American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

Thursday Morning, August 17, 1871.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,

OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE,

JAS. H. GRAHAM.

OF CARLISLE.

Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

STATE SENATOR,

HENRY K. PEFFER,

OF CARLISLE.

Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,

JOHN CLENDENIN,

OF SILVER SPRING,

ROBT. MONTGOMERY,

OF WEST PENNSBORO.

ASSEMBLY,

MUHLENBURG WILLIAMS,

OF NEWVILLE.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

FRANK E. BELTZHOOVER,

OF CARLISLE.

TREASURER,

GEORGE BOBB,

OF MECHANICSBURG.

COMMISSIONER,

MOSES BRICKER,

OF CARLISLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR,

ELIAS B. EYSTER,

OF PENN.

AUDITOR,

PETER SNYDER,

OF SILVER SPRING.

SURVEYOR,

JOHN C. ECKELS,

OF SILVER SPRING.

THE RADICAL TICKET.

It was rather amusing to notice the interest which our Republican friends took, on Saturday evening last, and on Monday, in setting up a ticket to be knocked over at the October election. Like the boys in the ten-pin alley, the pins are no sooner knocked down for them than they go vigorously to work to set them up again. *"Right!"* comes the cry from the lower end of the alley—away go the balls—*"Strike!"* comes back in ringing tones. "Set 'em up!" and at it we go again for another year. Really the persistent purpose with which our Republican friends stand up year after year, just to give us the pleasure of knocking them down, and affording just enough opposition to make the campaign interesting—challenges our warmest admiration. If they enjoy the sport, we can assure them we have no repugnance to it.

The contest for President Judge between Todd and Henderson was quite lively, but the darkeys went for Todd in a body, (for in fact "cutting off his right arm before he would vote for negro suffrage," so much as he used to be) and Henderson withdrew from the contest. Junkin, of Perry, is a strong candidate, but Todd will probably be the nominee, and candor compels us to say that they couldn't find a better one in the Republican party. He is a good lawyer and an honorable gentleman, and a real clever fellow, but of course the nomination is a mere compliment, for he has no earthly chance of an election. The General used to tell a very amusing and effective anecdote, on the stump, about a certain unfortunate little bull, and if he will be kind enough to repeat it to those who may favor him with a request for the same, he will illustrate perfectly our views of the contest for the judgeship.

As there was no other aspiring young Republican ambitious to be beaten by a round thousand majority, the Senatorial nomination was conferred upon J. M. Weakley, Esq., the present Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth. Now Weakley is a fine fellow, too, a well-read lawyer, a forcible speaker, and a ready writer, but his politics are so wretchedly bad, and his political associations so objectionable, that he won't begin to touch bottom.

The heroic self-sacrifice of Mr. Sadler, in again offering himself for the District Attorneyship, after having been defeated for that office and for the Senate, within the last six years, challenges our noblest encomiums. *"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."* A deserving young man, who is willing to throw all his energy into the campaign, and spend his money and be defeated three times within six years, all for the sake of his party, is a spectacle over which the gods might well weep. His modesty is only equalled by his willingness to be sacrificed on the altar of the public good. Ah; well! his loss will be our gain!

Jacob Bomberger is nominated for Assembly, and it is rumored that he will turn his *Broad Axe* into a weapon of Radical warfare. He had better stick to his business and let politics alone, or he will lose his own scalp before the fight is over—for the people of this county are not much given to sending men of his politics to the Legislature. Jacob does very well for the solitude of Cleversburg, but we don't need him at Harrisburg just now.

As to the balance of the ticket, we believe Mr. McLain, of Shippensburg, and Mr. Eberly, of Hampden, were nominated for Associate Judges; Wm. D. Stewart, of Shippensburg, for Treasurer; J. C. Sample, of Silver Spring, for Commissioner; Henry Rupp for Director of the Poor; W. O. Banks for Auditor, and John K. Seifert for Surveyor.*

HURRAH FOR "OLD KAINTUCK."

At the election for Governor of Kentucky, last week, the Democracy swept everything before them, and achieved a glorious triumph. The latest dispatches say that Leslie's majority will reach 40,000. As the entire negro vote was cast for his Radical competitor, the returns show an aggregate Democratic gain, on the whole vote, of several thousand. This is glory enough for one day, and indicates the turn in the tide which in 1872 will carry the Democratic party into power, all over the country.

☞ Rev. Henry Wilson, a successful preacher in Illinois, is in jail for being too much married. Seven of his wives have been discovered, and a few more are believed to be extant.

UNION AND HARMONY.

