American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

Thursday Morning, August 3, 1871.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,

OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETINGS.

CARLISLE, July 13, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of the Crawford County system, the Primary Meetings of the Democratic voters of Cumberland county will be held in every District of said county, at the usual places of holding the delegate elections, on Saturday, August 5, 1871, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating

One person as a candidate for President Judge.

Two persons as candidates for Associate Judge.

One person as a candidate for District Attorney.

One person as a candidate for State Senator.

One person as a candidate for Assembly.

One person as a candidate for County Treasurer.

One person as a candidate for County Commissioner.

One person as a candidate for Director of the Poor.

One person as a candidate for County Surveyor.

One person as a candidate for County Auditor.

The Crawford County System, as adopted by the Democratic party of Cumberland county is hereby published for the benefit of the voters and for the government of boards of elections of the several districts of this county.

THE "CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM."

First.—The candidates for the several offices shall have their names announced in one or more of the county papers, at least three weeks previous to the primary meetings, stating the office, and to be subject to the action of the party at the said primary meeting.

Second.—*The voters responding to Democratic principles* in each borough, ward or township shall meet on the FIRST SATURDAY OF AUGUST, at the usual places of holding the delegate elections, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and proceed to elect one person for judge and two persons for clerks, who shall form a board of election to receive votes and determine who are proper persons to vote, and shall hold the polls open until 7 P. M. After *the polls are opened* the candidates announced as aforesaid shall be balloted for; the name of each person *shall be written on a list at the* time of voting, no person being allowed to vote more than once for each office.

Third.—After the polls are closed, the Board shall proceed to count the votes that each candidate received and make out the returns accordingly, to be certified to by the judge and attested by the clerks.

Fourth.—The judges (or one of the clerks appointed by the judge) of the respective districts, shall meet at the Court House, in Carlisle, on the Monday following the primary meetings, at 11 o'clock, A. M., having the returns and a list of the voters, and count the votes, and the person having the highest number of votes for an office shall be declared the regular nominee of the Democratic party.

Fifth.—Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office, the judges shall proceed to ballot for a choice, between those thus a tie, the person having the highest number to be the nominee.

Sixth.—The return judges shall be competent to reject, by a majority vote, the returns from any election district, where there is evidence of fraud, either in the returns or otherwise, *to the extent of the frauds committed.*

Seventh.—Judicial, Congressional, Senatorial, and Legislative nominees shall have the privilege of selecting their own conferees.

Eighth.—The return judge from each borough, ward or township shall name the members of the Standing Committee from his district, and the committee thus appointed shall hold its first meeting on the second Saturday after the meeting of the return judges, and shall select its own chairman.

Ninth.—The Standing Committee, at a meeting called for that purpose by its Chairman, shall have power to elect delegates to the State Conventions, and appoint the necessary conferees.

The following rules have also been adopted for the government of the boards of election in the several districts, viz:

1st. All qualified voters according to the laws of Pennsylvania, and within their own districts who shall pledge themselves to vote the whole Democratic ticket at the next general election, shall be entitled to vote at the primary elections.

2d. All candidates shall be required to pledge themselves in the Democratic papers of the county before the primary elections to abide by and support the nominations declared by the return judges, on Monday, the 7th day of August, A. D., 1871.

3rd. The following oath or affirmation must be administered to the officers forming the boards of election in every district, viz:

Pennsylvania, } ss.

We,———, Judge and ———and ———Clerks, who have been selected by the Democratic voters of ———to hold a primary election for the year 1871, of our own free will and accord, (make solemn oath or affirmation) that we will hold the said primary election with all good fidelity and in strict accordance with the provisions of the Crawford County System and the rules above published by the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county. By order of the Standing Committee.

HENRY K. PEFFER,
Chairman Democratic Standing Committee.

☞The controversy, at this late day of the campaign, which has sprung up between Messrs Cornman and Peffer, two of the candidates for State Senator, —for both of whom we have the highest respect—is unfortunate, for we presume both have endeavored to conduct the campaign fairly and honorably. It is due to both gentlemen that we should give our version of the dispute or misunderstanding. At the request of friends of various candidates—*but without the authority of said candidates*—we printed at this office tickets containing the names of two, three or four, just as the person ordering them desired. Indeed, we have, as heretofore, printed just the *kind* of tickets ordered. This has always been done, and there is nothing wrong in it. But we can say this of Messrs Peffer and Cornman—neither of them ever ordered tickets containing more than his own name. We can say the same of all the other candidates; they had their tickets printed containing but one name in addition to Mr. Eckles' name, who has no competitor. The printed tickets containing three or four names were ordered by parties who wanted them for their own convenience, and this is resorted to every year, and we see nothing wrong in it.

We say this much in justice to all the candidates, and especially in justice to Mr. Cornman and Mr. Peffer, both of whom, it is evident, felt aggrieved and wronged without sufficient cause. Notwithstanding their animadversions on each other, ——— Cornman are among our most respected citizens, and as they have heretofore been on terms of intimacy, we trust nothing may occur to mar the good feeling that formerly existed between them. We think Cumberland is entitled to the Senator, and the way to get him is to harmonize and pull together for the man who carries our county.

☞Saturday next, August 5, the Democrats of the several wards and townships will assemble at their usual places of voting, to nominate the men of their choice for the various offices. We hope there may be a good turn-out at these primary elections, and that a ticket may be placed in nomination that will sweep the county by eight hundred or a thousand majority.

It is gratifying to know, that, generally speaking, a good feeling exists between the candidates, and that the campaign has been carried on fairly. Every man runs on the strength of his own name, and not one of the candidates has attempted to form "rings," or resort to any selfish or unfair expedient. We speak thus from our own knowledge as well as by authority of the various candidates.

