American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

Thursday Morning, June 15, 1871.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,

OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

☞Our neighbors of the *Herald*, the Chambersburg *Repository*, Forney's *Press*, and perhaps some other Radical journals of less note, appear very much exercised because of our sentiments, as contained in our "Push on the Column" article of two weeks since. Our "sentiments are not those of the late Democratic State Convention," say these astute journals. Our cotemporaries speak of our article as though they had found a mare's-nest, and cackle over it as a silly pullet cackles over her first egg.

Now it is not necessary that we should occupy much space in replying to the accusations of these papers. In the first place we have not, to any extent, run counter to the resolutions of the State Convention. And even if we have, that is our own business, and we alone are responsible. An editorial experience of nearly thirty years has induced us to believe that it is better to form your own opinions and then express them, than to follow and endorse the opinions of others. We care not a baubee for the resolutions of a Convention. If a Convention opposes our views, we will oppose the views of a Convention. But, as we have said, we cannot see that our sentiments as expressed in our article of two weeks since are antagonistic to the resolutions of the Convention. That Convention recognized the validity of the recent amendments to the Constitution, but it did not recognize the *manner* in which those amendments were forced upon the people, nor did it recognize negro equality or the right of negroes to hold high and important positions under the government. The Democracy of Pennsylvania have not abandoned the belief that it was very unwise to confer the right of suffrage upon the negro, nor do they regard with the slightest approval the manner in which the Fifteenth Amendment was endorsed, but when that clause was declared to be a part of the Constitution, they yielded obedience, and they now *declare their intention to continue so to* do in order that the calumnies of the Radicals may be silenced, and a free opportunity afforded for fighting future political battles on the great and vital questions still within the sphere of legislative action.

In the language of a cotemporary: "Democrats stand by the laws—stand by the Constitution—stand by the ballot box. When mistakes are made, and bad laws are passed, they seek the constitutional remedy—they appeal to the ballot box to correct the error by displacing ignorant or dishonest legislators. When improper and unwholesome provisions, either fairly or foully, creep into the Constitution, the same remedy is applied." When such pliable material as General Grant is placed in the Presidential mansion they take the same course—the ballot and not the bullet is called into requisition—they rely upon "the sober second thought of the people" to place all things right. With Radicals might makes right—with Democrats the order is reversed—they seek to establish might by the principle of right—and that principle will ultimately win. The country may suffer for a while, but time, patience and perseverance will eventually place the Democratic principles again in the ascendant—and the people will be made to rejoice.

We shall continue, as long as we live, to combat the idea that the negro is the equal of the white man, and re-assert the opinion of the departed Judge Douglass, that "this is a government for white men, made by white men, for them and their posterity forever." This is our position now, always has been, and will continue to be to the "last of earth."

This seems, then, a fitting moment for our Government to plead with President Thiers that military law must cease, and that justice be tempered by mercy.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It may be questioned whether "our Government" is exactly in a condition to plead with M. Thiers for the suppression of military authority in Paris. The President recommended, and an obedient Congress passed a bill, which absolutely destroys all the safe-guards of the Constitution; which invests the Executive with dictatorial powers, by which he may suspend *habeas corpus* and make war on any State at discretion, and which, in time of profound peace, without a disturbing cause to furnish a pretext for the outrage, virtually makes him master of the liberties of the people. Even in the midst of the chaotic confusion which now exists in Paris, the Executive is clothed with no such authority as the President may, and doubtless will, exercise under the Ku klux law. And there is no sovereign in Europe, be he King, Czar, Emperor or Sultan, who to-day dare to claim the unlimited power which a Congress professing to represent freemen, has so abjectly voted at the command of the President of the United States.

THE Radical party has lost two more shining lights—Governor Butler, of Nebraska, impeached and removed from office for divers crimes and misdemeanors; and ex-Congressman C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, convicted of bigamy. Such wholesale dispensing of justice should be stopped, or Ben. Butler may be convicted of theft and Grant found guilty of violating the Constitution by accepting bribes and presents, and so on until the Radical party is left without a leader.

BOWEN, a Radical member of Congress, has been convicted in Washington, of having more wives than are allowed to one man, outside of Brigham Young's dominions. An effort will soon be made at the Federal Capital to have an additional Judge to try Radical Congressmen. The cases are so numerous they interfere with the usual business of the tribunals of justice.

☞Vice President Colfax has arrived at his home in South Bend, and stood the journey very well, despite the hot and dusty weather.

