American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, Nov. 4, 1869.

1870. 1870.

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PREMIUMS

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☞ Let every one try for a premium—our offer is the most liberal we have ever known to be offered, and will afford splendid pay for a few days' work. From twenty-five to fifty subscribers ought to be obtained in every town and township. Look at the inducements, and send in the names. Address,

BRATTON & KENNEDY.
Carlisle, Pa.

SEE WHAT GRANT IS DOING!

The Radical journals inform us that, by order of Grant's Secretary of the Navy, the salaries of five entry clerks in the naval office, New York, have been reduced from $2,500 to $2,000 per annum. "This," says a Radical paper before us, "makes a saving of $1,500 per annum in that office." The same paper adds—"Grant is determined to cut down all salaries, and thus commence a system of economy."

This is Radicalism exemplified: The poor clerk who performs the labor of this frolicking administration—his salary is to be "cut down," but Grant's own $25,000 salary and the salaries of his cabinet officers, his foreign ministers and others are not reduced a baubee. We venture to say that of the thousands of clerks in the employ of the administration, there is not one so deficient in intellect, in knowledge, in capacity as is Grant. He is as near a non entity as it is possible for the Almighty to make a man. And yet this nobody pockets $25,000 a year and presents amounting to ten times as much more, for doing nothing. He is seldom at Washington, but puts in his time at watering places, the race-course and places of amusement, occasionally bartering away an office or a contract for five or ten thousand dollars in the meantime.

Let Grant, the nobody, if he desires to "cut down salaries," first attend to the amount he himself recieves; then let him look after others who receive from ten to twenty thousand a year for doing little except attending to politics. These are the salaries to cut down.—Let the poor clerks alone; cutting their salaries down is an outrage, for they scarcely receive as much now as keeps soul and body together. Strike at the big dogs, Mr. Grant, and let the whiffets alone.

THE GREAT SHAME.—We have now written in all its bold and damning characters, the why and wherefore of the shameless frauds at the election in Philadelphia, and of the judicial turning, and twistings in the recent decision of Judges Brewster, Allison and Pierce, whereby they ousted District Attorney Sheppard and certain other officials, and installed their own party friends. Judge Brewster was promised the office of Attorney General, by Geary, if elected; hence his connivance with and screening extended to the infamous frauds of the Return Judges of the election. He had an axe to grind; and he has got his reward—the reward of a Judas. Allison had an axe to grind, and he has got his pay for moral delinquency if not perjury. If Geary had been defeated by an overwhelming vote outside of Philadelphia, then the decision of the Court in the matter of last fall's election would have been different—the *motive* would not have existed. Allison, therefore assists Brewster to get Geary counted in, to procure Brewster his reward; and Brewster decides the contested election case, in order that Allison may get his reward. Was there ever a more shameful transaction perpetrated?

THE NEW YORK *Express* says: "One of the modern plans for extorting blackmail in this city is to purchase property in some quiet respectable and wealthy neighborhood, and threaten to open a 'gin mill' on the site. The neighbors at once club together and buy the property for double or treble its real value."

Do you want a splendid Squirrel Rifle? See our premium list.

WHAT AILS BRATTON THIS TIME.

"We notice in the last issue of the *Volunteer* that Cumberland county with her Democratic gain of almost four hundred votes, must still be censured.

What is the matter with you neighbor Bratton?

What ails you this time?

Have we not done our duty?

Have we not all as a body marched forth to victory and increased our strength?

Would a loss of almost four hundred votes have suited you better?

Or if not—what ails you?

We trust the Democracy of Cumberland county will like ourself, be patient with our thoughtless neighbor—and forgive him his sins as he forgives those who tresspassed against him."—*Valley Sentinel.*

We take the above from the Shippensburg *Valley Sentinel* of last week. We have, for a year or more, submitted to the vile inuendoes if not base calumnies of that vehicle of slander. This should have served as a hint to the accomplished and polished genius who is said to preside over its columns, that we had no desire to answer his sweltering lies even when they were directed against ourself. We have been aware that for the last fifteen months he has been compelled to obey the behests of a master—that he and others in our county are in the employ of a political gambler—a Harrisburg adventurer—to slander us and to eulogise him. We know this and can prove it. But, let us assure this creature that, notwithstanding the loathing and contempt in which we hold bought up minions, he shall no longer throw dirt at us with impunity.

It is a lie, a positive downright lie, an intentional lie, that we censured the democracy of Cumberland for not doing their duty in the late contest. The fact is, we commended them warmly (see our issue of October 14,) for the noble majority they had rolled up. It was a larger majority than we had anticipated, and we felt proud of it and said so.