☞Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, who is now in Europe, will return to this country by the fifteenth of August, from which date until the election he will devote his time as well as his attention to the flaying of Buckeye radicalism.

THE CANDIDATES FOR SOLDIERS AND WORKINGMEN.

The soldiers and workingmen of Pennsylvania cannot fail to make a distinction between the candidates of the two political parties at the coming State election in Pennsylvania.

The Republican candidate for Auditor General is a man who never had *any connection with or sympathy for the toiling masses. Going into the army as a country doctor he was soon* elevated to the lucrative position of Medical Director, not on account of any superior fitness, but because he happened to be a relative of the Secretary of War, E. M. Stanton. *He had an easy time serving his country, got big pay,* but never smelt powder or received a wound. He was nominated simply because the corrupt Treasury Ring wanted a willing tool in the Auditor-General's office. Cameron looked over the material on hand willing to serve his purposes, and picked up Dr. Stanton. The order was issued to those who set up delegates in the different counties, and the *nomination of the creature of* the Ring was settled in advance of the meeting of the Convention.

The Democratic candidate for Auditor General is one of the most skillful mechanics in the State. When he worked as a machinest he acknowledged no superior in his business. When he studied law he displayed the same energy which distinguished him when he wielded the hammer. When the war came he entered the army not to seek for an easy berth, but to fight with all his might, as he had labored at the bench and the forge. In all the glorious roll of the gallant Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, there is no name which shines brighter than that of General William McCandless.

The soldiers and workingmen of Pennsylvania must be alike attracted by the antecedents of the Democratic candidate for Auditor General. They cannot conscientiously vote for the creature of the corrupt Treasury Ring.

The Radical candidate for Surveyor-General saw some service in the army as a commander of negro troops, but we have looked in vain through Bates' History and the files of Republican newspapers for any record which can commend him to the white soldiers of Pennsylvania. When he returned from the army he at once entered political life as a recognized tool of Simon Cameron. After being defeated as a candidate for the Common Council of Philadelphia his political master had him made a sub-postmaster. Leaving that position he next appeared in the capacity of a book-keeper to a Schuylkill coal company, and as *Secretary of the Coal Operators' Ring, which was organized for the purpose of crushing down the workingmen and compelling them to yield to the demands of a set of greedy monopolists by starving them and their families.*

There is not a surviving soldier of the Pennsylvania Reserves to whom Capt. Cooper, the Democratic candidate for Surveyor General, is not well and favorably known, *either in person or by* reputation. When he left the army he went to work in his own saw mill, and identified himself with the industrial classes of the Commonwealth.

When the soldiers and the workingmen of Pennsylvania cast a ballot for Surveyor General ——— will see to it that the name of Captain James H. Cooper is on their ticket.

The candidates for the soldiers and workingmen are McCANDLESS and COOPER.

THE Radical papers continue to make a great ado, because Gen. McCandless refused to accept a Brigadier General's commission when the war was over, and after he had fought on every bloody battle field of the Army of the Potomac, and been several times severely wounded. When he desired and deserved to be promoted, it was refused him, and when, at last proffered, it was deservedly looked upon as an empty honor. These very fellows who are now abusing him never had a Brigadier's commission offered them! They never served in the locality where such honors are earned. But, what does it amount to after all, so far as honor and thanks are concerned. Gen. McCandless' experience was during the war, and more so now than ever, that the *thanks* of a grateful country would have been bestowed upon him just as freely as if he had followed the example of those who are abusing him, and never gone into the army at all, or bummed around as hospital steward, as did his radical opponent, who considered the post of safety the post of honor.

THE ARIZONA MASSACRE.—The massacre of unoffending and peaceably disposed Indians in Arizona, is not only a disgrace to the nation, but a deed which ought to call down condign punishment upon all who were engaged in it. Punishment in this case is demanded not only by justice, but by public policy. If the criminals are permitted to escape, how can the government undertake to execute vengeance upon any Indian tribe, which may fall upon a white settlement and massacre its inhabitants. No tale of savage butchery ever exceeded in details of barbarity the massacre of Arizona. It was simply fiendish, and the perpetrators ought to be hunted down and hanged.

THE Radical Governor of Florida has a son in the Jacksonville Post Office, and when the father was impeached, the son furnished him with seventeen thousand dollars of the public money to pay the expenses of a trial. The Postmaster has been called upon to pay up, and the Governor is now in New York trying to make a raise by selling railroad bonds which he stole. Such is the news which comes to us from Washington by telegraph, and such is the material of which the Republican party in the South is composed.

IT speaks a great deal for the wisdom and unlimited information of most of the Radical papers, that they praised Gov. Randolph of New Jersey to the skies, and held him up as a pure patriot and a spotless statesman, in whom there was neither fear or guile, and contrasted him with *Democratic* officials. Now it so happens that Gov. Randolph is one *of the most uncompromising Democrats in the country. The question is,* Will the Radical papers eat their words of praise when they find out that he is a Democrat?

THERE have been some dissensions among the Democracy of San Francisco, but all these have been healed up, and the party is now a unit in California. That ought to insure the re-election of Gov. Haight by a large majority.

THE RADICAL ADDRESS.

For coolness commend us to Mr. Russell Errett, Chairman of the Radical State Committee. He steps at once into the foreground as the successful rival of Secretary Boutwell, as a manipulator of figures. Strangely enough, Mr. Errett confines his appeal solely to the pockets of the tax-payers of the Commonwealth.

It is not hard to understand why he should do so. The people have felt the hand of the tax-gatherer to such an extent for the last ten years, that some emollient is now necessary. Hence Mr. Errett, in behalf of the Radical Committee, comes to the foot-lights and tells the people that they *have not been robbed* during the last ten years. The following is the grandiloquent style in which he attacks the question:

In 1861, when Gov. Curtin came into office, the State Debt, in round numbers, was $40,000,000. Shortly afterwards the Southern rebellion broke out, and the State was compelled to borrow $3,500,000, to arm the troops and protect our borders, thus adding that much to the State Debt.