HOW THE NOMINATIONS ARE RECEIVED.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania are *delighted* with the nominations made by the State Convention. The selection of Gen. McCandless and Capt. Cooper is regarded as an assurance of victory. All our country exchanges come to us with the promise of rousing majorities. Everywhere honest and conscientious Republicans are avowing their intention to vote for the gallant soldiers who have been put forward as our standard-bearers. McCandless and Cooper do not run upon a military record alone, brilliant as their career was in the army of the Union. They are both known to be men of decided civil capacity, and in every respect well fitted to discharge the duties of the offices for which they have been nominated. The Radical candidates are known to be the creatures of Quay, Mackey & Co., and their election would be regarded as another triumph for that corrupt combination which is familiarly known among politicians as the "Treasury Ring." The honest voters of Pennsylvania will not entrust the finances of the State to the care of a tool of that infamous gang. The indications already to be seen are sufficient to assure us that Gen. McCandless will be chosen Auditor General by a large majority, and that his gallant comrade, Captain Cooper, will run fully as well. If Stanton and Beath were running on their own merits they might have some show, but being recognized as the mere tools of a set of men whom the people cannot trust, their doom is sealed.

All that is needed to secure a magnificent Democratic triumph in October is a full poll of the Democratic vote. Let this fact be kept steadily in mind, and let arrangements be made for insuring a victory which will decide the Presidential contest of 1872 in advance.

SIGHTS FROM THE NEW PINGAH.

We are not in the number of those who are inclined to go into ecstacies because Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Beecher Stowe, and Mr. Horace Greeley have lately found it expedient and politic to tell the truth about the South. We did not give these people any great amount of credit nor attention when it pleased them to circulate lies and libels; why should we listen to them more attentively now, because it suits them to be truthful?

The true friends of the South will discover that there is even less profit in hearkening to the praises of these people than there was in bothering about their scandals. In either case their judgment is of little account, and is really worth nothing, because never free from prejudice. They never give unbiased opinions, nor win unbiased suffrages,

"Because, their end being merely avarice,
Winds up their wits to such a nimble strain.
As helps to blind the judge, not give him eyes."

They abused, vilified, maligned the South, while it was their personal interest to do so. Now it is their personal interest to flatter and cajole the South, and consequently we find their special "organs" reeking with fulsome praises and preposterous palinodes. This sort of thing cannot fool anybody. There is no love, no sincerity, nor honest purpose, nor broad philantrophy at the bottom of it, but only a very vulgar self-interest. Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Stowe have become proprietors at the South; they possess orange groves, plantations, town lots, cottages. Hence, they abandon their friends, the carpet-baggers, who add to taxes and depreciate property; and they also advocate amnesty, because it will make their expenses less heavy and their acres more valuable. Mr. Greeley owns property in North Carolina; he has gone to Texas, to teach the people there how to bury boulders and to plant potatoes; to speculate in cattle ranches, and to look after his chances for the Presidency. He wants to bring in the Texas delegation into the Presidential Convention in '72, as he brought the Oregon delegation into the Chicago Convention in 1860—in his breeches pocket—and he is satisfied he will not be able to do this if Grant is permitted to Ku klux things to suit himself, and unopposed.

ROBBING THE WHITE HOUSE.

When Mrs. Lincoln left the White House it was rumored that it had been pretty thoroughly stripped of plate and household goods. These reports were then denounced by the loyal as "copperhead lies," but the report made by the Senate Committee on Pensions some time since, contains a very significant sentence. That set of extremely loyal gentlemen, in declining to give the wife of "the late lamented" a pension, said:

"They have good reason to believe she also received no inconsiderable amount of clothing, plate, household goods, etc., after the death of Mr. Lincoln, which, in considering her pecuniary condition, should be added to the above-mentioned sum."

This paragraph contains more than a mere insinuation. It amounts to a direct charge that Mrs. Lincoln carried off no inconsiderable amount of public property when she abandoned the Executive Mansion; that the many big boxes which were carried off did not contain private effects alone. It is very humiliating to have such exposures made, but when they are made on such authority they cannot be disbelieved.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—During the last hours of the session of the late Legislature, the Radical majority of the House of Representatives agreed to the Democratic proposition to submit the question of calling a Convention to revise the State Constitution to a vote of the people at the October election. This is the regular and proper course of procedure, the plan which has heretofore been adopted in our State, which has the sanction of precedent, and which will commend itself to the good sense of the people of Pennsylvania. The Democrats of the Senate took the right view of the matter, and the Republicans of the House showed good judgment in finally adopting the plan suggested.

BRING up the troops! Where is the navy! Police! police! Here is the worst Ku Klux outrage yet: a Kentucky "nig" has been sentenced to the Penitentiary just because he shot three other "nigs" each of whom had refused him a chew of tobacco! We trust there will be found no one so unreasonable as to object to putting Kentucky under martial law.

THE income of the United States government averages $33,000,000 a month. The reduction of the public debt during the month of May was only $4,439,358 83. Where is the remainder of the $33,000,000? Is it laid up for the fall elections?

THE OFFICE-HOLDERS' TICKET.