We now demand, (as the *Sentinel* has made a direct charge that we censured the democracy of Cumberland for not doing better at the last election,) that Mr. "R. J. Coffey, editor," quotes our language on the subject. Let him do this and sustain his charge, or failing to do so, stand branded as one who makes assertions, knowing them to be notoriously false.

"Would a loss of almost four hundred votes have suited you (Bratton) better?" asks this impudent tool of an impudent master. We might submit to be interrogated by *some* men, concerning our political wishes, but those who talked "loyalty" during Lincoln's reign of terror, and those who during the same time sneaked off to Europe, that they might shirk danger, responsibility and expense, have no right to talk to us concerning our political desires. We faced the storm when such creatures as Coffey and his master quailed before it. Few men connected with the press of Pennsylvania, were so ruthlessly beset, persecuted and maligned for four long years as we were. Our property was destroyed and our life threatened. A resolution had been passed in the "Loyal League" that the *Volunteer* should be stopped "at all hazards." The week following our office was torn to pieces—$800 worth of materials broken up—by Radical soldiers. But the *Volunteer* did not stop. We sent to Harrisburg for journeymen, and by working night and day, the *Volunteer* appeared the week following. After that we slept in our office, for several weeks, and with the aid of our apprentice boys and a few friends, guarded it and defied our assailants. It don't suit us, therefore, at this late day—after all danger is over—to be interrogated by those cowards who, with carpet bag in hand, fled to Europe to escape danger and responsibility; no, neither they nor their paid hirelings have a right to propound insolent questions to us. When the storm was upon us; when Democrats were imprisoned and their properties destroyed, we remained at our post, willing to be sacrificed if necessary, to save the party whose principles we have advocated for a quarter of a century. Mr. Coffey, or somebody for him, now asks us "what ails you?" If this controversy continues, we will let both you and your master know what ails us. If we must, we will hold up to the public view as vile a political leper as ever disgraced humanity. We will teach him that he cannot and shall not come over into this county from Harrisburg and by the power of his money effect our ruin either politically or financially. If we must, we will strip his soiled shirt from his back, (even if it sticks like the shirt of Nessus,) and expose his doings and his rottenness. *We know him*, and we hold him responsible for the slanders of his hirelings. We now notify him that he must either call off his dogs or submit to the excoriation we have in store for him. He shall know what ails us. After we have done with him, if "*Richard* is himself again," we will be mistaken. Mark it!

THE narrow escape of the radicals from defeat in this State and Ohio, at the recent elections, causes some of their leaders much concern. A loss of 23,000 in Pennsylvania and of 33,000 in Ohio, since Grant's election, is anything but comfortable to the gentlemen who control and manage radical politics.—Wendell Philips, in the last issue of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* takes this desponding view of the situation: "Meanwhile the strength of the opposition vote shows that the administration has not *satisfied* the country. Its friends have rallied and secured another year of grace. The elections of 1870 will turn more directly on the issue whether the republican party has fulfilled the national expectation. In our opinion, unless the administration files a better record during the coming year than that of the past, there will be a very even struggle between it and its foe, perhaps an ignominious defeat. By small majorities, after almost incredible effort, we have saved the two great States—Pennsylvania and Ohio; any slight untoward accident, even, would have lost them. *It is poor dependence for a great party.* We have drifted thus far on the strength of our soldier-President's reputation. He and his cabinet must earn the future." The political sky does not present so serene an aspect to the vision of Wendell as to that of some of the place-men of his party. He is the prophet of radicalism and his gift of second-sight reveals to him the triumph which awaits the Democracy in the near future.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

DURING the fall and winter few things will pay better than canvassing for subscribers under the liberal offers held out in our premium list.

EXCESS OF REVENUE—OUR TAXES.

"The revenues of the country continue largely in excess of estimates. The receipts from customs for the first two weeks of this month are given out to be $8,031,922; internal revenue receipts for the same time $6,223,153, and from miscellaneous sources, including premiums on sales of gold $1,500,000. Here is an aggregate of $16,055,075 in two weeks, equal to thirty-three and a third millions per month, or $400,000,000 per year. These large receipts mean heavy taxes, and as so much money is not needed under an economical administration of the Government, there should be a persistent demand for a reduction of the amount collected. The national taxes are so heavy as seriously to impede the general prosperity. In the aggregate, with the incidental charges which follow, they are a burden upon industry, under which it labors; they absorb a very large proportion of the whole surplus production of the whole people; and are altogether too heavy to be borne in the absence of an urgent need. Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Wells, the two best informed men on the subject, assure us, in recently-published statements, that the surplus revenue of the Government, above all its expenditures, for the current fiscal year, if our present taxes are retained, will be not less than $120,000,000. It will not be surprising if it should even reach $135,000,000. A large surplus is always a strong temptation to extravagant appropriations by the Legislature, and to wasteful expenditures by the Executive. What we now want is to bring our finances into a settled condition, to build up industry and trade, restore specie payments, and establish a comfortable and permanent balance between receipts and expenses, such as will build up our credit. For this we do not need an overflowing Treasury, a large surplus wrung from the sources of production."