In the ten years that have since passed away, this war loan of $3,5000,000 has been paid off; the State Debt has been reduced from $40,000,000 to a little over $29,000,000; the three mill tax which was levied for State purposes on real estate prior to 1861 has been repealed; the tax on professions and occupations has been taken off; the annual contributions of the State to the Public Schools has been greatly enlarged; a system of schools has been built up for the education and support of the orphans of soldiers who died in the war—a noble benefaction, costing over half a million yearly; and the affairs *of the State, generally*, have been so managed as to secure prosperity to the people.

Now, while Mr. Errett was indulging in such a startling array of figures, it would have been no additional trouble to him to have told the whole truth about the matter. The public debt was not $40,000,000 in round numbers in 1861. The Auditor General's report to Governor Packer for that year puts it at $37,968,847 50. Against this was a sinking fund of $10,981,000, leaving the actual indebtedness of the State, on the first of January, 1861, $26,988,847 50, or some $14,000,000 less than Mr. Errett alleges, and some three millions less than it is now after ten years of Radical rule.

But our financier stops several leagues short of the truth in his exposition. If he will call upon Hon. R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, he will find that at the close of the last fiscal year the State debt of Pennsylvania was $31,111,661 90 instead of twenty-nine millions, and this, too, after deducting *all* sinking funds. He will also find out several other things worth publishing.

Among other things he will find that in the matter of sinking funds alone, the people of Pennsylvania have been robbed during the past ten years to the tune of $14,834,762 29. We propose to demonstrate this fact. During the past ten years the Radical State government has disposed of the public works, worth to the State $35,099,084 91, for which it realized the sum of $11,254,321 62, and which was carried to the sinking fund for the evident purpose of showing a *reduction of the debt.*

But even that amount, added to the ten millions of sinking fund of ten years ago, and subtracted from the State debt, leaves it three millions greater than it was under the last Democratic administration; or, in other words, the State debt has increased about ——— of dollars in the last ten years, or at the rate of a million and a half per year, which is the actual increase of the State debt for the past year, as will appear by the inspection of the books of the State Treasurer and the Auditor General.

What has become of the Public Works *of the State? Within the past ten years* the Radical State Government has sold them for less than one-third of their actual value. We shall not stop here to discuss the Rings that grew rich in the transfer, nor make mention of the favored gougers who thumbled the eyes of a confiding public and beslavered their victims with protestations of honesty, while they gouged. That is a subject which we promise to ventilate between this and the October election, and we cordially invite the ingenious Chairman of the Radical State Committee, who is in the secrets of the Ring, to assist us in the undertaking.

But we pass from the strictly financial to the purely "hifalutin" of the address. It arraigns the Democratic party for every conceivable and inconceivable crime, but principally for repudiation. On the question of repudiation, the Chairman delivers himself in this wise —while referring to the sacredness of public obligations:

At present, too, it is opposed to the means necessary for raising revenue to pay the interest on the public debt, and secure its steady reduction; is in favor of a semi-repudiation of that debt by paying it in depreciated currency, if paid at all; is watching for an opportunity to annul the new amendments to the Constitution; and is generally committed to any line of policy which will remit the country to its condition prior to 1860.

We thank Mr. Errett for "teaching us this word." We simply refer him, as an answer to the above, to his own career, to his speeches and his votes in the Senate of Pennsylvania, repudiating the sacred obligations of our grand old Commonwealth, compelling its creditors to take "depreciated currency" for their bonds, and furnishing "Wee" Kemble the cue for his insulting answer to the representative of the bondholders of Pennsylvania.

Now will Mr. Errett explain this matter? Shall the chief of repudiators himself become a teacher in the political Israel, and after having performed his *jurare ares* upon the altar of the golden calf, charge those who stood aloof with paganism? Since Mr. Errett led the first repudiation raid in the loyal North, is he entitled to rebuke his own wickedness before he has undergone the necessary probation in sackcloth and ashes?

As to what the Democracy propose in connection with the amendment to the Constitution, they beg no man to believe as a favor. They do not attempt to rival the Radical party in matters of hypocrisy. They say what they mean, and they mean what they say.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

IT is now proposed to divide Texas into three sections. The people of that State will vote at the Fall election upon the question of dividing it, the three sections to be called Eastern Texas, Middle Texas and Western Texas. It is not certain that the proposition will carry. A provision for the division of the State was made in the treaty of annexation, and the Radicals are anxious to put the project through, as they hope thereby to make a gain of United States Senators.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The board of Indian Commissioners have just received an official report of Lieutenant Whitman, of the Third Cavalry, concerning the late massacre of friendly Indians in Arizona. In February five old women came to his camp, famishing and nearly naked. He fed them, and they asked permission to return with some others, and a young warrior who desired to be at peace. The latter came, and, after some negotiations, brought in with him his whole band, and was assured of protection and aid. All were placed in a designated camp, and the facts reported to Gen. Stoneman, and instructions as to feeding and treating asked for all. The reply received from Stoneman's headquarters, after a long delay, was to return the report without comment, except to call attention to the fact that it had not been verified exactly according to regulations. After two or three months the number of Indians, which had come in and were living peaceably, constantly aiding in the work about the fort by gathering hay and wood, for themselves, as far as possible, was 510. The officer in charge gives a most satisfactory account of the behavior of the Indians; of their desire to keep the peace, and to contribute, as far as possible, to their own support. They were also active in exerting a good influence upon the Indians in the vicinity. From first to last they acted in good faith, and exhibited great content and happiness. They were given to understand that they were under the protection of the government, but many had moved their camp to higher ground, at a little distance from the fort, for the purpose of health, and because water was more abundant. On the morning of the 30th of April, a band of citizens from Tuscon, Arizona, without warning or provocation of any kind, surprised the peaceful and unarmed camp, and began an indiscriminate butchery. Of one hundred and twenty-five killed or missing, only eight were men. Many were wounded, and the camp was entirely burned. Lieutenant Whitman had succeeded in getting some of the bands in again, and was trying to protect them. The above matter has been referred by the Indian Commission to the War Department, with the request that those citizen murderers of Indians may be arrested with the promptness shown in the case of the Indian chief Satina and others, but the request did not meet with much encouragement. The President, however, has determined that these butchers of unoffending Indians shall be punished, if any of them can be found.