Now that our county nominations have been made, and an excellent ticket inscribed upon the Democratic banner, it becomes the unmistakable duty of every honest and true Democrat, to bend all his energies to insure union and harmony in the ranks as the crowning essential to success. *Whoever disturbs the harmony of the party now, gives aid and comfort to the enemy.* It is amusing to see in what high estimation our Radical friends always profess to hold the unsuccessful candidates for Democratic nominations. They profess to think they are the very best fellows in the world; and yet a few years back these very men denounced us all as a pack of "rebels" and "copperheads," and would have hung us to the lamp posts in the street, if they had possessed the power. Now it may be as well for these gentlemen to know that the Democratic party are abundantly able to run their own machine. After having stood together like a band of brothers, in defiance of the proscription, injustice and infamy heaped upon them by the stay-at-home, bellowing "loyalists," during the war, they are not likely to be deceived by those ardent, newly found friends with a lie in their mouths, and the rankest spirit of intolerance and injustice in their hearts towards all those who differ from their infamous political heresies. When we think what we have endured at the hands of these men, there is not a Democrat who will not yield his personal predilections to the public good, and frown down and discountenance all strife and bickering, in order that we may present a united front, and achieve an overwhelming victory over the justly hated foe of Democracy and of all free institutions—the enemy of constitional government, of honesty in the administration of public affairs, and of the rights and interests of the laboring man.

THE ticket lately placed in the field by the Democratic party of this county, is conceded on all hands to be one of the strongest and most respectable ever presented to the people for their suffrage, and it will command the hearty support of every Democrat in the county. The ticket is composed of good men and true; men whose honesty and capacity are unquestioned, and who have always been faithful to the Democratic party, its men and measures. We owe it to ourselves and our candidates to elect every man of them by large and handsome majorities. We can do it, and we must do it, if only for the purpose of convincing our Radical opponents that their cause is hopeless. Many of them now know that their cause is desperate, and regard their new allies as a source of weakness rather than of strength. Instead of receiving the colored man into their ranks as an equal, they look upon him as the leaders of that party always did look upon the machanic and laboring man, with scorn and contempt. *He may vote their ticket;* but they will neither receive him as an equal nor bestow upon him any of the offices, no matter how small or paltry. The whole history of that aristocratic party proves this, whether it flourished under the name of Federal, Anti-masonic, Whig, Know Nothing, or Republican.

WHAT GRANT'S SIGNATURE COSTS.—Every important paper requiring the signature of President Grant, is sent on to Long Branch by a special messenger, who is allowed ten cents a mile mileage, each way, hotel bills and contingent expenses. It is estimated that every time the signature of U. S. Grant is now appended to any commissory order, bigamy pardon, or other paper, it costs the tax-payers about seventy-five or a hundred dollars, according to the allowance of the messengers. And all this, while Mr, Grant draws his full salary, smokes his cigar, laughs in his sleeve at at a cajoled people, and plots with his office holders for renomination. What a very patient set of asses the American people would prove themselves to be if they should re-elect him!

A SUNDAY case of some interest in its novelty, if nothing more, is before the courts in New York. A Jewish manufacturer has a sewing machine establishment next door to the Methodist church. The operatives are all Jews. On Saturdays the works are all suspended, but on Sundays they are run with full vigor, to the great annoyance of the congregation adjoining. The Jews offered to suspend during the hours of service, if they could be compensated for the loss incurred. This the congregation refused, and took the matter to the courts. There are some interesting points involved, and the decision of the case is looked for with a good deal of curiosity.

ZEIGLER'S DEMOCRATIC HERALD.—Our valued friend, "Uncle Jake," of the *Democratic Herald*, published at Butler, Pa., is putting on airs a little beyond a man of his years. He has increased his paper to blanket size—nine columns on each page—and it now has the appearance of a great big, ponderous city weekly. Really, friend Jake, are you not crowding things a little? Be that as it may, we rejoice at your attempt to ape greatness—for we don't believe you are worth many dollars, outside of *oil stock*—and most sincerely do we congratulate you upon the improvement in the appearance of the old *Herald*, which is now, as it always has been, one of the ablest and best conducted papers in the State.

THE New York *Tribune* complains that the entire management of the Republican party in that city has been committed to Custom House officials. The city committee is composed of these gentry, and Inspectors of Elections are chosen from among them. Grant is preparing to secure a re-nomination, and everything is made to bend to that one purpose. The same thing is true of Philadelphia, and it is notorious that the Republican State Convention, the same which nominated Stanton and Beath, was completely controlled by U. S. officials. The masses of the Republican party are completely ignored everywhere.

