American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

Thursday Morning, July 6, 1871.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,

OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

The 'Volunteer' for the Campaign.

FOUR MONTHS FOR FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

In view of the importance of the approaching election we will send the VOLUNTEER to all new subscribers within Cumberland county. It will be sent for the sum of FIFTY CENTS from now until the ballot-box in October shall have declared (as we hope) the election of our candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General. An increased circulation of our paper at this reduced price will impose upon us a profitless burden which we willingly assume for the sake of getting into the hands of as many new readers as possible the political facts, arguments, speeches and appeals presented from week to week in the columns of the "VOLUNTEER." We hope active Democrats in every township will take steps to make our offer effective in their respective localities. We will spare no pains to make the paper readable and efficient. Look around over your neighborhood and see where ten or more copies can be sent to effect good political results.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county will meet at the Arbitration room, in the Court House, Carlisle, on SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

H. K. PEFFER, *Chairman.*

A CARD.

The publication of the paper "Twenty-three reasons why Judge Graham should not be re-nominated," was without my knowledge, and by one who is not interested in me as a candidate.

I certainly would have no connection with any such reflections upon another candidate for so important and influential an office as that of President Judge. As I am informed and believe, the author avows himself, and does not profess to be a Democrat.

W. H. MILLER.

Carlisle 4th, July 1871.

COLORED SCHOOL TRUSTEE APPOINTED.

Some excitement has been created in one of the school districts of this territory by the appointment of a colored trustee to superintend the schools. There is not a single colored school in this particular district, and, therefore, the appointment of a colored man—a son of Frederick Douglas—to succeed the white trustee, is not well received, and has resulted in the white teachers resigning their positions.—*Washington correspondent Philadelphia Inquirer.*

It is wonderful with what persistence the Radicals continue to annoy and harrass the people with their everlasting "colored man." What motive could have induced the Radical authorities of Washington to appoint a negro a trustee to the schools of a district where there was not a single black pupil?—The motive was mischief. Foisting a negro upon the schools of that particular district, against the protest of the people, was calculated and intended to create bitterness and to injure the schools. The white teachers have resigned, and the schools of the district are now closed, and all because these fanatical fools in authority insist upon forcing their theory of "equality of races." Indeed, the schools of the entire District of Columbia, for the last four or five years, have been in a disorganized state, because of the constant efforts of the Radicals to compel white and black children to mingle as equals. It is too bad that the cause of education, like every good cause, must suffer from Radical efforts to recognize negro equality.

This negro equality experiment is not only a cause of constant irritation, but it is expensive. The negro cadet at West Point has cost the government more than his black neck is worth, and notwithstanding the efforts of the administration to gloss over and excuse his bad conduct, he persists in his habits, and a military court is called every few months to investigate his devilties. Of course the Academy itself suffers. Because of the presence of this negro cadet, insubordination and bad feeling is engendered to such an extent that it is seriously contemplated to abolish the West Point Academy altogether.

Another expensive affair on account of a negro, happened a few weeks since. A young "Fifteenth Amendment" had been appointed a mail agent on a railroad in Tennessee. A Union soldier, who had been an applicant for the same situation, felt a desire to give the negro mail agent a "licking," and he carried out his desire to the full satisfaction of himself, and to the dissatisfaction of the black mail agent. The affair was telegraphed to the Postmaster General, and he, in violation of law, actually ordered the mails to be discontinued on that road, thus inflicting an outrage upon thousands of people who for three weeks were denied mail facilities, merely because a negro had had a difficulty with a white man. Finally, *a regiment of soldiers* was sent to Tennessee to protect the colored mail agent, and this regiment was on duty for several weeks, and until the negro was removed on account of his utter want of qualifications for the position. This negro's difficulty, then, with the white soldier cost the government many thousands of dollars. Will not the people set these things right by repudiating the fanatical asses engaged in them? *They will.*

THE Radical party in Utah is in pretty much the same fix that it is in the State of New York. The two factions are making war upon each other, and although they have not exactly carried the war into Africa, they have done the next thing to it—they have carried it to Long Branch. The fight seems to be between the outs and the ins. The attorneys on one side insist that the present Federal office-holders are pure and unadulterated patriots, while on the other hand it is asserted that they are worse than thieves and scalawags. Grant has pocketed the papers on both sides, and will render a decision at an early day.

TROUBLE has arisen between England and Germany, and numerous despatches of an important character have passed between Bismarck and Earl Granville. Germany wants the island of Heligoland, situate near the German coast, but England refuses to part with it. Prince Bismarck insists upon gaining possession, and the question, it is feared, will eventually embroil the two countries in war.

☞President Grant was on a short visit to Washington a few days since.

CHARGE HOME UPON THE ENEMY.