THE CARPET-BAGGERS.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, a paper that is and has been intensely Radical, occasionally betrays glimmerings *not only of common sense, but sometimes* seems disposed to speak out boldly in the cause of truth and justice. In a recent article on the condition of the people of the South, the *Inquirer* uses the following language:

"When Horace Greeley returned from his extended Southern tour in the early summer, his first public speech was aimed against the carpet-baggers whom he found fattening through political frauds upon the Southern people. While his ——— it has grown more so diligently vigorous, that the South should be governed by Southern men, that universal amnesty for political offenses would be as wise as just, and that while he admits the Ku-klux exists, he thinks *it would not if the* whole people of the late Confederacy were permitted to vote for their public officers as well as compelled to pay taxes. It appears that in regard to carpet-baggers, at least, Mr. Greeley is not alone in his opinions. The Galveston '*Bulletin*,' a staunch Republican paper, says of the Republican 'carpet-bag' Legislature of Texas, that it is 'The most corrupt body of men which ever assembled under the sanction of the law to rob the people.— Its members have enriched themselves at the expense of outrageous subsidies, and now enjoy mansions, bank accounts, railroad stock, buggies and other luxuries.' The Kuklux policy is one utterly without excuse; but had the South subjugated the North, denied its people the ballot, while taxing them to support a government in which they had no voice in creating, sent Southerners to their Assemblies, put them in their customhouses, post offices and courts, is it not possible that human nature would assert itself here in pretty much the same fashion as it does there? Given certain circumstances, certain results follow."

DEMOCRATS who wish to see their party successful, should assist their *home paper*, strengthen the hands of its editor, contribute to its columns every item of local interest, endeavor to extend its circulation as far as in their power, assist in disseminating Democratic truths in every part of the political vineyard, and labor to build up a paper that will be a credit to them at home and abroad. This done, and they will have accomplished more for their party and its principles than anything else in the line of political duty that could be allotted them to perform in the most hotly contested campaign. Every paper they are the means of sending to another is a messenger of truth. It is like casting bread upon the waters, and will return to reward them and benefit the party. Let the good work go on!

WHO PAYS THE NATIONAL DEBT?— The *people* pay the national debt, and yet Grant and Boutwell both claim great credit for having, by means of an army of hungry office-holders, drawn the money from their pockets. Judge Chase puts the matter fairly when he says that "Boutwell deserves as much credit as Grant for the payment of the national debt, as far as that has been done; but after all it is the people who pay off the debt. They would *do it as* readily with any other *man* in the White House as General Grant. To be sure, his friends give him credit for it, but the people deserve the praise."

THE signs of the times indicate that the Republican party is hopelessly divided; and a house divided against itself cannot stand. This is the logic of the situation. The record of that party contains so many things that are extravagant, malicious, fanatical and oppressive, as to have forced upon the country, and not less upon themselves, reactionary sentiments which, as sure as the shining sun, will work out defeat to the party who are the guilty authors of the high-handed outrages thus committed against a too confiding people.

DEFALCATIONS are the order of the day among Radical officials. Scarcely a day passes without the record of such an event. The Savannah Custom House is the latest on the list. The Deputy Collector has pocketed about $8,000.

GEN. McCANDLESS AS A MECHANIC.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says General Wm. McCandless, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General of Pennsylvania, is a practical machinest and railroad engineer. He is the son of David McCandless, a protestant Irish drayman, who for many years pursued his calling upon the wharves in Philadelphia. At about fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to the celebrated firm of Norris Brothers, the engine builders, to learn their calling. He remained with them five years and became a skilled workman in every branch of the trade. He so conducted himself that at the expiration of his time they gave him a certificate of first class capacity. His intelligence, industry and skill had so elevated him with his employers that the Messrs. Norris selected him to take charge of and deliver to the New York and Erie railroad a number of engines they had built for the company, and recommended him to Gen. M'Cullum— then superintendent of that road, and during the war brigadier general in charge of military railways—for employment. He was employed to put these engines in practical working, and during 1854 ran an engine upon the New York and Erie railroad, between Susquehanna, Penna., and Hornellville, New York. In 1855 he was employed by the Pennsylvania railroad company, and ran an engine between Philadelphia and Harrisburg. The necessity for skilled labor in the shops at Parkesburg caused them to transfer him thither, and he worked at his bench in keeping engines in order for the road for several months. Owing to the refusal of the company to promote him, he being then but twenty-one years of age, he left their employ and commenced the study of law with Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., of Philadelphia. *Of his* subsequent career as a gallant soldier we have already spoken.

THERE are Ku klux in North Carolina. An organized band of them have a regular encampment from which they sally forth and kill innocent persons.— Why does not Grant enforce the Ku klux bill, as he swore he would? Is it because the outlaws are negroes who vote the Radical ticket? If they were white desperadoes, United States troops would no doubt have had orders—forward march! before this—and a howl *for vengeance would have gone up from* every Radical newspaper in the Union.