The Grant-Cameron office-holders State ticket is not receiving a very cordial support from the better portion of the Radical party. Forney, of the *Press*, Bergner of the *Telegraph*, and other office holders, are appealing to the faithful to fall into line for Stanton and Beath, but the honest Republicans who are tired of supporting a party merely that certain gentlemen belonging to the ring may continue to heap up riches, are deaf as adders to their cry of distress. The fact is "the sober second thought" of the people has convinced them that this Radical Republican black-and-tan party is a gigantic fraud—a fraud so palpable that "he who runs may read." It is a combination of money changers, who feel no interest and have no sympathy with the "toiling millions."—Grant, the high priest of Radicalism, and who is a fair type of that pie-bald faction, is just now going about from place to place talking confidentially to newspaper correspondents and getting them to report his views of the political situation, and all that. At a recent interview of this kind he is represented as saying that "the faults of the administration are mine," which nobody ever once doubted, and as the administration has little else to distinguish it but faults, blunders, and vices of all sorts and of all grades, the President assumes a heavy amount of personal responsibility in taking all its sins upon himself. He, however, evidently thinks that his administration of the Government has been highly creditable, although the only remarkable thing in this case is, that he should be so well pleased with himself with so small a modicum of real merit on which to ground his self-complacency. Indeed, in this respect, he reminds us of

"Little Jackey Horner,
Who sat in a corner,
Eating a Christmas pie:
He put in his thumb
And pulled out a plumb,
Saying, what a good boy am I!"

It must be considered the bounden duty of every Democrat, then, to go to work zealously for the State and local tickets. We can, by energy and perseverance, elect our candidates, M'Candless and Cooper, by 20,000 majority, and also redeem the House of Representatives. "On, Stanley, on!"

GREELEY vs. GRANT.—The recent declaration of Horace Greeley that he will not decline the Presidential nomination, if offered, and that no man should be nominated who is not in favor of the old Whig policy of one term for President, is creating considerable excitement in Republican circles. Greeley is popular in many parts of the country, and it is feared that he is stubborn enough to run as an independent candidate, if requested to do so. His advocacy of the one-term system is a side-blow at President Grant, who is not at all disposed to give up the honors and emoluments of his office without a hard struggle. Greeley, though eccentric, is honest, and is not to be bought with bribes—hence a determined effort to shove him aside will be made by the greedy army of office-holders who muster under the banner of Ulysses the First.

THE ASSASSIN OF THE BRAVE YOUNG COL. RIDDLE.—The Harrisburg *Patriot*, in speaking of the organization of the late Republican convention, says:

For a second time has the Hon. Wm. J. Ovens been honored by his Radical brethren. Last winter when he was elected Sergeant-at-Arms by the Radicals of the House many members protested that they did not know they were voting for the assassin of Col. Riddle.—But there was no ignorance of the fact on Wednesday when his name was reported by the committee on permanent organization for door keeper of the convention. Nothing could be more appropriate than the appointment of Ovens, the slayer of a gallant soldier, to keep the door of such a convention. Everything was in keeping.

DR. STANTON spent a large portion of his term of military service as a Contract Surgeon in Columbus. For this he was promoted by his relative at the head of the War Department. In accepting the nomination for Auditor General from the Quay and Mackey treasury ring he has entered on another and a quite different contract. This is to audit their accounts with the people of the Commonwealth. But he will discover in this last case that it takes more than the ring to make a bargain. Quay, Mackey and Stanton may dicker, but it remains to be seen whether the people will ratify their contracts. The gallant Gen. McCandless is the peoples' candidate for Auditor General against the choice of the treasury ring.

LAST week the negro laborers on the street railways in Washington city struck for $2 per day of eight hours. White men went to work in their place at $1.50 for ten hours, and were driven off by the negroes. After several days of disorder, and trying to make the contractors stop work to please the black pets, the Radical Governor Cooke and the city authorities finally allowed the police to arrest some of the black rioters, and the rest dispersed. Irishmen now fill their places. The tardy action of the Governor is strongly condemned.

GEN'L. W. S. HANCOCK.—Upon our book table we find a pamphlet containing the military record of Gen. W. S. Hancock, while acting as commander of a portion of the Southern States during the process of reconstruction. Gen. Hancock, who was one of the very best soldiers of the war, never for a single moment allowed military power to lead him into a violation of the law. Like every brave and true soldier who ever lived, he never ceased to respect and observe the civil law.

IT IS gratifying to see the laboring men take such a decided stand against the dominant party, and it augurs well for the success of our cause. By a kind of delusion, many were taken into the so-called Republican party; but, having been with it long enough to learn its real intentions, they have left it, and in doing so have given it a serious kick, from which it is groaning quite lustily through its party organs.