We notice, with regret, that some of our Democratic cotemporaries are permitting themselves to be drawn into discussions with the Radical press on subjects of minor importance in the present campaign. Our friends should not permit themselves to be overreached in this way. Our candidates, Gen. M'Candless and Captain Cooper, require no defense. Their characters, moral, political and military, are unimpeached and unimpeachable, and the vile assaults made upon them by depraved Radical journals can have no effect. It has always been the habit of the Radical party to slander Democratic candidates, and thus, as far as possible, put Democrats on the defensive. We must charge home upon the enemy. The Radical State ticket was named by as corrupt a ring of political freebooters as ever cursed a State.—Should Stanton be elected Auditor General, he will be the creature of Cameron, Quay, Mackey and other adventurers who have so long used the State finances in their own interest. The present State Treasurer (Mackey,) belongs to this ring of money-changers, and, with Stanton as Auditor General, they would be enabled to continue to deplete the people's treasury, and cover up their tracks.

Independent, then, of Gen. M'Candless' fitness for the position, it is important that he should be elected, that a check may be placed on the doings of the Radical ring. It is not well that the offices of State Treasurer and Auditor General should be held by men of the same politics—most especially if they belong to the select few who consider it their privilege to gamble with the money belonging to the treasury.

Let us then, brethren of the Democratic press, be careful not to permit ourselves to be placed on the defensive in the present campaign. Our candidates are worthy our most strenuous effort, and they must be elected. Their defeat would be a State calamity, for it is notorious that corruption has been recognized and practised for many years at Harrisburg. Let us, one and all, determine on victory, and from now to the day of election, work with a will, and charge home upon the enemy the many crimes and villanies they have been guilty of. "Charge, Chester, charge!"

A TIMELY ADDRESS.—We publish on our first page an address to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, which was prepared by Hon. J. S. Black, before the meeting of our State Convention, and referred by the Committee on Resolutions to the State Executive Committee. It is a strong, full and clear statement of the antagonistic positions occupied by the two great political parties of the country. It very properly arraigns the Republican party for its many violations of the Constitution and its numerous misdeeds. The indictment is one from which the Radicals will attempt in vain to escape. All that is necessary to insure their punishment for the many crimes they have committed is for the Democracy to push the case to trial at the bar of public opinion.

TEXAS POLITICS.—After having refused last fall to order an election for the four Representatives in Congress to which the State is entitled, Governor Davis has finally determined to permit the people to enjoy a right which he has hitherto arbitrarily and shamefully refused by an abuse of Executive power. The proclamation fixes the 8d day of October for the election, and there is no doubt of an overwhelming Democratic victory, with anything like fair play. As the Governor is an absolute despot, and not only appoints all the registers, but controls the returns, we are prepared for an attempt to repeat the infamous outrages, by which Gov. Clayton has contrived to retain possession of Arkansas, and to treat it as a conquered province, in spite of a white majority of 25,000. That day, however, is passed, and cannot return again.

IT is now generally conceded by the citizens of the District of Columbia, irrespective of party, that the new form of government established there is a huge failure. The legislature, as is the case with the majority of the Radical legislatures, where the negroes are numerous enough to hold the balance of power, is composed of corrupt and ignorant men, who legislate only for their own benefit, and of those with whom they are co-conspirators. An effort will probably be made in the next Congress to change the form of government.

☞Notwithstanding the assertion by the Radicals to the contrary, the Democratic Senate of this State saved the people at least $250,000 by remaining immoveable in sustaining their proposition for submitting to the people at the general election the question whether or not a Convention shall be called to revise the State Constitution. The Radicals desired a *special* election for the purpose, which would have entailed an enormous expense upon the people of the State; but the Democrats in the Senate remaining firm, the Senate's proposition was finally adopted.

GRANT AND CAMERON.—We notice that Simon Cameron has his hirelings engaged in urging his claims and fitness for the Vice Presidency. Grant and Cameron Clubs are springing into existence in the cities as if by magic, and it is evident that Cameron is in full earnest in this movement. Grant, too, we see it stated, is exceedingly anxious to have Cameron on the ticket with him, believing it would strengthen his own chances in Pennsylvania. Let the Radical ticket, therefore, be Grant and Cameron.

THE negro government of Liberia is troubled. A popular vote was taken on the question of changing the term of the president from two years to four years. President Roye took charge of the ballots and declared the amendment carried and himself president for four years. This American Radical method of doing business did not suit the Legislature, by whom a new election was ordered, and a different result secured. Thereupon Ex-President Roberts was chosen President and both darkies are claiming the office, with a fair prospect of some serious wool-pulling among their adherents.