The above statement of facts and sensible remarks thereon, we cut from a late money article in the *Public Ledger*. We fully agree with the opinions therein expressed. These large receipts *do* "mean heavy taxes," and "there should be a persistent demand for a reduction of the amount collected." The present taxes are, indeed, a heavy "burden upon industry" and do "absorb a very large proportion of the whole surplus production of the whole people." "They *are* altogether too heavy to be borne in the absence of an urgent need." A plethoric public treasury is always a strong temptation, not only to extravagant appropriations by the Legislature, but to corrupt practices on the part of those in authority in every branch of the Government. The taxes necessary to pay the current expenses of Government and the interest on the public debt would be quite heavy enough without the addition of $135,000,000 per annum. This is a tremendous amount of money to be needlessly extorted, every year, from the pockets of the people, and furnishes a surplus in the treasury sufficient to engender and foster the most gigantic schemes of corruption. About one-tenth of this excess of necessary taxation defrayed the entire annual expenses of the Federal Government during the Presidency of John Quincy Adams.

While this excessive taxation proves the greatness of our country's resources, its continuance may prevent their future development, by crippling industry and discouraging enterprise. In other words, this great pressure may kill the goose that lays so many golden eggs. There is a limit to the endurance and tax-paying capacities of every Americans, and, if we mistake not, our rulers have already reached that limit. At all events, it is sufficient, by way of experiment, to have taxed the people to the tune of $135,000,000 a year beyond the immense sum (say $265,000,000) necessary to carry on the Government, under Radical rule, and pay the interest on the national debt.

Notwithstanding the immense surplus revenue, the manufacturers of New England, and the protectionists, generally, have the unblushing impudence to demand an increase of the tariff on importations! Although the people are groaning under an almost insupportable load of taxation, and although our manufacturers have amassed immense fortunes, and are daily increasing in riches, we hear and read, daily, appeals to the public for a still higher tariff! The protectionists seem to think that American gullibility is equal to their avarice, and that the people can be fooled and swindled out of their very eyes.

We see by the above figures that during the first *two weeks*, only, of October, the duties paid on importations amounted to $8,031,922. This is equal to $208,829,922 a year! And this is what our people pay as an annual tribute to the manufacturers, and yet the latter, like Oliver Twist, are crying for "more!"

At the end of every month Mr. Secretary Boutwell puts forth a "statement" showing that the public debt has been reduced by several millions of dollars. With $135,000,000 of surplus taxes paid into the Treasury each year by the people, it is a very easy matter for the Secretary to make flattering monthly statements. No great financial skill is required to apply the surplus revenue to the reduction of the debt, and Mr. Boutwell's boastful statements really amount to nothing more than proofs, if they are to be believed, that all the public moneys have not been stolen by those who have the handling of them. Whatever credit attaches to the monthly reductions of the public debt is due to the people who pay the taxes, and who pay Mr. Boutwell for keeping their Treasury books.

A few years ago, our political editors and orators, of whatever party, congratulated the people upon the fact that they were not a tax-burdened people, like those of Great Britain and other European countries. Now the American people are tax-ridden beyond those of any other country in Christendom. The foregoing statement shows that our annual taxes, for Federal purposes alone, amount to $400,000 000 per annum. Estimating our entire population at 30,000,000, this is $13. 33 1 3 per head, including negroes, women and children! State and municipal taxes, of course, add largely to this amount. By comparing the present taxes with those paid ten years ago, the reader may learn what the country has gained by Radical rule.

THE *Titusville Herald*, in referring to the removal of Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster from the office of Attorney General, says that his speeches in favor of Geary did the latter great service in the oil regions. While the removal shows the baseness and ingratitude of Geary, many will agree that Mr. Brewster is not altogether undeserving of his fate in so far forgetting his duty to the people as to commend a candidate so unworthy of their suffrages.

Do you want the Waverly Novels?—See our premium list.