☞We learn that a bran new list of revenue taxes have just been imposed, to take effect at once. They relate to bank, bridge and all other sorts of dividends. March up to the music, ye loil taxationists, and square your accounts with your poor, needy, bleeding country. Come, toe the mark; Jacks in office must fare sumptuously.

THE Radical dictionary contains but one word—"Tax."

MR. TRUMBULL ON THE KU KLUX BILL.

Senator Trumbull had sense enough to discern the many evils which are couched in the Ku klux bill. He very justly characterized it as intended to change the form and theory of our government, and therefore most dangerous in every feature; but especially in that which gave the President the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at will. The following is the synopsis of his speech:

Mr. Trumbull opposed the amendments reported from the Judiciary Committee, as making the bill obnoxious to the objection made to it in the House, that it went to the extent of punishing persons for violating State laws without any reference to the Constitution or laws of the United States. He did not think that even the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) would assume that Congress should pass a general criminal code for the States of the Union. It was understood by the members of the House that the bill, as passed by that body, went no further than to protect persons in the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and did not undertake to authorize one citizen of a State to assert his rights in the Federal Courts, or in any other way against another in the same State. That such was the purpose of the bill, was now urged as the pretext for the proposed amendments. After referring to the extent to which the bill had been enlarged by the committee, Mr. Trumbull went on to combat the theory that under the recent constitutional amendments our government had become centralized and its principles been changed. He denied that the fourteenth amendment conferred any rights of citizenship not contained originally in the Constitution. While that amendment enabled Congress to protect a citizen from a discrimination against his rights by a State, it did not allow Congress to exercise police power to the destruction of State authority. Congress had no right to substitute the Federal for the State Courts. The latter were nearer the people, and the nearer the administration of justice between man and man was brought to the people themselves, the safer would be their rights in person and property. When the Federal government took to itself the entire protection of the individual citizen of the State in his person and property there would be an end to the State governments, resulting in an unwise change in our governmental system. He then criticised each of the amendments, and alluded to the danger to be apprehended in unnecessary and unjustifiable suspensions of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The Gubernatorial Election in New Hampshire—Democratic Victory.

CONCORD, N. H., June 10.—The House remained in session all night, the republicans fillibustering, to stave off the convention of the two houses for a vote to fill vacancies and for Governor, to gain time for the arrival of sick members. The convention met to-day, and the two vacancies in the Senate were filled by the election of democrats, and the vacancy in the house by the election of one of two republicans, there being no democratic nominee.—The convention then balloted for Governor, with the following result: James A. Weston, democrat, 167; James Pike, republican, 159. The Legislature will adjourn over until Tuesday, when Gov. Weston will be qualified.

RUSSELL ERRETT, of Pittsburg, has been made Chairman of the Radical State Central Committee. He is one of the Quay-Mackey ring, an enemy of ex Governor Curtin, and an adherent of Cameron, who made him a paymaster during the war. He is now one of Grant's Assessors of Internal Revenue. He is an unscrupulous man. The Harrisburg *Patriot* broadly intimates that the contributions which he will levy right and left upon his party friends will be apt to cling to his fingers at the close of the campaign, and will amply console himself and his friends, in case of their defeat in the contest, for all their sacrifices and services.

THE DEFALCATION OF MCCARTNEY, of the Post Office Department, is not likely to exceed thirty thousand dollars. His bondsmen are good for ten thousand and he has turned over all his property, so the loss to the government may not be large. It appears that he has been speculating with government bonds for over a year, though he was not suspected or detected till the 24 inst.—*Washington correspondent Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Is it not a little strange that a man who is required to give bond, in two sureties, for the sum of $50,000, can obtain this surety from men who are only "good for $10,000?" "The loss to the government may not be large," but then we have so many other Radical rascals who are defaulters, that their aggregate stealings amount to millions. McCartney's defalcation is only one of thousands. Radicals will steal.

THE *Tribune* says:

"The Paris Commune was one of the worst bodies that ever cursed a nation or city. But before its inglorious term of power closed, it explained in detail how it acquired $5,000,000, and how it expended that sum during the two months of its government. Our rulers for two years have not accounted for the money they have received, nor explained how it was disbursed."

If any of the Paris Communists should be fortunate enough to escape from France and reach America, the Radical party would immediately seize hold of them. They would be entirely at home in the company of Ben Butler and Col. Forney.

THE charter of the borough of Kennett Square, Chester county, upon the petition of over two thirds of the tax payers, has been so amended by a decree of the court, as to make unlawful forever in that place the sale of intoxicating liquors.

COAL is coming down the Lehigh Valley at an astonishing rate. The quantity shipped over the Lehigh and Susquehanna last week was the largest in the history of the road, aggregating 40,608,001.

THE New York *Sun*, one of the most influential Radical papers in the country, names the following:

OFFICE-HOLDER'S TICKET:
For President,
USELESS S. GRANT.