WHILE concentration is the order of the day in this republican country of ours, the very reverse is going on in Great Britain. Queen Victoria has just abolished the system of purchasing commissions in the British army, which has been practiced under the royal warrant from time immemorial. This is one of Gladstone's greatest reforms. It met the most determined opposition from the House of Lords, and would have failed but for the decision of the Queen in favor of Mr. Gladstone.

THE financial system invented and kept up by the Radical party may be a blessing in disguise, but the disguise is so thick that but few people discern the blessing. Not since the panic of 1857 has money been so scarce, or rather so difficult to obtain. The circulation tends to Wall street, the financial centre, and consequently, the extremities, being bloodless, become cold and lifeless.— The Republican policy is the *concentration of wealth* in the hands of the few which kills the community. The democratic policy is the *diffusion of wealth* among the many, which gives life and a strong pulse to the producing classes. So says the Harrisburg *Patriot.*

A CONTEMPTIBLE Radical trick to prevent reliable witnesses from appearing before the Ku klux Investigating Committee has been unearthed in Washington. Several Georgia gentlemen had been subpœnaed to appear and give their testimony. As they did not arrive in Washington a telegram of inquiry was despatched to them, when it was ascertained that they had been notified not to come by a previous despatch, sent by J. R. French, the Radical marshal of the committee. French had no authority whatever for sending his false despatch. Messrs. Beck and Blair have demanded an immediate investigation.

THE Allentown *Democrat* relates the following: A short time ago a stranger entered the ticket office of the Lehigh Valley railroad at this place, and after looking around for a while took a seat on one of the settees and soon fell asleep. He had with him a package, loosely rolled in an old newspaper, which he threw on his seat before letting himself down. While dozing away he kept twisting his body about in his seat, until at last the paper covering of the aforesaid package sprang open and disclosed the fact that the contents were nothing less than greenbacks—some of the bills visible being of the denomination of $1,000. An effort was at once made to rouse up the man and make him understand that his carelessness might lead to his falling into the hands of sharpers and vultures constantly on the move in quest of just such prey, but he was so deeply under the influence of a promiscuous assortment of liquors that he was "not himself at all"—in fact was so far gone that he could neither stand up, move about, or be made to understand anything said to him. Being perfectly helpless the depot officers took charge of him, gathered up his money (estimated to be not less than $30,000), put it securely in a paper bag, and then placed a guard over him until the next train up came along, for it had by this time been ascertained that the man belonged to Wilkesbarre. On the train coming to hand he was given in charge of the conductor who, to make matters safe, locked him and his pile up in the mail car.

THE Newberry (S. C.) *Herald* has the following:

"At the request of the below-signed colored men the following card was written, which, after being read by them, was declared to be to their satisfaction:

NEWBERRY, S. C., July 13, 1871.—We, the undersigned, colored citizens of Mollobon, want to be on more friendly terms with the respectable and intelligent people of this county. And to gain this end feel that we must quit the party which has given, partly by our votes, such a bad government to South Carolina. We shall in the future vote *only for good* men for office, irrespective of party. We now declare ourselves free from the slavery in which the politicians have held us, and will do all in our power to cultivate a friendly spirit with our white fellow-citizens. We say again, distinctly, we are done with the South Carolina republican party now and forever.

SAM COOPER,
NATHAN RICE,
STARLING YOUNG."

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph*, the central organ of Grant and Cameron, in this State, last week, published an editorial advocating the acquisition of the Island of San Domingo. The San Domingo job of Grant and the Radicals will knock them both higher than a kite in this State, *this fall, if the people understood* it properly,—and we think the Court will by the time of voting.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

At the coming October election the citizens of Pennsylvania will vote upon the question of calling a Convention to amend the State Constitution, under the following act passed by the last Legislature:

An Act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the question of calling a convention to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election, to be held on the 2nd Tuesday of October next, the said question to be voted upon in manner following, to wit: In counties and *cities in which slip ticket voting* is authorized by law, votes for and against a convention may be expressed and given *upon the ticket, headed or endorsed* with the word "State," and not otherwise; and the words used shall be "Constitutional Convention," or "against a convention," *and in counties or districts* in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a separate ballot, endorsed on the outside "Constitutional Convention," and containing on the inside the words "*for a convention*," or "against a convention;" and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for governor are received, counted and returned under existing laws.

SEC. 2. That the election aforesaid shall be held and be subject to all the provisions of law which apply to general elections; the sheriffs of the several counties shall give notice of this act in their election proclamation the present year, and the governor shall cause all the returns of said elections, as received by the secretary of the Commonwealth, to be laid before the legislature at its next annual meeting.

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
WM. A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The second day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN W. GEARY.

RAILROAD MEETING.—According to previous notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Fayetteville, on Friday, the 21st. The object of the meeting was the extending of encouragement to the Miramar Iron company, in their efforts to develop the vast mineral resources of this region of the State.— Jacob Lightfoot was called upon to preside, and J. H. Youst to act as Secretary. A letter was read by the Secretary from His Excellency, Gov. Geary, regretting that he could not be present and address the meeting, and say a word in behalf of the important enterprise we were engaged in, and was only prevented by engagements and official duties, but hoped we would have a profitable meeting.— The first annual report of the Miramar Iron and Railroad company was read by Col. Owen, giving much satisfaction.— The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Moore, of Dickinson: Mr. Douglas, of Waynesboro, and Col. Owen, the representative of the company. The books have been opened and the citizens of Green and Guilford townships are wide awake to this important enterprise.— None should feel lukewarm and let this golden opportunity pass by to secure a road upon terms so favorable, which may never be offered again. We have confidence that our citizens will come up to the work, as they are doing in Waynesboro and elsewhere along the line.—*Repository.*

[For the Volunteer.