SENSIBLE REFLECTIONS.

Uncle Jake Zeigler, of the Butler *Herald*, in an article of considerable length on the result of the recent election, makes some pertinent suggestions. The *Herald* says:

In the Convention, after Mr. Packer's nomination, delegates from the East would come to us from the West, and say *"if the West only polls her vote we are sure of the election."* We said before the Convention, as we say now, that the Western democracy is not composed of a set of babies that go whimpering about because they do not get a share of the pap—nor yet of a set of tricksters who make politics a trade and for selfish purposes would destroy the whole democratic organization. Such creatures belong to the Eastern democracy and they are welcome to stay there, for we want none of them.

Look at the Western counties and see how they sustained Mr. Packer. Ten thousand of a majority less for the radical party this year than last marks the Western democracy's gallant fight.—Look at Philadelphia. What has her democracy to say? What did they do? Just what we expected. Her delegates came to Harrisburg not from love to Mr. Packer, but from the hope that his nomination would enable certain wire-pullers to gratify a selfish and sordid spirit.—That is the simple truth, and it may as well be known now as hereafter. Look at the counties along the Lehigh. What did they do? Not half as good as the West, although there was the former home of Mr. Packer. Look at the East generally, and with but few honorable exceptions, what has it done? We mean those counties whose votes in Convention were given for Mr. Packer's nomination. Their returns are simply disgraceful.

It is a great principle in the Christian religion, "whom God loveth he chasteneth," and this chastisement will go on, more or less severe, until the heart of the creature is purified. Our defeat is exactly right, however inexcusable certain sections may be in not performing their duty; for it is as manifest as that two and two make four, the democracy of this State need chastisement to the end of complete purification.

Our Conventions are manipulated by a certain set of old political barnacles who hang on to the side of the democratic ship with astonishing tenacity. They are in fact the "old sins" which are ever present when one party attempts reformation. They will neither progress themselves nor allow others to do so.—They have a certain way chalked out for themselves to get to the heaven of political triumph, and rather than not travel in that way they would damn the whole organization. They *must* have their own men nominated for certain offices—they *must* have their own managers—in short, they *must* control the Conventions, and if this cannot be done then the "devil's to pay," and the "fat's in the fire."—Now, our party needs chastisement, and it has got it. It will continue to get it until these "old sins" no longer show their grim faces to frighten the party from true, hearty and sincere reformation.

Had Gen. Cass been nominated, as he was emphatically the choice of the people, is there a sane man who can doubt what the result would have been? He would have come out of Allegheny county with an even vote, and certainly he could not have run worse in the East than Mr. Packer. This change alone would have elected him. But he would have run at least ten thousand more votes in the West than Mr. Packer, and this would have put the matter beyond all controversy. Our defeat is but the result which is always sure to follow when the voice of the people in nominations is disregarded.

As to Mr Packer personally, we admire the man. He is a true Pennsylvanian and has done more to develop the resources of our State than any man in it. He is a charitable, high-minded, honorable, Christian gentleman who deserved a better fate. He was in the hands of a set of advisers, to say the least of them, and of course he must abide the result.

Next time let the nomination be in accordance with public judgment, and not private and selfish motives, and the democracy will triumph.

"The Dumbuggedest Governor" Denounced by His Own Party.

Governor Geary has raised a host of enemies by his removal of Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster from the position of Attorney General, and the appointment of Hon. F. Carroll Brewster in his place. The former wrote Geary a scathing and insulting letter; Hon. Morrow B. Lowry wrote to Geary in a tone of indignant remonstrance; and the Philadelphia Evening *Telegraph*, a Radical paper, denounces Geary in a leading editorial a column in length, stating that he is "a man of ungenerous instincts, whose word is quite unworthy of belief." The Philadelphia Morning *Post*, a leading Radical paper, says "Geary earned long ago the distrust of his party, and his re-election by a majority thousands less than that of Judge Williams was due only to the necessity of defeating Packer." The *Post* also says:

"The mere change of one man for another is not the question. The crime is not that Mr. Brewster is removed, for that might have been honorably effected, but that Geary accomplished his object in a cowardly and deceitful manner.—The crime is that he has surrended his administration to the worst men in the party; to them he must henceforth look for the support which he has hitherto had from men of honor and sincerity.—He has disgraced the office he holds and the State, and hereafter he must be watched as no Governor of Pennsylvania has ever been before."