THE result of the count of the vote for President, in Mexico, shows that there has been no election by the people. The choice, therefore, will be thrown into Congress, where, it is said, if the opponents of Juarez can unite upon a candidate, he, Juarez, will be defeated. The statements as to the probabilities are confused and conflicting; a revolt is, of course, threatened, and the prospects of the country are reported as being gloomy. There is already a revolution in Tabasco.

"NORTH CAROLINA SAVED."

Under the above caption Radical editors are writing and rejoicing over the "victory" achieved by the negroes, carpet baggers and scallawags of North Carolina. This is but another evidence of the heartlessness and venality of the leaders of the pie-bald party. The people of North Carolina have been literally robbed almost to death by the negroes and carpet baggers, and they desired to amend their State Constitution by placing a limit to the amount of debt the State should carry. A couple weeks ago they voted for and against calling a Convention to amend their State Constitution in the manner we have stated. The white property-holders voted solid for calling the proposed Convention, but the negroes and carpet baggers voted solid the other way, and thus carried their point by a few thousand majority. It is due to the negroes who are property-holders and taxpayers to say, however, that they would have voted with the whites, had not intimidation and brute force been resorted to to compel them to obedience. One negro was killed and two others hammered almost to death because they attempted to vote for the Convention. Grant's office holders swarmed the State, Scott's Ku klux committee threatened and blustered, large detachments of U. States troops were stationed at various points to intimidate the whites and encourage the blacks, and for days together the tax-payers of the State were in danger of the torch and bayonet. The conspirators against the peace, prosperity and honor of the State triumphed—the proposition to call a Convention was voted down,—and it is over this infamous work that Radical editors rejoice. Who but a heartless wretch could make merry and laugh over the misery and utterly hopeless condition of the people of a once great and proud State?

Before the negroes and carpet baggers were invested with power in North Carolina, the State's indebtedness was quite small—some four millions, we believe. Now her debt is over forty millions of dollars, and not a single public improvement has been made, and the schools of the State are closed, owing to the fact that there is not a dollar in the treasury to pay the teachers. The credit of the State is ruined, notwithstanding that six times more State taxes are assessed and collected than formerly. The late Governor of the State—the villain Holden—is said to be worth five million of dollars, every dollar of which is stolen money. He was impeached, kicked out of office and out of the State.

Is it not wonderful, then, that in the face of the undeniable facts we have just mentioned, that men can be found heartless enough and mean enough to rejoice because the taxpayers of North Carolina have been defeated in their efforts to engraft on their State Constitution an article to limit the State's amount of indebtedness? They are defeated in this laudable attempt to protect the honor of the State, by the votes of ignorant negroes and vagabond strangers, whose only desire is to ruin the State and then run off with their ill-gotten plunder. Over this sad state of affairs, Grant, his hirelings and his submissive niggers rejoice. Was ever scoundrelism more fully exemplified?

A CORRESPONDENT of the Harrisburg *State Journal* mourns over the fact that the bones of Thaddeus Stevens are left to crumble to dust without so much as a stone to mark their resting place. He suggests that the children of the Common Schools of the State shall be called upon to subscribe mites to pay for a monument.

If any laurels rest on the brow of Thaddeus Stevens, "or any other man," it would be a reprehensible act to tear them away, or abstract a single leaf. The pretence, however, that he ever distinguished himself in the cause of education or common schools, is a hollow one. In 1834, Geo. Wolf, (of solid Pennsylvania German stock, which has given the State so many of its best Governors) mainly by his personal influence and weight of character, induced the Legislature to pass a common school law. In 1835 an attempt was made to pass a bill to repeal the law, which would have been successful except for Governor Wolf's stern announcement that he would veto it if passed. On that occasion Thaddeus Stevens (then an obscure antimasonic member of the Legislature from Adams county), made a speech against the repeal. Upon this speech his whole reputation as a friend of education and common schools is based—not by Mr. Stevens himself but by political clackers. This short speech is often referred to in grandiloquent terms but seldom published. It is a common place affair, equalled by a large percentage of school boy declamations, and is in no sense a pretentious or exhaustive argument in favor either of education or of common schools.—*Columbian.*

SENATOR TIPTON, of Nebraska, a Republican in whom there is no guile, thus defined his position in a speech at Omaha, the other day:

"I am unalterably opposed to the ruinous and corrupting course of the present administration, and I here pledge myself to make that opposition both open and uncompromising."