EDITORS VOLUNTEER.—My attention having been directed to a scurrilous circular now flooding the county impeaching ——— one of our candidates for the office of Associate Judge, *I deem it my duty in* order that truth may be vindicated, to state that the several charges are either wholly without foundation *or are a misrepresentation of facts. Descended from* good old Democratic stock, Mr. Clendenin has always, by *his voice, vote and purse, contributed to the success of Democratic men and measures.* As a consistent Democrat and a good, upright citizen, we have none better in the county.— Therefore his Democratic neighbors will cheerfully show their appreciation of his real worth by voting in solid phalanx for him on next Saturday.

Yours truly, VERITAS.

Silver Spring township, }
August 1st, 1871. }

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Boiler of a Steamboat Bursts.

EIGHT HUNDRED PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Heartrending Scenes.

NEW YORK, July 30.—One of the most horrible explosions that ever occurred happened this afternoon at Staten Island ferry, foot of Whitehall street. The *steamboat* Westfield was lying at the dock just ready to start for Staten Island, on the half past one trip. About eight hundred passengers were aboard, and a number of carriages, wagons, etc. The first bell had just rung when a terrific explosion took place, and the scene of confusion and horror which ensued, baffles description. The boiler had bursted, carrying away the entire portion of the steamer in front of the steampipe, and scattering the debris on all sides. Men women and children, and horses, carriages, wagons, boards and chairs were hurled into the air at a terrific rate.— Nothing escaped that was on the forward portion of the boat. The passengers in the rear rushed for the landing *en masse*, but very few escaped without some injuries. The scene was indeed frightful, and many fainted away from fear. Bodies, debris and portions of the wreck fell among the passengers and increased the confusion. Many people fell in the river, and being unable to help themselves, were drowned. The boiling water which was driven from the boiler scattered in all directions, scalding those who were unable *to get out of its reach.* The wind was blowing inward at the time, and forced the water toward the stern of the boat, where the greater portion of the passengers had fled to. The bodies of the injured were taken to the first precinct station house, to the Park hospital and to Bellevue. The greater number were taken to the Park hospital, which was soon filled, and the doctors in charge were forced to send the remainder to Bellevue. The screams of the wounded were heartrending; and at the hospitals the scenes were terrible to behold. The wounded were lying everywhere, some in beds, some on blankets, while others were walking *around groaning, moaning and crying.*— The doctors and surgeons were constantly engaged in allaying the pain of the wounded and have had an extraordinary *time of it.* The vicinity of the hospital was filled with people. Some who had lost their children, others their husbands, and others still drawn by curiosity. At *the Battery the crowd was very large* lining the shores. The Water street ferry house was besieged by the eager excited crowd, continually increasing as news of the disaster spread abroad. The *alarm of fire* was raised and the engines arrived. There was but little *need of* their services other than to assist the wounded and search for the bodies. Carriages and ambulances were ready to carry each unfortunate person found to the hospital. The Westfield, at least the larger portion of it, was lying at the dock adjoining the custom house barge, of which the pilot house was hurled away and the debris floated on the water. Innumerable row boats were hovering around the vicinity picking up the ruins. The Westfield is a very old boat but has recently been refitted. During the war it was purchased by the United States government and used as a transport, and when the war closed it came into possession of the Staten Island ferry company. The Westfield did not carry as many passengers as on previous trips, as the explosion occurred at the time of day when there were not a very large number of passengers on board. When the explosion took place the front of the boiler was suddenly blown out and dashed *forward by the force of the explosion* into the bow of a steamer thirty feet distant, where it imbedded itself. The forward portion of the steamer was instantly shivered into a thousand pieces and sank down, the smoke stack giving way; and at the same moment an immense column of steam commenced to *rise from the hold* in front of the boiler.

In a moment the water was alive with struggling human beings—men, women and children. Many leaped overboard, being panic stricken, and thinking to *save themselves from further evil.* Some were saved by boats which happened to be in the vicinity at the time of the explosion. The cries of the victims who were scalded by the immense volume of steam and boiling water, which issued from the hold in front of the boilers, were heartrending.

The harbor police and government ambulance department removed them to hospitals after placing temporary dressings upon the wounds of those most seriously hurt. Many died on the way to hospitals, while others becoming delirious from the extreme pain they suffered, were placed in beds in hospital wards in a raving condition.

One ambulance held a number of young children whose disfigured little faces and closed eyes presented a pitiable and touching sight. Their injuries placed them almost beyond the possibility of recognition.

Many of the persons thrown in the water by the explosion saved their lives by clinging to piles till help arrived, when they were taken off in boats, but others whose injuries were more severe lost strength and sank in view of spectators on shore.

Drug stores in the neighborhood of the scene were filled to the doors with the wounded sufferers and numerous medical men rendered excellent service in assisting to relieve them.

Immediately on the explosion becoming known immense crowds gathered in the vicinity of the battery, and before half an hour elapsed over fifteen thousand people assembled. Many of these had relatives or friends on board the Westfield, and anxious, tearful inquiries were made on every side to ascertain the fate of those. Immense crowds also assembled around the hospital besieging the officials with inquiries as to those within.

Coroners Keenan and Young were at the battery within a few minutes after the explosion, and the latter took charge of the steamer and gave orders that she should not be removed from New York until an investigation be made.

Surgeons at various hospitals assembled all their available force for the occasion. At Park hospital the first intimation received of the explosion was the arrival of a carriage at two o'clock with four persons severely injured. From that time the arrivals commenced pouring in every minute, and scenes of the most heartrending description were witnessed.

