deceased was about 10 years of age, and was highly esteemed for his many virtues. This la terrible affair has spread a melancholy gloom over the minds of the people in the whole neighborhood.