DURING a thunder and hail storm at Rockford, Coosa county, Ala., a dog was killed by a flash of lightning while being fed by a child. The child was not hurt.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Rev. Dr. Carleton, the manager of the Methodist Book Concern of New York, fills a remarkable variety of positions. Besides being a clergyman and the manager of the Book Concern, he testified the other day, in the examination which is being held into the affairs of the Book Establishment, that he was an Alderman at Elizabeth, a Director of the Shoe and Leather Bank, a Director of the Home Life Insurance Company, a Trustee of the Genesee Western College, also of the University at Syracuse, and chaplain upon the staff of Gen. Grant and company. It strikes us that the Rev. Dr. is being overworked, and that his church ought to relieve him at least from the management of their Publishing House, and vote him to the membership of his Bank and his Life Insurance Company, and to his aldermanic dignity at Elizabeth. Various ugly charges have been made in relation to his administration of the Book Concern, by his assistant, Dr. Lanahan, and the persecution which the latter has thereby incurred and the efforts made by Carleton and his friends to prevent a full investigation being had of the charges, has induced the public to believe that there is a good foundation of truth in them. The M. E. Church owes it to itself that the affairs of its Publishing House should be fully inquired into, and if wrong has been done, the guilty should be punished, without fear, favor or affection.

APPOINTING RELATIVES TO OFFICE.—In view of the fact that Grant has, without regard to their fitness, appointed all his relatives to office, it is well to look back and see what views our forefathers held on this subject. When Jefferson was President, he wrote the following letter to his cousin, Geo. Jefferson. Jefferson speaks of Adams having "degraded" himself by appointing relatives to office, but yet it is on record that President Adams appointed but three relatives to office, and they were selected because of their peculiar fitness. Grant has appointed sixty-seven (all he has) of his relatives. But to President Jefferson's letter:

DEAR SIR:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of March 4; and to express to you the delight with which I found the just, disinterested, and honorable point of view in which you saw the proposition it covered. The resolution you so properly approved had long been formed in my mind. The public will never be made to believe that an appointment of a relative is made on the ground of merit alone, uninfluenced by family views; nor can they ever see with approbation offices, the disposal of which they intrust to their Presidents for public purposes, divided out as family property. Mr. Adams degraded himself infinitely by his conduct on this subject, as Washington had done himself the greatest honor. With two such examples to proceed by, I should be doubly inexcusable to err. It is true that this places the relations of the President in a worse situation than if he were a stranger; but the public good, which cannot be effected if its confidence be lost, requires this sacrifice. Perhaps, too, it is compensated by sharing in the public esteem. I could not be satisfied till I assured you of the increased esteem with which this transaction fills me for you. Accept my affectionate expression of it.

TH. JEFFERSON.

GEO. JEFFERSON, Esq.

Can it be necessary to say anything more on this question? What a difference between Jefferson and Grant!

HIRAM POWERS, the American sculptor, in a recent letter, thus expresses himself on Miss Ream's statue of Lincoln: "I suppose that you, as well as all other well wishers for art in our country, have been mortified, if not really disgusted, at the success of the Vinnie Ream statue of our glorious old Lincoln. An additional five thousand dollars paid for this caricature! Clark Mills was bad enough, but this last act of Congress in favor of a female lobby member, who has no more talent for art than the carver of weeping willows on tombstones, really fills the mind of the genuine student of art (who thinks that years of profound study of art as a science is necessary) with despair. For why should we study and waste years of our lives in order to do well, while only the honor comes to—not ourselves, but may to our memories long after we are dead, and all the profit to mountebanks?"

THE New York *World* says that, in an official document communicated to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, the "defalcations of ex-Collectors are represented to exceed $20,000,000, and yet no case has been prosecuted with rigor and success. The bondsmen are either straw-bail or are Radical politicians in collusion with Collectors to rob the Treasury, and hence they are not prosecuted. Some Radical Senator or Representative asks for postponement, and that is usually the end of any attempt at legal remedy. Take a case which recently occurred: Collector Spore, of Kansas, defaulted for $158,000, when a prominent Western Senator and an ex-Representative had the case compromised for $11,000, thus making a clean profit of $147,000 on the speculation. It is believed that if the secret archives of the administration could be explored, one hundred million dollars would not cover the defalcations of government officials since Grant's administration came into power.

THE New York *Sun* wants to know how much stock President Grant owns in the Seneca Sandstone Company in Washington? They say he holds about twenty thousand dollars' worth, and that it is now worth par. The question is, who made him this handsome present, and when will the happy donor of such a gift be appointed to a suitable office?

ADVICES from St. Domingo report a severe battle, on the 4th inst., between the forces of President Baez and the insurgent Cabral, in which the latter were defeated with heavy loss. Cabral, finding it necessary to retreat, blew up his powder magazine, and the explosion destroyed nearly the whole of the town of San Juan.

☞All the Radical papers at Washington, condemn in the strongest terms the lawlessness prevalent in that city since the new negro District Territorial Government came into power. It must indeed be a bad government that the Radical papers condemn. It is thought that the next session of Congress will alter or abolish the government.