Many of the sufferers had their faces completely stripped of the skin and almost roasted, and others severely burned and scalded about the body and a large proportion dead. Some of them were so horribly disfigured as to be unrecognizable. The beds in the wards were soon full, and beds were improvised by placing straw and blankets on the floor. To add to the horror in the hospital inflamation in many cases set in shortly after arrival. The shrieks and groans of the sufferers were terrible.

As it was found that many of the patients must inevitably die soon, the chief surgeon dispatched a messenger to procure the service of clergy to administer spiritual consolation to the sufferers, which they did amid the groans and yells of those lying in torture around them.

The engineer of the Westfield, Henry Robinson, is an intelligent colored man. He has made a statement of the affair and says he was on the boat when the boiler exploded. He had just come off the dock and the time was about 1:25 p. m. He descended to the fire room and inquired of one of the engineers, Patrick Finnegan, how the water was in the boiler and was answered that it was all right. He approached the boiler and found that the water touched the third cock.—the boiler had only three cocks. He then went to the engine room and found the boiler carried twenty-seven pounds of steam.— He went on deck afterwards and went into the pilot house. He was descending the stairs to go again into the engine room when the explosion occurred; as he stood he could not get out through the door, so he opened the trap door and saw Robert Crossom coming up the trap. He also stated that the boiler had been in use for nine years and it was considered good. He cannot say what caused the explosion. The boiler had a patch on the cylinder part where the explosion occurred. It was overhauled last winter. He examined said patch on Thursday last and it then seemed to be in a good, safe condition.

It is asserted that the accident occurred through Robinson's carelessness while under the influence of liquor, but this appears unfounded, as his statement was given while perfectly sober only a short time after the explosion.

A curious feature of the explosion was the remarkable escape of John Macer, pilot, who was thrown from the forward pilot house to a height of twenty feet in the air and alighted on the rear part of boat, escaping without a scratch. One man, said to be one of the firemen, was found among the dead with the back part of his head absolutely blown off.

Michael Regan, who was a passenger on the Westfield at the time of the explosion, states that the boat was crowded with excursionists, and numerous groups of men, women and children, many leaning out of the windows watching the tow boats, &c., in the vicinity when suddenly as the boat was about to start a terrible shock of explosion was felt, and he heard a loud noise and became unconscious for a time. When consciousness returned he was struggling for life in the water a little distance from the Westfield and many around him. He must have again become unconscious for all was blank until he found himself on land. He was carried into a liquor store and attended to, along with about thirty others.

As far as can be ascertained sixty deaths have occurred, and one hundred and fifty were seriously injured.

Miscellaneous.

—Prince Napoleon has been ordered out of France.

—Mr. Vallandigham is said to have left an estate worth $80,000.

—Col. James Fisk, Jr., has entirely recovered from his wound.

—Secretary Robeson will be married to Mrs. Aulick about Nov. 15.

—Miss Nilsson and Charlotte Cushman will be in Newport next week.

—A rumor is again in circulation that Miss Kellog is about to marry a wealthy New Yorker.

—It is the latest edict that the bride be married in plain and simple traveling dress.

—Mace has accepted O'Baldwin's challenge, offering to fight him for any amount from $2,500 to $10,000.

—It is reported that Fred Grant, son of the President, has accepted the position of civil engineer on the Pacific railroad.

—The Democratic State Central Committee, of Indiana, has put forth, by resolution, the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks for the Presidency in 1872.

—Rev. Dr. M. Jacobs, for forty years a professor in the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, died on the 15th.

—A meeting is to be held at Dayton, Ohio, next month, to devise means for raising a monument to the memory of the late Mr. Vallandigham.

—It is reported that a party of gentlemen were expelled from a church on Long Island, a few Sundays ago, just for playing a quiet hand of euchre in their pew.

—Lake George—the most beautiful of American lakes—has *not*, as many supposed, been neglected this season. Tourists are plenty, and the hotel keepers have no reason to complain.

—In Arkansas the horse flies are so abundant that ploughing has to be done by moonlight.

—One minister in New Haven receives $25,000 salary; another $35,000; and a large number of pious young men in that city are now studying for the ministry.

—The work of restoring Paris is progressing. Fully sixty thousand masons are engaged in repairing the damaged buildings and erecting new ones.

—A farmer in Laconia, N. H., speaking of the thinness of the hay crop, said: "The grasshoppers have all got lame trying to jump from one blade of grass to another."

—A messenger of the National Bank of New York was knocked down by two men on Broadway, last Saturday afternoon, and robbed of $30,000 in Government bonds.

—Forty shots were fired at Isaac Yoakum of the Maricago Ranche, Cal., by settlers against whom he had long prosecuted ejectment suits. His horse was killed under him and his clothing riddled, but he escaped unhurt.

—A sister-in-law to Mrs. Wharton— now in prison in Baltimore, on the charge of poisoning Gen Ketchum, writes to a citizen in Washington that she believes the accused guilty of poisoning her husband and daughter.

STEAM ON CANALS.—The importance of some more effective motive power in canal navigation than that obtained, and if we may believe the reports of the experiments made by the inventor Cathcart, this long-sought desideratum is nearly reached. Mr. Cathcart claims to have solved the problem. His improvement consists in what is described as a moveable joint on the shaft of the propeller, outside of the stern-post of the boat, by which the propeller can be moved laterally by a standard coming up like the rudder-head to the deck of the boat. On this is fitted a semi-circular yoke about five feet long, to each end of which a chain is fastened, the bugles passing around a wheel about a foot in diameter, which is fastened to the rudder-head, and fitted with cogs to each of the links of the chain. Thus each motion of the rudder alters the direction of the propeller with the helm amidships; the pressure of the propeller is in the line of the keel of the boat, or directly aft, as in ordinary boats, but as the rudder is moved the pressure is shifted to the quarter, thus making the propeller an aid to the rudder in steering the boat, and requiring so slight a deflection of the rudder that little or no swell is caused thereby. And this is the advantage claimed, that the boats will run without any wash to injure the banks of the canal and will steer easily even when there is little more water in the canal than the boat draws. Mr. Cathcart, it is reported, has steamed his little propeller six knots an hour without making any perceptible swell in her wake, she all the time answering the helm admirably.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1871.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County and to me directed, I will expose to sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, on the above day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

A Lot of Ground situate in West Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the west by a Public Road, on the North by Daniel Givler, on the east by Robert Greason, and on the south by Wm. Snyder, containing 40 feet by 180 feet, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story Frame Dwelling House, and other out-buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of C. H. Beelman.