And yet all the Radical papers, even those which now denounce him, excepting only the Evening *Telegraph* and the Pittsburg *Commercial*, supported Geary throughout the campaign with all possible earnestness, filling their columns with the most fulsome flattery *for the purpose of deceiving the people!* Shame upon such hypocrisy! And shame upon the voters who were silly enough to be deceived by it! They have drawn the elephant—let us see what they will do with him.

Do you want a novelty Hay Rake? See our premium list.

FITLY SPOKEN.—The outrageous swindle by which some of the democratic candidates in Philadelphia were deprived of certificates of election, has disgusted even some of the radical editors. The Norristown *Independent*, a thorough-going radical paper, in an article under the caption of "Fraud and Forgery," thus alludes to this disreputable business: "We trust every *republican* journal in the State will censure with such terms of severe reproach as the subject merits, the gross forgery of returns in Philadelphia, by which two democrats, who were honestly elected to office, were cheated out of their certificates of election, by an alteration of figures. We trust the guilty parties, whoever they may be, will be brought to speedy punishment. Such rascals as have done this dirty work, bring the party into disrepute, and destroy its usefulness and power. Let them be spurned and kicked from all decent society. All the newspapers give the figures showing Mr. Diamond's election beyond controversy, and he should be allowed his seat in the State Senate, democrat as he is, in spite of the fraud by which he is deprived of his certificate."

Do you want a French Bedstead and Mattress? See our premium list.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Do you want a first class double-barreled Shot Gun? See our premium list.

THE radical papers in Clarion and Forest counties favor the restoration of spring elections.

THE Great American Tourist has returned to Washington after another visit to Philadelphia.

General Belknap, the new Secretary of War, was sworn in and entered upon his duties on Monday.

VERMONT—15TH AMENDMENT:—The Legislature of Vermont ratified the fifteenth Amendment on Friday last.

STATE ELECTIONS took place in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Maryland and Wisconsin on Tuesday last, November 2.

FITZGERALD'S *City Item* suggests that Geary be impeached, and also that the able and courageous Senator from Erie, the Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, commence the work.

RADICAL editors cackle over 35,000 majority for their ticket in Iowa, as if that State had done wonders. Grant's majority was 46,359. A loss of 11,000 in one year is not much to crow over.

THE people of Onondaga differ in opinion whether the petrified giant recently dug up in their neighborhood was the remains of the Cain who slew his brother or of Samson who slew the Philistines.

COLORADO is composed of nineteen counties. Summit county, the largest, is so extensive the Georgetown *Miner* says, that the whole of South Carolina with a half dozen Rhode Islands appended might easily be crowded within its limits.

GENERAL BUTLER is in favor of putting the State of Louisiana under military control again. Doubtless. And we suppose he would like to command in that section once more. It was a rich placer for him.

HON. THOMAS EWING, Sr., who was taken suddenly ill on Friday, while engaged in an argument before the U. S. Supreme Court, is rapidly improving, and it is thought he will soon be able to resume the practice of his profession.

It is now said that it was not Grant but *Mrs.* Grant who had promised government aid to the gold ring, which brought about the late fearful speculation in Wall street.

A strong move will be made in Congress, when it assembles, in favor of the recognition of Cuba. Several leading members have already prepared speeches on the question, and before the session is over we may have a decided policy adopted.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S endless peregrinations have earned for that functionary the *sobriquet* of "The Great American Traveler." Daniel Pratt and the Immortal J. N., consequently, both consider themselves in the line of succession as candidates for the radical nomination for the Presidency.

OUTRAGE BY THE MILITARY.—Edward Cady, a citizen of Warrenton, Georgia, was taken from his house Sunday night by a party of federal soldiers. While being carried out of town Cady escaped, with two gunshot wounds. The sheriff reported the outrage to the military authorities. The affair creates much ill feelings.

A YOUNG BIGAMIST.—One Robert O'Connor, a boy of twenty, was charged before Justice Dodge, of New York, on Thursday morning, with bigamy, his two wives being the complainants. It seems both marriages occurred within six months, and the same clergyman performed the ceremony on both occasions. Robert states that he left his first wife because their first child was born within two months after they were married.

ELECTED TO THE LEGISLATURE.—Among the new members elected to the West Virginia Legislature, we are glad to number our young friend George M. Beltzhoover, Esq., of Jefferson county. His majority over his Radical competitor is small, but "enough for all useful purposes." Mr. B. is a native of Cumberland county, and has been practicing law at Shepherdstown, W. Va., for the last three years. Success to him.