CHARLES W. PITMAN, sheriff of Schuylkill county, and representative of that district in Congress from 1849 to 1851, died on Thursday last at his residence in Pottsville. He was widely known and universally esteemed.

Two men attempted to fight a duel with pistols near Pittston, in this State, Tuesday, but were put to flight by the police.

GEN. SHERMAN vehemently insists that he will not accept a nomination for the Presidency from any party. What party offered it to him?

HORACE GREELEY, in departing from New Orleans, took passage on the steamer Robert E. Lee!

BORDER DAMAGE BILL.

We print below, for the information of our readers, the Border Damage bill as it passed both Houses of the Legislature. It has been signed by the Governor and is now a law. It provides for a re-adjudication of the claims, the issue of certificates payable when the United States Government pays the amount of the same to the State, and requires the Governor to demand payment from the United States Government. The State disclaims any liability.

This undoubtedly puts the claims in a better position than they have ever been in before. After they are again adjudicated, the amount due the claimants will be settled forever, and we have no idea that such certificates as these provided for, will be allowed to float around long without being paid. Here is the bill:

SEC. 1.—*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the claims of the citizens of the county of York, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Perry, for extraordinary losses sustained during the rebellion, as adjudicated under the several acts of Assembly, approved 16th April, A. D., 1863, 15th February, A. D. 1866, and 9th April, A. D. 1868, be subjected to a careful revision by two commissioners in the county of York, two in the county of Adams, two in the county of Franklin, two in the counties of Cumberland and Perry, and two in the counties of Fulton and Bedford, to be appointed by the president judges of the courts of common pleas of said several counties, and the Governor shall appoint competent counsel to represent the State Government in the revision of said claims before the several commissions, and said commissions shall re-examine and re-adjudicate all of said claims, and may reject or diminish any now on file, as equity may require, but not increase the amount of any excepting the claim of the German Reformed church represented by S. R. Fisher and company, which shall be equitably adjudicated; and any claims which may have been assigned or transferred by the original claimant, the assignee or present owner of the same shall be required to make satisfactory proof of the amount actually paid for the claim, and the amount so paid shall be awarded and no more; and if any owner of an assigned claim shall fail to make such proof satisfactory, the claim shall be rejected, and as said commissions readjudicate said claims, they shall endorse their approval therein for the amount allowed and return the claims to the Auditor General.

SEC. 2. The State shall issue to each claimant, or to his, her or their proper representative, a certificate or certificates to the amount allowed on such claim, in the following form:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Certificate of Adjudicated Claim for War Damages.

This is to certify that——has on file in the office of the Auditor General a duly approved and registered claim for the sum of——dollars, as adjudicated under the act entitled an Act to authorize the liquidation of damages sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania during the late rebellion, and payable only when said claims shall be paid by the United States Government.

In testimony we have hereunto set our hands and seal of the State this——day of——A. D. 1871.

Which certificates shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and be registered and countersigned by the Auditor General.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to demand the payment of said claims by the General Government, and also the payment of the amount heretofore paid by the State on said claims and to appoint such agents for the purpose as may be deemed necessary, and any appropriation made by Congress to said claims shall be wholly applied to the certificates authorized by the second section of this act, as Congress may direct, until the same shall be paid in full; *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to make the State in any wise responsible for or on account of said certificates.

SEC. 4. That the commissioners and counsel authorized to be appointed by the first section of this act shall be paid eight dollars for each day, not exceeding sixty days actually employed in pursuance of their appointment, and their compensation, together with the necessary expenses of the said certificates, shall be audited in the usual manner and be paid on the warrant of the Governor out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

HEAVY SENTENCES.—We learn from the Pittsburg *Post*, that on Friday last, before court, County Commissioners M'Lee and Neeley, who plead guilty to receiving bribes for granting liquor licenses, were sentenced each to a fine of $2,000 and imprisonment in the workhouse for one year. This may appear a severe sentence, but severe as it is, it is right. A man elected by the people to transact their business, who takes advantage of his position to "feather his nest," deserves the severest penalty of the law. It is bad enough for a man to bribe himself into office, as some infamous reprobates in this and other counties, have done, but the pilferer of the county's funds should be sent to prison as an atonement for his villainy.

THE people of Mobile, (Ala.) have been astounded by the appointment of one Putnam as Postmaster at that place. While School Superintendent, he robbed the School Fund of that county of six thousand dollars, and now he is accepted by General Grant as one of his appointees. Beyond all question, the present Federal administration is the most corrupt one that ever cursed and disgraced the nation.

THE MAN AT WEST POINT.

THE GOVERNMENT DOES TO SEE ITS SON FREDERICK.

Astonishment of the Long Branch People—The Chrysan on the Move—Grant Buys Five Railroad Tickets—Tom Murphy and Sam Maddox's Colt Dumbfounded.