☞A Washington despatch says a good deal of wire pulling is going on among Republicans with reference to the next Presidency, and an effort is being made to induce Greeley to get out of Grant's way.

THE KU KLUX MYTH.

The efforts of the Radical politicians to have the Southern States once more ground down under the iron heel of military power, on the ground of the existence there of a Ku klux organization, having for its object the subversion of the government, will totally and ignominiously fail of success. That organization is a myth and does not exist, as is abundantly proven by even good Radical authority. If the denial of its existence in Alabama by the Radical State organ is not sufficient, we extract the following statements of the Radical U. States District Judge:

"Judge Busteed, of Alabama, was examined by the Ku klux committee, on Friday. He said that he was told confidentially, a year and a half ago, that there was a Ku klux organization in the northern part of the State, but his informant did not tell him its object. He believed now there was no such organization in the State. Person and property were as safe there as in any other part of the Union. The character of the subordinate State officials was notoriously bad, both as to honesty and intelligence. Since his appointment as Judge by President Lincoln, there has been no obstruction to the administration of his office or the law, except once by the Republican Auditor of the State. He thought the feeling of the people was to obey the laws, although deeply convinced that they were not equal and impartial. He said Rev. Mr. Larkin's statements were untrue. Mr. Larkin asserted that 33 indictments had been found in Judge Busteed's Court for violation of the Civil Rights Act, but the truth was that only one indictment had been found."

THE Radicals expended some thirty or forty thousand dollars in the last Congress, under pretence of making an investigation into the condition of the South. Their committee sat in Washington city, and summoned ruffians and vagabonds like Kirk, Bergen, Brown, and Holden, and negroes of the same stripe, who had served as their ready instruments, to calumniate the people of North Carolina, whom they had robbed and outraged in every possible way. The result of that profligate waste of the people's money was, a volume of suborned testimony, such as has perhaps never disgraced any country before. The vilest miscreants, and the veriest dregs of society, were raked in to swear away, as far as they could, the lives and property of the best and most honored citizens. That iniquity was mainly concocted by John Pool, who occupies a seat in the Senate of the United States, and who had previously instigated a plan whereby the lives of leading men in the State were to be sacrificed by a hired gang of Radical assassins.

These conspirators are now repeating the game which they played last winter. They obtained an appropriation of $10,000 for an inquiry into the condition of the South, upon the assurance that the committee would go there in person, and examine the alleged outrages upon the spot of their pretended occurrence. They never had any such intention. One-fourth of the sum at least has been already spent, and if this sub-committee should continue in session for another month, the fund would be nearly exhausted in September, when the full committee will meet, to determine further action. It is estimated that each witness costs the country $250, and many of them much more. So that the temptation to visit the Capital, at the public cost, is sufficient for wandering carpet-baggers, vicious negroes, or low scalawags, who form the staple of those called here on the Radical side from the South.

THE Democracy, having disposed of the amendment question, will, during the present campaign, force the Radical journals and orators to show their hands upon the vital issues before the people. They will have to bear the weight of Grant's unpopular administration, and they will be impeached for their reckless waste of the public lands and the public money. They will be impeached for their attempt to swindle the country with their San Domingo scheme, by which an extensive job was hoped to be consummated. They will also be impeached for the ruinous protective tariff, which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. In fine the blunders, set up jobs, and unwise policy of their party will be held up to view, and the Republicans, while disarmed, will nevertheless be on the defensive. Their stronghold is the reiteration of the Ku klux outrages, which is known to be a sham, and of which the country is more than surfeited. You may as well meet the live issues, gentlemen.

THE apathy which just now pervades the Radical ranks is caused in a great measure by the disgust of the rank and file at the duplicity and treachery of the leaders, as well as by the corruption and peculation of thousands of Radicals who hold subordinate positions. It is their intention this fall to let the election go by default; then to weed the party of the foul excrescences which now hang around its neck like a millstone; to reform abuses, and in 1872 to fight the battle with new men and upon a new platform. We shall see.

THE Yankee shoemakers are out with an appeal to the public against protective tariffs. They show that on articles in their line the government collects a revenue of $8,500,000, and imposes a tax of $18,000,000 upon the people who wear their productions—all for the sake of protection. We are glad to see light breaking in upon Yankee land, they having long taxed the nation most enormously by means of protective tariffs, to the almost exclusive benefit of themselves. If the selfish New England nest can once be broken up there will be hope for the better people.

MCCARTNEY, Disbursing Officer in the Post Office Department, at the city of Washington, during a *fit of insanity*, took between $30,000 and $40,000 of the public funds to speculate on his own private account. That kind of insanity has become an epidemic ever since the Radicals have been in power.

☞A number of Republican Conventions, we notice, passed resolutions opposing land grants to railroads. Now why do they not act the part of men and denounce Grant and the Radical Congress for having favored land grants to railroads? This would be the course of honest men?