THE BROOKS CASE.—Dougherty and Mary, the two men arrested for the assault on Revenue Officer Brooks, in Philadelphia, some weeks ago, had their trial last week, and were pronounced guilty of assault and battery with intent to kill. It is to be hoped that the men convicted will give a clue to the whole arrangement, so that if possible such outrages may be prevented in the future. It is not likely they will be pardoned, as Governor Geary will not want their services at the next election.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN BALTIMORE.—At the municipal election in Baltimore, Wednesday, for members of the City Council, the entire Democratic ticket for both branches was elected. The vote was light and the election unusually quiet. The Radicals hoped to carry the city, on account of the independent stand taken by the workingmen, but they were disappointed, and are much chagrined at the result.

THE SATRAP AMES EXPOSED.—The Vicksburg State Executive Committee of the National Union Republican party have forwarded to the Secretary of War affidavits, and other official communications substantiating a statement made some weeks ago in a despatch to General Grant, by A. C. Fisk, Chairman, to the effect that General Ames did not intend to hold a fair election. The Secretary of War is asked to direct Ames to appoint as registers an equal number of Radicals and Conservatives from the civilians so appointed.

ESCAPE OF HAGGERTY.—Almost the very first act, since the ousting of Attorney Sheppard, from the position to which the people of Philadelphia elect him, by the notoriously corrupt Judges of the Courts, is the escape of Haggerty from the custody of Judge Brewster, Brewster's special Court police and lawyer Gibbons. The Judge had given secret notice of what his decision would be, and Haggerty, one of the most noted criminals and mongrel roughs of the city was brought up in the *van* in company with others, and driven into a passage way not commonly occupied, that was filled with his friends, from whence he made his easy escape. Verily corruption stalketh in high places.

Do you want a Cider Mill? See our premium list.

The Yield of the Season.

A preliminary report which has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture, shows that, although the crops, generally, are to some extent deficient this year, yet we have abundant cause to be grateful to the Giver of all Good for the plentiful yield which, notwithstanding some unfavorable weather and other causes, has blessed the labors of the tillers of the soil. There is plenty of all the fruits of the earth for home consumption, and some to spare. The report says:

"The great agricultural lesson of the season inculcates the necessity of draining and thorough culture. It is not an exaggeration to estimate the reduction this season, from the alternate drowning and scorching of farm crops, at $200,000,000. The general apprehension of a serious failure to the corn crop of the Western and Northern States has been materially modified by the sunny weather in September, and the exception from killing frosts to October 1. The early frosts, in some portions of the Eastern and Middle States, checked ripening, and left the frosted fields in an immature and damaged condition, but the injury is comparatively slight and limited in area. As a whole, the crop has had an unusually favorable maturing season, resulting in a very gratifying amelioration of the prospect for a supply of this important staple; yet a full crop, which should not be less than 1,150,000 bushels, can by no means be expected. When the harvest is over and local estimates are completed, the aggregate will attest a moderate yield, yet an ample sufficiency for all the wants of the country. Had the spring wheat been equal to the winter the whole crop would have been enormous. Throughout the South the yield is unusually large and the quality excellent. Texas and Mississippi are somewhat less conspicuous sharers in the improvement than other States in that section. In Illinois the counties reporting an increase equivalent to ten per cent. or more, are almost without exception in the southern part of the State, below the 40th parallel. The winter wheat regions, those claiming eight-tenths of the crop or less, are, with one or two exceptions, spring wheat counties. Indiana grows a larger proportion of winter wheat, and consequently has this year produced a much better yield than Illinois. The area of cotton cultivation was increased last spring 16 per cent., and more than 1,000,000 acres were added to the cultivated area. Fertilizers were liberally used in the Atlantic States, and improved implements were, to some extent, employed. Rarely has there been a better season for oats than the present, very few of the States returning a less increase than ten per cent., and some giving thirty to thirty-five per cent. The season has been too dry for either kinds of potatoes in the South, and on the Atlantic coast to New York. New England generally has a good crop, and it is unusually good in the West, with the exception of Minnesota. The product of sweet potatoes is manifestly decreased. A slight increase is reported in the aggregate numbers of fattening cattle, as well as in their average condition. Some of the States fail to maintain a full average, among which are New York, New Jersey, Kentucky and Illinois."

Rebellion on a Small Scale—An Oyster Schooner sinks a U. S. Steamer.

A despatch from Fortress Monroe gives the following account of a remarkable incident in the "Oyster War" now raging on Chesapeake Bay. The schooner spoken of apparently needs "reconstruction"—the steamer is evidently beyond either repairs or reconstruction:

Information has been received that Commodore W. H. Lovitt, Chief Inspector of Oysters for this State, has got into trouble again in Tangier Sound with the oystermen. He had some difficulty in those waters last season, and, determining to guard against it this season, procured the services of some twenty soldiers under a competent officer to assist him in enforcing the law. They left Norfolk a day or two since in the steamers Tredegar and W. P. Taylor.