LONG BRANCH, June 6.—The Presidential household took another airing on the road last night. The President drove himself and was accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, and Mrs. Gen. Porter. The foreign Ambassadors, whose appearance in the President's carriage on Sunday so astonished the honest dame from Red Bank, did not accompany the party. The President's skill as a driver did not excite the admiration of the people. He held the reins over his horses as carelessly as he holds the reins of government, and seemed more watchful of the people along the road than of his duty. He received a number of salutes as he passed by, not the least profound of which was that of Gov. Morris of the Pavilion Hotel. If there is anything the Governor prides himself on, it is

HIS INIMITABLE BOW.

The man doesn't live who can excel the Governor in this accomplishment, and he never loses an opportunity of displaying it to its fullest advantage. The bow the Governor made to the President last night was absolutely overwhelming. He raised his hat at least a foot from his head, and extending his arm, brought it down to his knee in the most beautiful arc, at the same time bending his body nearly double with kingly grace. The President always likes to have the Governor bow to him, it seem to come so from his heart.

Behind the elegant carriage of the President appeared

MISS NELLIE'S BASKET PHAETON,

in which were seated Grandfather Dent and a servant, and behind Grandfather Dent's turnout came the establishment of the elegant and accomplished Mr. V. Melah, steward to the royal household.—Mr. Melah had been to market, and his rockaway and market baskets fell into the Presidential line as it turned into the broad avenue. The cortege was quite imposing, and elicited a world of admiration.

This morning early the whole family, with the exception of Grandfather Dent and Mr. Melah, took the train for New York *en route* for West Point.

ACTUALLY BUYING FIVE TICKETS.

The President drove to the depot in his own carriage, and, Mr. Murphy not being present, he deliberately stepped to the window and purchased five tickets. The ticket man seemed very much astonished, and exhibited so much nervousness that the people smiled. It was difficult to tell which was the most astonished—the President, when he found that he couldn't get to New York without buying his tickets, or the ticket man when he found the President actually paying for them. The President and family entered the car designed for ordinary people, and took their seats. Just then Mr. Murphy and Sam. Maddox's dun colt came dashing around the corner together. They were both covered with perspiration and dirt. Mr. Murphy alighted from his red buggy and hastened into the car to join the President.—Mr. Murphy seemed much chagrined at finding the President there before him, and expressed his surprise that a special car was not attached to the train for the accommodation of the party.

The President will remain at West Point for a week or more, or until Grandfather Dent and Mr. Melah get tired of keeping house alone.

THE MONSTERS OF VERSAILLES.

Horrible Atrocities by McMahon's Army in Paris—Men, Women, and Children Shot Down like Dogs—Wounded Men Murdered and Dead Bodies Mangled.

Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

In all the districts where there had been fighting on Tuesday in the little streets near the barricades, people dragged out and threw into the street the dead bodies of the National Guards who had crept into these places to die. In many cases where the wounded were not quite dead the soldiers finished them. Many were thus dragged out who had only hidden away when the retreat was cut off, and very lucky were they who, captured this Wednesday morning, were marched away to the prisons. Many, very many, were "passed" into the other world "by arms," according to the horrible phrase by which the French soldiers inform you that they have murdered some one with their guns.

FIENDISHNESS OF THE VERSAILLISTS.

From the London News.

To show the bitterness of feeling among military men at Versailles, I may mention that when one of four field officers in convention expressed a wish to see the prisoners handed over for the benefit of science to the professors of vivisection, the other three applauded the idea. While talking, a young officer entered the cafe to refresh himself with a glass of beer. He was in command of a convoy of prisoners going to Satory, and said he had ridded his country of some of the scoundrels. One from fatigue, and one from weakness, and two who were sulky had sat on a bank. He ordered them to get up directly if they did not want to be shot.

"Shoot us," replied one of the prisoners.

"I will take you at your word, my good fellow," the captain answered, "and I shall consider those who do not get up directly to be of the same mind as you."

No one moved. The firing party was quickly told off and the four men were corpses in another instant. The captain was highly commended by his brother officers for his firmness, and when he was gone all fell to praising him.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY OF WOMEN.

From the London Times.

Among the twenty persons who were executed this morning at the corner of the Rue Royale were two women. I saw myself four men taken possession of at 8 o'clock this morning close to the Magasins du Louvre. They were kicked and cuffed until they reached the Palais Royal gate, and there against the burning house they had their hands tied, and were forced to kneel. A woman rushed from the crowd with a scream, but, clinging to one of them, announced herself his sister. She was ruthlessly torn away and carried back to the throng. While a dozen soldiers advanced and calmly shot them down; a piece of torn carpet was thrown over their remains, and every man went about his business as though nothing unusual had occurred.

SLAUGHTERING INNOCENT CITIZENS.