THE Williamsport *Standard* says that the Democracy of Lycoming county will receive into its ranks this fall scores of good Republicans who are disgusted at the actions of Grant and his appointees and buffoons.

COMMISSIONER WATTS.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, in speaking of the appointment of Judge WATTS as Commissioner of Agriculture, uses the fallowing suggestive remarks:

If the appointment of the Hon. Fred. Watts, of Carlisle, to the office of Commissioner of the Agricultural Bureau in Washington shall have the effect of permanently relieving him from the Presidency of the Cumberland Valley railroad, there will be abundant cause for rejoicing in the community which is peculiarly interested in the success of that road. A well conducted railroad, affording abundant facilities for travel and trade, with fair rates for passengers and freights, is of far more concern to the people of the Cumberland Valley than all the big pumpkins in the Agricultural Bureau.—But while a lamentable failure as president of a small railroad, as an agriculturalist, Mr. Watts will delight the heart of the great and good American farmer, Horace Greeley himself. Never before or since the day of Newton, that eminent cultivator of Hovey strawberries, of ice cream and lemonade, has the bureau possessed such a head as Judge Watts will prove. A new era in agriculture is about to dawn on the people of the United States. We could adduce many instances to prove the high qualifications of Judge Watts for the position assigned to him, but let one instance suffice.

One of the reports of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society contains an essay from Judge Watts, in which he proved to his entire satisfaction the superiority for agricultural purposes of lands destitute of running water. He was not long without an *opportunity of putting his* original theory in practice. When the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania went into the business of raising turnips and ruta baga, Mr. Watts was made member of the board to select a farm and site for a college. No farm would suit him but one that had no running stream. Plain farmers in Lancaster and Berks descant on the advantages of *running water in* advertising their lands. But he wanted none of these. As the other members of the board belonged also to the same practical class of agriculturists, Judge Watts had no difficulty in obtaining their assent to his views. But not a destitute farm of the desired description could be found in the beautiful valleys so abundantly watered as the Conococheague, Yellow Breeches and other streams; nor yet in Lancaster, Lehigh or Westmoreland, without invading some precipitous mountain top. After long and patient search a tract was discovered in Centre county, about fifteen miles from Bellefonte, which could not be impeached by the smallest thread of a rivulet. In its desert waste, not a spring gurgles to the surface for the relief of the weary harvester or panting herd. Here President Watts planted his agricultural farm and college. The water is laboriously obtained by sinking wells, or by means of cisterns, and poetic but thirsty mowers may sing the "Old Oaken Bucket" on any part of it. Vainly do the cattle pant for running brooks. Though heavily manured with salts and phosphates, and deeply plastered with agricultural college land scrip, the farm has not yet rewarded the hopes of its projector. The Plerian fount within the college walls is almost as dry as the fields. But the improvements are still progressing. With its patron, Judge Watts, at the head of the Agricultural Bureau, new opportunities may be found for the development of his original theory. The ten acre farm might be tried on this farm with success, as the tea plant takes to a dry climate and needs little watering. But on this head Mr. Greeley should be consulted. If the Cumberland Valley railroad lose its president, the country, it has been thus seen, gains a great agriculturalist in the person of Judge Watts. Long may he survive to fill the seat honored by the renowned Commissioner Newton.

PENNSYLVANIA.—All accounts agree that the prospect of a great Democratic victory in this State next fall, is not only highly encouraging, but assured by a considerable majority. The Radical factions have tried in vain to reconcile their feuds, and every effort made to bring together the rival roses, has resulted only in confirming the existing hostility. The opposition to Mr. Cameron is more intense than ever before, since he has assumed to be the exclusive dispenser of power and patronage.

The endorsement of General Grant at the Radical Convention, was obtained by a stroke of management only, and was not a fair expression of the body. The committee on resolutions decided by a vote of two to one, *not* to report a word in favor of the President, and, in fact, the platform was introduced without any mention of his name. After it had been adopted and when the convention was on the eve of adjournment, the Grant resolution was offered by a Judge Shannon, who form his assurance and other like qualities, was chosen for this task. The movement was a surprise, and it succeeded by the force of circumstances, because the effect of an open repudiation of President Grant would have been disastrous on the party everywhere. All this was calculated by the shrewd managers who had been defeated in committee, and who had pledged an approbatory expression to "His Excellency," as the consideration of his favor to them. Such trickery may have an ostensible success until exposed, but when the people come to understand it, as they now do in Pennsylvania, their resentment will be redoubled at the fraud.—*Washington (O) Register.*

A ROMANCER by the name of Larkin, went before the Congressional Ku klux committee and swore that a particular section of Alabama is so disloyal that no Union man can live there. It turns out that Larkin is himself an undisturbed resident of the locality alluded to, and when Larkin can live in a locality, it is proof positive of the great meakness and forbearance of the people.—*Exchange.*

THE free-traders, whose object is mischief, are confident of splitting the Republican party on the tariff question before the next campaign.—*Forney's Press.*

Fiddlefaddle! The Republicans are split in nearly every State; the political sharks of the party support Grant; the honest portion of the party oppose him.