ALSO, a Lot of Ground situate in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., on High street, bounded on the south by High street, on the east by the County Jail, on the north by an alley, and on the west by Samuel Hepburn, Sr., containing sixty feet in front, by 240 feet in depth, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story Brick Dwelling, Brick Stable, and other out-buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Hepburn, Jr.

ALSO, all that certain Tract of Land situate and being in the township of Dickinson and county of Cumberland, bounded on the north by George L. Lyne, on the east by Henry Shenk, on the north by Wm. M'Laughlin, and on the west by Ellen Moore and Wm. M'Laughlin, containing sixty Acres, be the same more or less, to be sold by virtue of Levari Facias, as the property of George P. Marsh, and Jane, his wife.

JAMES K. FOREMAN, *Sheriff.*

☞ On all sales of $500 or over, $50 will be required to be paid when the property is stricken off, and $25 on all sales under $500.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, August 3, 1871.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—On Friday, September 1, 1871. The undersigned Assignee of the Mechanics' Manufacturing Company, will sell on the premises, in the borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., the following described valuable property, to wit:

A two-story Brick Machine Shop, 35 by 65 feet, situate on about one-half acre of Ground, with engine and steaming houses attached, and bending machines for bending fellows, shafts, &c., with forms complete, and other machinery, consisting in part of a one 25 horse-power Engine, a 40 horse-power Boiler, 1 Planer and Matcher, combined, 1 Tenoning and Coping, 1 Mortising and, 1 Scouring, 1 Spoke Lathe, 1 Iron and 1 Wood do., Circular and Band Saws, Grind Stones, and other Fixtures, all completely belted and in good running order. Also, a two-story Frame Paint Shop, 24 by 32 feet, a one-story Blacksmith Shop, 25 by 50 feet, on same lot, with three fires and three sets tools, all of which will be sold separate, or with the main building. The above establishment is in full operation, with a good run of custom, and will be sold without reserve, on easy terms. Sale at 12 o'clock, M., and conditions will be made known by

J. C. HAYS,
Dr. M. L. HOOVER,
Assignees.

Aug. 3, 1871—3t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1871.

I will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Churchtown, Cumberland county, Pa., the following real estate, to wit:

1. A fine two-story Brick Dwelling House, 32 feet by 32 feet, with lot fronting on Mechanicsburg street, about 115 feet in front by 150 feet in depth, with Stable, Wash House, Wood House, Bake Oven, Hog Pen, and other out-buildings, all in good condition.

2. A two-story Frame Dwelling House, 24 feet by 27 feet, two-story Kitchen, on a lot fronting on Main Street, 99 feet by 160 feet in depth, where the lot is about 163 feet in width. On this lot there is a full two-story Coach Shop, 36 feet by 47 feet, fitted up completely, and making a good stand for business. Also a fine Stable and other Out-buildings.

3. A fine Brick Blacksmith Shop, 33 feet by 33 feet, on a lot on Main street, adjoining the Coach Shop, containing about 84 feet in front by 50 feet in depth, having a fine Cistern and Sheds attached to the Shop.

These properties offer one of the finest chances for coach-makers and black-smiths in the State, and will be shown to parties on application to Samuel Plank, Esq., residing in Churchtown.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

HENRY SAXTON,
Assignee of Henry Bonholtzer.

ALSO, at the same time and place, I will sell at public sale, the Personal Property of said Henry Bonholtzer, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, and a fine set of Blacksmith Tools.

HENRY SAXTON,
Assignee, &c.

Aug 3, 1871—7t

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. James H. Graham, President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata, and Justice of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said counties, and Hons. Thos. P. Blair and Hugh Stuart, Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders, in the said county of Cumberland, by their precept to me directed, dated 10th day of April, 1871, have ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery to be holden at Carlisle, on the 28th of August, 1871, *for one week*, being the 4th Monday, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Cumberland that they are by the said precepts commanded to be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and all those that are bound by recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the jail of said county, are to be there to prosecute them as shall be just.

JAMES K. FOREMAN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Aug. 3, 1871. }

Aug. 3, 71—tc

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned, are hereby notified to call and settle the same before October 1, 1871, or the same will be given into the hands of a collector for collection.

ISAAC LIVINGSTON.

Aug. 3, 1871—tf

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BORDER CLAIMS.—The undersigned commissioners appointed by the Hon. Jas. H. Graham, President Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, approved the twenty-second day of May, A. D., 1871, entitled "An Act to authorize the liquidation of damages sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania during the late rebellion," to examine and re-adjudicate all of the said claims for the county of Cumberland, hereby notify all parties in interest that they will commence the adjudication of the same, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, commencing Monday, the 14th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Notices will be served on all parties, stating the particular days on which their presence will be desired. The commissioners will be obliged to citizens who will give them any information in regard to Exorbitant or Fraudulent claims.

All communications should be made to John H. Mitchell, clerk to Damage Commissions, No. 22 South Hanover street, Carlisle, Pa.

W. F. SADLER,
JOHN R. MILLER,
Commissioners.

July 27, 1871—td