A harmless citizen was calmly struck with a bayonet in the Cue de la Paix for daring to insinuate a difference of opinion, and I myself heard a quietly-dressed maid servant threatened with a similar fate for attempting to reach a distant chemist's shop in search of medicine for her sick master. At the corner of the rue Laffite I saw a woman shot for some imaginary offence.

MURDERING BOYS WHO HAD SURRENDERED.

From the Herald.

Several prisoners were taken in this barricade, among them a boy of sixteen, and the soldiers made them kneel, and so kneeling blew out their brains. Into the open mouth of one who had been killed that morning they thrust a copy of the filthy revolutionary print, *Pere Duchesne.*

BEATING OUT A POOR MAN'S BRAINS.

from the London News.

The Versailliist troops collected about the foot of the Rue St. Honore were enjoying the fine game of Communist-hunting. Very eager at this work are the dear creatures of women. They know the rat holes into which the poor devils have got, and they guide to them with a fiendish glee, which is a phase of the many sided sex. *Voila!* the braves of France returned to a triumph, after a shameful captivity! They have found him, the miserable! Yes, they drag him out from one of the purlieus which Haussman had not time to sweep away, and a guard of six of them hem him round as they march him into the Rue St. Honore. A tall, pale, hatless man—with something not ignoble in his carriage. His lower lip is trembling, but his brow is firm, and the eye of him has some pride and defiance in it. They yell—the crowd—"Shoot him; shoot him!"—the demon women most clamorous of course. An arm goes into the air; there are on it the stripes of the non commissioned officer, and there is a stick in the fist. The stick falls on the head of the pale man in black. Ha! the infection has caught; men club their rifles, and bring them down on that head, or clash them into splinters in their lust for murder. He is down; he is up again; he is down again; the thuds of the gun-stocks on him sounding just as the sound when a man beats a cushin with a stick.

A certain British impulse, stronger than consideration for self, prompts me to run forward. But it is useless. They are firing into the flaccid carcass now—thronging about it like blowflies on a piece of meat. His brains spurt on my boot and splash into the gutter, whither the carrion is bodily chucked, presently to be trodden on and rolled on by the feet of multitudes and wheels of gun carriages. An officer—one with a bull throat and the eyes of Algiers—stood near and looked at the sport, sucking a cigar meanwhile.

BEATING WOMEN IN VERSAILLES.

From The London Times.

We had yesterday about 100 women brought in, who had been captured at the barricades or fighting with the Communist battalions. I saw about forty of these passing along the Avenue de Paris, who were being conveyed to the House of Correction; some were packed together in an artillery wagon, others were on foot, walking between two lines of gendormes. It was a very sad sight—some of them were old women, but most of them were under thirty, and two or three of them could not have been eighteen years old. Some seven or eight were dressed in *canninieres*, and wore upon their heads either a little hat with feathers of a dust colored *kepi*.

Those who had retained the attire of their sex had no other head covering than their own hair. Their arrival at Versailles excited great curiosity. An immense crowd collected to look at these *Communeuses*, some of whom were said to have assisted in discharging mitrailleuses. They were received with insulting laughter and jests in sorry taste, occasionally even with ribald insults. The female spectators especially were very furious against these unhappy creatures, and I saw one who, in spite of the escort knocked off with her parasol the military cap which a *cantiniere* was wearing. The latter looked toward her assailant and wept. On all hands the cry was raised, "Off with the caps!"

One tall young woman, rather good-looking, wearing the vest and military head gear, persisted in remaining covered. A woman stepped forward to enforce compliance, when one of the escort, too readily yielding to the injunctions of the crowd, rudely placed his hand on the girl's head, and seizing her hair with the cap, compelled her to bend down her head. Immediately afterward she stood erect, casting a look full of hatred upon her persecutor. I turned away from this spectacle, which wounded me to the heart. I said to myself with grief that a people which has no confidence in the justice and efficacy of the law is not fit for liberty.

SHOCKING OUTRAGES ON DEAD BODIES.

From the London News.

The merry game goes on. Denouncing becomes fashionable, and denouncing is followed in the French natural sequence by braining. Faugh! let us get away from the truculent cowards, and the bloody gutters, and the yelling women, and the Algerian-eyed officers. Here is the Place Vendome, held, as I learn on credible authority, by twenty-five Communists and a woman, against all that Versailles found in its heart to do for hours. In the shattered Central Place, Versailliist sentries are stalking about the ruins of the column. They have accumulated, too, some forces in the rat trap. There is one corpse in the gutter buffeted and besmirched—the corpse, as I learn of the Communist Captain of a barricade, who held it for half an hour, single-handed, against the braves of France, and then shot himself. The braves have, seemingly, made sure of him by shooting him, and the clay, which was once a man, over and over again. And in the place is another corpse—that of the woman who fought on the Rue de la Paix barricade with such persistence and fury. They might have shot her; but they might at least have pulled her scanty rags over the bare limbs that outrage decency, if the word be not an exotic in Paris.