THE people want more light. Increase the circulation of Democratic journals, and the "dark ways" of Radcalism will soon be brought to an end.

IN the language of Carl Schurz, "we want the people to think seriously on that most pressing need of our day, a return to the sound practice of constitutional government."

IN the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia, on Friday, Judge Strong decided in favor of the constitutionality of the income tax.

WE suffer more from anger and grief than from the very things for which we anger and grieve.

THE Republicans of Ohio have nominated E. F. Noyes for Governor. An anti Grant triumph.

THE prospects of the Democracy in Kentucky are most flattering, and a brilliant victory is assured.

A WAR cloud hovers over Germany and England. Angry dispatches have passed between the two governments.

THE Democratic press throughout the State exhibits the greatest unanimity in thoroughly endorsing the nominations made at the State Convention.

THE Republican State Convention endorsed Grant and his jobberies. The Republican nominees of the State and county will have to dance to that tune.

GENERAL ITEMS.

—The Democracy of California have nominated Governor Haight for re-election.

—Chinese labor has been introduced in Louisiana.

—THE Administration of M. Thiers is steadfastly sustained by the Paris journals. They declare that monarchy and revolution are synonymous.

—The Democracy of Berks county have pronounced for Gen. Hancock for President.

—At a meeting of the Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association, at Dover, Delaware, estimates of the crop of peaches to be forwarded by rail to market from the Peninsula were prepared. They reach 3,315,000 baskets. Probably another million will go by water.

—The amount of travel on the Northern Central Railroad remains remarkably large, says the York *Daily.*

—There are about 150 guests at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

—Bishop Simpson is in poor health.

—New white wheat has appeared in the Chicago market.

—Green corn is selling at ten cents a dozen, at Newburn, North Carolina.

—Judge Strong, in a decision, sustains the constitutionality of the income tax.

—Eight acres of wheat near Charlestown, West V., yield 40 bushels to the acre.

—Capt. Hall's artic steamer, the Polaris, sailed from New York on Tuesday.—The expedition will be absent at least two years and a half.

—New York city has free public baths.

—Bret Harte has a cottage at Newport.

—Gen. Howard has purchased a residence near Chicago.

—The "Seventeen Year Locusts" have appeared in some parts of the West.

—A Tennessee chicken sings all night like a mocking bird.

—Joe. Coburn, the noted pugilist, has been arrested on a charge of theft.

—The Emperor of Russia will go to Berlin in the month of July.

—Secretary Hamilton Fish is soon to start on a tour across the continent.

—Hard weather this for butter and shirt collars.

—They catch "snappers" weighing forty pounds in the Susquehanna at Williamsport—and pike twenty-five inches long in Fulton county.

—A monument to Dr. Rauch is to be erected in the grounds of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster.

—Ten military tribunals are to be formed at Cherbourg and other seaports in France to try the numerous prisoners confined there.

—A man in Huntingdon county has a dog that can fish.

—Mrs. Everhart, of Blair County, recently caught a wild turkey.

—The salaries of the Supreme Court Judges in our State are increased to $7,000 per annum.

—There has been a terrible railway accident in Germany to a train conveying Pomeranian troops from France. Four carriages were thrown from the track, and two officers and twenty-one privates were killed, and one officer and forty privates injured.

—The Sultan of Turkey is said to have such a passion for billiards that he frequently rises at 2 o'clock in the morning, and insists on finishing some game he has on his mind.

—Grapes are sold at a cent and a half a pound in the vineyards in California, and would pay handsomely at that price.

—There are sixty-one daily newspapers published in Pennsylvania.

—The grave of the late Thadeus Stevens is to have a monument.

—Hon. George Sharswood will spend the summer at Milford, Pike county.—This is his third season at that point.

—Gen. Geo. W. McCook, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1821.

—A four ounce dog was sold in Boston the other day for $250.

—The matches between the leading base ball clubs are now almost entirely controlled by sporting men, and large amounts are lost and won whenever there is an exciting match.

—The occurrence of the recent earthquake on Staten Island is explained by local geologists on the theory that as fever-and-ague season commenced this year all the people happened to have their chill at the same time.