On Friday, 15th, they endeavored to overhaul the schooner Anna Virginia, which was taking oysters in Tangier Sound contrary to law. She had a fair wind and started to scud before it. The officer in command of the troops wanted to fire a shot at her to make her come to but the inspector thought it was unnecesary, as the steamer was gaining. As the steamer containing the troops was closing up on her the captain of the schooner, not caring to be caught in that manner, put his helm about and ran for the steamer, struck her amidships and sunk her almost instantly. He then put her before the wind again and showed them a "clean pair of sheets," while the other steamer stopped to pick up the crew and troops Fortunately there were none of them injured, and they escaped with a good ducking and the loss of their baggage. The Commodore had better try the range of his guns on the next one that tries to elude him.

Beast Butler should be put in command of Chesapeake Bay at once with orders to put the sharks, toadfish, oysters and clams under martial law. Such rebellion is outrageous! No doubt Jeff. Davis had a hand in it.

THE STATE SENATE.—The Radical manipulators are determined to have a majority in the Senate. They counted out Mr. Diamond in the First district for this purpose, and the Court of Common Pleas refused to interfere in behalf of the men who were cheated out of their votes by forged, altered and improper returns. There is not an intelligent man in Philadelphia who believes that Mr. Watt obtained a majority of the legal votes of the district. Facts show he did not. In the First ward, while the average majority for all the candidates is 777, that of Mr. Watt for Senator is 357, a difference in his favor of 80 votes. Here, however, there is no wide difference in the total vote of the ward. But, turning to the Twenty-sixth ward, we find that the average aggregate vote of the ward is 4,337, a difference of 739 votes. Moreover, the average majorities in that ward, excluding the Senator, are 1,035, while our Senator is defeated by 1,446, a difference of 411 votes. This shows conclusively that the returns for Senator were altered in order to give the certificate to the Radical candidate, and add a member to the Radical party in the upper branch of the State Legislature.—*Phila. Age.*

THE Carbon *Democrat* suggests that a Democratic State Convention be held to take into consideration the propriety of contesting the election of Geary. It seems to us that the State Committee should be called together at once with a view to such action in the premises as may be decided upon by a majority of its members. The Pittsburg *Post* has also joined in the demand for an investigation of the alleged frauds committed in the interest of Geary.—There is hardly any difference of opinion among the Democratic newspapers of the State in regard to the propriety of making a contest. With scarcely an exception, they demand that the fraud and corruption with which the partisans of Geary are charged shall be investigated and exposed. The State Committee cannot ignore the general sentiment in favor of a contest. It should assemble at an early day.

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FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

A Boat Loaded with Human Beings Burned to the Water's Edge—Statements of the Disaster—Over Two Hundred Lives Lost—Only Thirty Persons known to be Saved—The Most Terrible Accident in the Annals of Mississippi Navigation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—A special despatch from Carbondale, Illinois, says that the steamer *Stonewall*, which left St. Louis on Tuesday evening for New Orleans, heavily laden with passengers, horses, mules, hay, and other freight, was lost last night near Neely's Landing, and was burned to the water's edge. When the fire broke out every effort was made to land, but the boat was so heavily laden that she could not be brought nearer than one hundred yards of the shore, and great confusion and terror prevailed.

There were about two hundred cabin and deck passengers aboard, a large number of whom were women and children. The flames spread with great rapidity, and scores of men jumped into the water and attempted to reach the shore by swimming, but nearly all these were lost.

The steamer *Belle Memphis*, on her way to St Louis, reached the scene during the fire, and picked from the water all that are known to be saved.

The captain, clerks and other officers and many passengers were lost. All the books and papers of the boat were lost, as were all the cattle and other freight.—Many persons died after reaching shore from exposure. All the women and children were lost. The conduct of the passengers and officers is said to have been heroic.

Such an appalling scene has not been witnessed on the Mississippi for many years. The saved were kindly cared for by the officers of the *Belle Memphis*, and were carried to St. Louis. An interview with the Assistant Engineer of the ill-fated steamer, by a telegraphic correspondent at Carbondale, gets from him the following statement: The alarm was given at half past six, and in ten minutes the boat was in a sheet of flame and every person had deserted her.