COWARDS WHO WERE WHIPPED BY THE GERMANS.

As I ride up the broad slope of the avenue between Versailles and Versailles, I pass a very sorrowful and dejected company. In file after file of six each, march the prisoners of the Commune—there are over 2,000 of them together—patiently, and it seems to me with some consciousness of pride they march, linked closely arm in arm. Among them are many women, some of them the fierce barricade Hecates, others mere girls, soft and timid, who are here seemingly because a parent is here too.

All are bareheaded and foul with dust, many powder stained, too, and the burning sun beats down on bald foreheads. Not the sun alone beats down, but the flats of sabres wielded by the dashing Chasseurs d'Afrique, who are the escort of these unfortunates. Their experiences might have taught them decency to the captives. No sabre blades had descended on their pates in that long, dreary march from Sedan to their German captivity; they were the prisoners of soldiers. But they are prisoners now no longer, as they caper on their wiry Arab stallions, and in their pride of cheap victory, they belabor unmercifully the miserables of the Commune. In front are 300 or 400 prisoners, lashed together with ropes, and among these are not a few men in red breeches, deserters taken red-handed. I marvel that they are here at all, and not dead in the streets of Paris.

A MORMON CADET.—President Grant has appointed a son of Brigham Young as a cadet at West Point. And this, notwithstanding Young has been nearly all his life in open hostility to the government of the United States, and is the chief exponent of polygamy, which is severely punished as a crime by our laws. The President must be a convert to the doctrines of Mormonism, or he would not surely give them the quasi endorsement which is involved in the appointment to West Point of the unlawful son of the Mormon leader. The cadets at West Point are a persecuted set of individuals. They have had a negro thrust among them whom they are required to consider and treat as their equal. And now they must receive among them in like manner, a boy who is the result of adulterous practices which his father exults in, and which are sanctioned by his religion. The young cadets, fresh from Sunday schools at home, will be somewhat puzzled to reconcile the pure precepts taught them therein, with the practices of Brigham Young, which they see have been endorsed by the President of the United States, by the bestowal upon one of their Plat So. a cadetship at large; a reward which is recognized as commonly given by the President to the sons of distinguished men who have done good service for their country.—*New York Gazette.*

A LITTLE CHILD KILLED BY A SNAKE.—Some days ago Mrs. Marion *Herald*, a little boy about five years of age, son of a Mr. Miller, of Grayson county, was killed by the bite of a rattlesnake. The little fellow had gone out with some other members of the family to look for eggs, and in his search he crawled underneath his father's barn. After going some distance under the floor he screamed to his companions that something was killing him. They obtained assistance, and ripped up the planks in the floor, when to their horror they found a large rattlesnake tightly coiled around his neck. The snake had bitten him in several places on the face and neck, and he was quite dead when taken up.

THE amendment to the Constitution of West Virginia, which removes political disabilities, and is popularly known as the "Flick Amendment," has been adopted. The complete official returns were counted on June 1st, and show that 23,246 votes were cast in favor, and 6,323 votes against the amendment, giving a majority of 17,223 votes in favor of ratification. No returns were received from McDowell and Logan counties. The total vote was small, being only 29,869, while the aggregate vote for Governor in 1870 was 56,030.

TOO MUCH ELEPHANT.—A tribe of Tottawattomie Indians in Kansas, tried to steal a menagerie elephant. They unhitched him, a dozen mounted and they rode him in triumph to their village.—But here the beast went for their wigwams, and soon braves, squaws and pappooses were flying from a ruined village The Los shot the elephant full of arrows and turned him loose, when he was taken care of by his keepers.

PROF. WISE, of Lancaster, the celebrated aeronaut, proposes to make a number of balloon ascensions some time during the summer in company with other scientific gentlemen, during the prevalence of thunder storms, for the purpose of meteorological observations.

A WRESTLING match for $1000 a side and the champion belt of America will take place in Titusville in a few weeks between Major M'Laughlin, of Titusville, and N. L. Lorrance, of Chicago. $500 have already been deposited in the stakeholder's hands. M'Laughlin gives Lorrance $250 for choice of ground.

THE correct number in the mine at Pittston, at the time the breaker was discovered to be on fire was sixty-nine. Twenty-two of these were taken out before the works burned down; seventeen were taken out of the pitt dead; fourteen have died since, and the sixteen remaining are all doing well and will probably recover.

OFFICE OF THE MIRAMAR IRON CO'S
H. R. Newville, Pa., June 13, 1871.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at Newville, Pa., Monday, July 3, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

An election for nine (9) Directors will be held and such other business transacted as may be presented.

ASBURY DERLAND,
Secretary.

June 15, 1871—3t

New Advertisements

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.