LETTER FROM PORTUGAL

[*Correspondence of American Volunteer.*]

U. S. S. GUERRIERRE,
Lisbon, January 6th, 1871.

My Dear Sir—I wrote to you the last thing from New York, but do not know whether you received it or not, as I sent it by the pilot. Hope you got it. As I wrote mother, I supposed we would have a regular old Southwester, and you may bet we got it. I remember I had hardly finished writing those words when "All hands reef topsails" was called. Of course we scampered on deck, and then what a time we had. The wind had come up suddenly and was blowing a gale, keeping the sails full so that it was almost impossible to brace the yards in to reef sails. While reefing, the foretopsail was carried away, and in hauling down the jib the downhaul parted and we had to *hoist it again* and before we could rig another line the sail blew to pieces. The sea began to pile up and we were lying nearly in the the trough of the sea, and Oh Lord, how we *did roll.*—We found we could not carry topsails, so we furled them and the foresail. Raised steam, close reefed the fore and main topsail, set the fore-storm-staysail and under that sail lay to. Heavens what a night. We were afraid of the larger boats that were stowed amidships getting adrift and going through the side.—So we passed a hawser over them and through bolts in the deck. Battened down the hatches fore and aft. Towards morning the wind went down as suddenly as it rose, it only lasted twenty-four hours, but while it did last it was a screamer.—About daylight we made sail and stood on our cause, it still blowing fresh, but not enough to keep us from our course.—When we paid off after laying to we made some fearful lurches. I could see the sea curling up over the rails in big black masses capped with foam, and my heart in my throat; but our craft was too buoyant to be caught in that way. She rode the sea like a duck, *but she would* roll. The next blow we caught was from the N. W., our Captain was bound to let her jog, as he had confidence in his ship after what she had gone through. So away we scudded under treble reefed fore and main topsails and fore sail, making 12 and 13 knots. I guess that is the reason why we made such a quick passage. The Captain was bound to get in soon.—We brought news from the States quicker than the mail Steamers, as it generally takes three weeks to get a mail in. We jogged along nicely, becalmed a day, and head winds for two days. Ran within sight of the Azores, passed quite close to Carro and Graciosa, but had too good a wind just then to stop anywhere. At that time we were leaving between 250 and 300 miles a day behind us, and it would not do to stop and lose all the distance. Some cast a glance at the Islands to see if they still were in existence and to see if our navigator was correct in his reckoning. Finding that he was O. K. we headed for Lisbon. Favorable winds followed us until within three days sail of port, when the wind began to haul forward, and when within one day's sail the Captain resolved he would not be driven off, so he raised steam and determined to go in that way. When we got our engine going the wind to be contrary shifted and became favorable. Under steam we made seven knots, under sail and steam we made twelve. The wind freshened and as we were cleaning up, were afraid we might get in too soon, so the engine was stopped and sail made to top-gallants. The wind still freshened and it appeared as if the old fellow Boreas was resolved to get us in whether we would or not, for on heaving the log it was found we were going thirteen knots, and in two hours "Land ho" was sung out, and in another hour we were hove to off the mouth of the Tagus, waiting for a pilot, who soon ran out from under the shelter of the cliff, but it took him four hours to come down to us. We in the mean time furled all sail and got under steam. As soon as the pilot came on board we headed up the river and ran in under the lee of the land. Hardly had we got under shelter well before it blew great guns, but our sails were furled and we were under the land and in smooth water. The squall soon passed over and we steamed up the river, boarded by the health officer on the way. Hove in sight of the anchorage and made out the number of our old companions the "Brooklyn," in our trip to Portsmouth, N. H.—Found all well on board. Met ten of my class. Steamed up and anchored within a cable's length of the Brooklyn. A crowd of officers soon boarded us from her to learn the latest news from the old country. Of course we wanted to know the latest about the war, but found their information very meagre and indefinite, consisting of a few scraps that the French were a little agead and that Paris had been bombarded without effect. A couple of N. York papers I had saved of the date of our sailing were hailed with delight by them, yesterday we were busy cleaning &c., and at nine fired a national salute of 21 guns with Portugese flag up, and 15 guns for the Admirable. Then our Consul came off and he had to be saluted, and altogether a good deal of powder was burned. To-day the American minister came off and was saluted. To-morrow the Portugese admiral will visit our ship and he will be saluted. The American minister, Mr. Lewis, of Virginia, is a brick, by the way. He keeps the best of liquors and cigars, and open house to all Naval officers. And a jolly good fellow is he.

Last night about 8. P. M. a ship was discovered to be on fire in the harbor, about a mile below us. All our boats were called away and down we went to her assistance, and a fine old time we had I assure you. Ran down to the ship and found the captain and crew had deserted and she was left to burn. Loaded with hay and the hold on fire it was useless to attempt to save her. However we laid our boats alongside, boarded her and passed water up, thus keeping the fire forward until we ransacked the cabin and got all the captain's valuables out, chronicles, compass, &c. The men found a lot of old Jamaica Rum and Scotch whiskey, and you may be sure they went through that in the twinkling of an eye, though it went through some of them.—While on board the mainmast fell carrying with it the mizzenmast and gear.—What a crash there was, and the deck filled with our men. I only jumped aft in time to escape the mizzenrigging. No one was hurt, though there was a great noise made. After the masts fell, Capt. Stevens sent orders for us to return, so we all hitched on to the steam launch and in a tree were back. The king of Portugal came down in a shoce boat and looked on. Of course no one knew this. Just as we left, the boat from the Portugese man-of-war in the harbor, came down, but they soon found nothing could be done and left the ship to burn. To-day a Portugese gunboat ran down and has been firing at the hulk, trying to sink it, but with the pop guns he carries, has not succeeded and the craft is still burning.