All that were lost were drowned, and none were burned. Of eleven women on board, but four were saved. But one yawl was seen, and that was taken possession of by some deck passengers. No other life-boat or life-preservers were seen The boat ignited two hundred yards from the shore, in about sixte n feet of water. There were forty cabin and one hundred and fifty deck passengers, and a crew of sixty, in all about two hundred and fifty souls, about fifty only of whom were saved.

SCENES ON THE BOAT—THE SAVED AND KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—George W. Fulton, Chief Engineer of the *Stonewall*, arrived here in the *Belle Memphis*, and gives some further particulars:—Sixteen persons were saved by clinging to a plank, and sixteen more swam ashore, and these are all, out of the two hundred and fifty to two hundred and sixty on board, of whose positive safety there is any certainty.

A man, named Bennett, was picked up, but died soon afterwards. The only officers of the boat known to be saved are George W. Fulton, Chief Engineer; Edward Fulkrod, pilot; and E. P. Watson, carpenter. Monroe Vanleyoit, stoker; and Charles Williams and John Churchman, deck hands, were also saved. Of three ladies on board only one was saved.

The scene on board was heart-rending in the extreme. The flames spread with wonderful rapidity under the action of a high wind, and the passengers in wild terror crowded the forecastle until forced overboard in a mass and drowned each other in desperate struggles to free themselves. Others would jump overboard, whirl round in the strong current for an instant and disappear forever.

Mr. Fulton jumped overboard and attempted to swim ashore, but coming in contact with some mules, swam to and climbed on the wheel of the boat While he was here the steam pipe bursted and the wheel revolved three times. He clung to it, however, and was finally taken ashore by a skiff.

Charles Williams, deck hand, says he tried to smother the fire when it was first discovered, with a blanket, but the wind blew so strongly that he failed.

An effort was made to bring the hose to play on the fire, but the crowd of frenzied deck passengers rushed with such irresistible force upon the men having it in charge that they were obliged to give it up.

Williams then threw overboard a bale of hay, and getting on it drifted to the stern of the boat, where he found the yawl, containing six men and a woman. He was taken in, but having no oars, they could not stem the current, and Williams and the woman were put ashore and the remaining men made another attempt to reach the steamer, using the seats of the yawl for paddles, but the tide was too strong, and they were carried down stream and seen no more.

Williams thinks that no more than thirty persons were saved, but as many were able to reach the shore at different points down the river, and that further information will show the loss of life to have been as terrible and appalling as present advices indicate.

OHIO.

Horrible Disaster—Ten Insane Persons Burned to Death—Criminal Negligence.

GRANVILLE, Oct. 30.—At two o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at the Licking county Infirmary, situated two miles south of this place. The stone and frame buildings were destroyed. The former was occupied by ten insane persons, and when the fire was discovered it was too late to rescue them, they being locked in their rooms, and all perished. The victims names are John Devon Moses Carroll, B. J. Morton, William Van Dype, George Criner, Samuel Clark, John McNanus, Frank Martin, Julia Morgan and Mrs. Restover. The fire originated from the furnace.

LATER.—The terrible catastrophe which has just occurred here has thrown a deep gloom over our town. The Lunatic Asylum was quite a large building. The fire, it is said, originated in the culinary department, and by reason of the very dry and old material comprising the structure, the flames covered it with fearful rapidity. During the excitement attendant upon the discovery of the flames all seemed to have forgotten that in one of the upper stories ten demented persons were confined.

These persons were immured in a room that was so strongly barricaded—since their paroxysms of rage, which held almost constant control over them, rendered such a confinement necessary to the safety of the other inmates of the establishment. Their shrieks were appalling as the flames hemmed them in. Desperate efforts were made to save them, but the flames remorselessly checked all advances of those who would have rescued them. The building is now a pile of hot and steaming ruins.

Deputy Sheriff Murdered.

EVANSVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 31.—Deputy Sheriff Major James Fitz William was shot through the heart at ten o'clock tonight in a saloon, by one of the city police. The murder causes much excitement.

MAINE.

Senator Fessenden's Successor.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 31.—Governor Chamberlain has appointed the Hon. Lot M. Morrill United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Fessenden.

VIRGINIA.

A Young Woman Murdered—Horrible Infanticide—Counterfeit Tobacco Stamps.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.—Miss Baylor, aged twenty-one years, was found, on Tuesday, near Sharon, in Bland county, with her throat cut. The murderer is unknown. A negro nurse of Henry Cresey, in Bedford county, threw his child in a fire, yesterday, and burned it to death.—She has been arrested.

—A negro recently committed rape upon