To-day is the "King's day," and a high old time they will have of it, or are having. The bells on all the churches are ringing, every one has on his best bib and tucker, and the turnouts are flying around in great style. I cannot get ashore, being on duty to-day, but to-morrow I'll see what the place is like. I know you would enjoy the strange sights and sounds that are met with here, and wish you were here to travel around some of these old places with me. Plenty of Sherry and Port and lots of good lager beer. The day is fading, and I can hardly see what I am writing. Remember me to all friends and excuse nautical expressions. Yours,

SAM.

IT is really amusing to read the effusive tariff disquisitions of Pennsylvania Radical editors, and compare them with the free trade arguments of such prominent members of their party as William Cullen Bryant, editor of the New York *Evening Post.* The truth of the matter is that the prominent free trade advocates stand high in the Radical party. It was these men that carried, by more than two-thirds majority, the bill repealing the duty on coal and salt, passed by the lower House of Congress last winter. Judge Peters, a Maine Radical, was the author and champion of this great free trade movement. So far our Radical contemporaries have taken exceeding good care to say nothing about the singular manner in which their political associates have manifested their devotion to high tariff principles. Seriously, so long as Radicals *say* one thing and *do another*, voters will feel indisposed to trust them.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

New Advertisements.

THE ACCOUNT OF J. W. EBY, Treasurer of the School District of the borough of Carlisle, for the year ending on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1871:

DR. RECEIPTS BY TREASURER.

1870.	
June. To balance in hands of Treasurer at last settlement,	$735 30
To amt. of school tax duplicate for 1870,	13,312 50
Nov. 2. To State appropriation to common schools,	736 80
To receipts for tuition of non-resident scholars,	123 00
To amt. received from E. L. Shryock, esq., fines and penalties,	2 00
	$14,910 59

CR. PAYMENTS BY TREASURER.

1871.	
June 1. To balance cash on hand,	$1,529 45
Indebtedness of district, $6,000—interest payable semi-annually, from June 1, 1871.	
By salaries of Teachers for the past year,	$8,377 46
By incidental expenses, inclusive of printing, stationery, messenger, cleaning rooms, &c.,	574 94
By repairs, furniture and fixtures,	309 61
By interest on indebtedness one year, to 1 June, 1871,	360 00
By coal and wood,	242 25
By rent and insurance,	202 50
Cash expenditures,	$10,066 76
Also, by abatement of 5 per cent. to prompt tax-payers,	379 30
By exonerations allowed on Collector's duplicate, inclusive of discrepancies, over charges, &c.,	648 00
By amt. allowed treasurer for over charges at last settlement, as approved by Board,	123 50
By fees of collection,	425 31
By taxes outstanding for 1870—including a portion in dispute and subject to future settlement, &c.,	1,760 27
By balance in hands of Treasurer,	1,528 45
	$14,910 59

June 26, 1871, financial report read, approved and ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Board, and published in the papers of the district.

By order of the Board,
C. P. HUMRICH, *Sec'y.*

The account of J. W. Eby, treasurer of the school district of the borough of Carlisle, for the year ending on the first Monday of June, 1871, having been examined by me, and compared with the original vouchers and papers touching the same, I do therefore *certify* that the above is a just and true exhibit of the same, and that a balance of fifteen hundred and twenty-eight dollars and forty-five cents remain in the hands of said treasurer as of said date, and, also that taxes for the year 1870 remain outstanding to the amount of $1,760 27. Subject to such further exonerations or corrections as may be found proper and lawful.

R. C. WOODWARD,
Financial Secretary.

July 6, 1871—3t.

THE FIRE PROOF MICA LAMP CHIMNEY.—A kerosene lamp chimney that will not break from the effects of heat or cold.

Millions of families all over the country will hail with delight and satisfaction the introduction of this great blessing.

One hundred millions glass chimneys are broken annually in the United States. With many the cost of their chimneys is more than the cost of oil. This Mica Chimney costs but a trifle more than the ordinary glass chimney, and is taking their place wherever introduced. No more accidents or annoyances from broken chimneys need occur.

This is the only reliable lamp chimney ever produced. Millions of dollars will be saved by their introduction in this country. A trial will convince every one of the entire truth of this statement.

State rights can be secured from us. There is a fortune in each State right. Examine and satisfy yourself that this statement is not exaggerated. J. H. TENNENT & Co., Manufacturers and dealers in