When the ablest and most distinguished men in the so-called Republican party, men like Trumbull, Schurz, Gratz Brown, and Tipton, openly denounce the present administration as corrupt, and declare that it has forfeited all claim to the support of honest men, the attempts of its parasites, the Mortons, the Camerons, and the Conklings, and of its paid tools, the Forneys, the Youngs and the George Joneses, to whitewash its blackened record, will be taken at their true value.

A HARD HIT AT "USELESS."—The New York *Sun*, a prominent Radical journal, has the name of Horace Greeley at its mast-head as its choice for next President. In a late number of the *Sun* appeared the following short but significant article. It is evident that the editor of the *Sun* regards "Useless" as a very corrupt and contemptible man. Says the *Sun:*

If Mr. Greeley should be elected President, does anybody believe that *he* would appoint men to office in return for presents, or does anybody believe that *he* would keep in office any bribe takers known and proved to be such? No; nobody can believe this, and we never had till now a President who would dare to do it. Useless S. Grant was the first to introduce this Egyptian system into our American politics.

PERRY COUNTY DEMOCRACY.—At the Perry County Democratic Convention, on Monday last, conferees were appointed who were unanimously instructed for Hon. James H. Graham for President Judge.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

The Albany *Argus* figures up from the *Congressional Globe* the cost of keeping up the White House at Washington for the year ending June 30, 1871, and comments thereon as follows: When the professions of economy that the Radicals glory in, are considered, the following list of items is formidable.—The surprise of the uninitiated, however, will be abated in a measure, when informed that these items are made sufficiently large to cover the bills for marketing, carriages, stable expenses, a tonsor and a variety of other items which Grant's predecessors were considerate enough to pay out of their salary of $25,000 per annum. Our Republican court is pretty expensive, but it is a mere trifle compared with the large leaks through which the public money is constantly escaping. Here is the *resume:*

Salaries—	
Private Secretary, R. Douglas,	$2,500
Assistant Private Secretary, J. T. Ely,	2,500
Executive Clerk, L. P. Suckley,	1,800
Executive Clerk, C. C. Sniffin,	1,800
Detailed Clerk, W. H. Crook,	1,600
Detailed Clerk, W. H. Fry,	1,600
Military Secretary, Major and Brevet Brigadier General Horace Porter,	2,750
Military Secretary, Major and Brevet Brigadier General O. E. Babcock,	2,750
Adam Badeau,	2,200
Military Secretary, Brigadier General F. T. Dent,	3,600
Steward,	2,000
Messenger,	840
Furnace keeper	720
Policeman,	1,320
Watchman,	900
Watchman,	900
Door-keeper-chief,	1,000
Assistant doorkeeper,	000
Secretary to sign land patents, N. C. Books,	1,500
Stationary and contingent fund,	5,000
Lamplighters,	1,000
Laborers on sidewalks,	1,000
Laborers on grounds,	3,000
Fuel,	5,000
Manure and hauling,	3,000
Painting exterior,	15,000
Gas,	5,000
Plants, etc., for greenhouse,	5,000
Annual appropriations for fitting up and refurnishing,	25,000
Additional do.,	25,000
Total,	$132,800

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINEES.

What of them, Stanton and Beath? We see their names at the mast-heads of Republican newspapers—that's all.—*Four Quarters.*

The Republican papers have frequently been challenged to give the military record of Cameron's candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General, but so far they are as reticent as though their heroes had never smelt powder! Will any body favor the public with an account of the battles in which they won their laurels? It is hinted that neither of them were ever within the sound of a rebel gun, but of the truth of this no positive information is given. Stanton was a Surgeon, but he is stigmatized as a "contract Surgeon"—a mere medical suttler, who, like all of his class, was careful to keep out of harm's way—a speculator upon the blood of the country—who had a keener eye upon its purse than upon armed enemies. If this be true, it is mockery to set him up as a soldier candidate.

Beath is said to have been Lieutenant of a darkey squad. Those troops were not proverbial for bravery or heroism—they rather fondly clung to the rear and to the garrison. They were the first lambs." No officer won distinction at their head. Was Beath ever in a battle? Let the public be enlightened. He is said to have lost a leg in the war. If so, he must have a military history to some extent. Even though Stanton has none, let the public be enlightened as to the clerk of the coal operators.—*Columbian.*

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Pittsburg *Chronicle*, while it admires some traits in the character of Horace Greeley, calls him "whimsical and crotchety," and concludes he has no chances for the Presidency. It adds that *"the unhappy San Domingo affair, the receiving of gifts, and the distribution of offices to relatives will be forgotten or ignored"* by the people, and Grant will be renominated.

What a delightful commentary this is upon the character of our people!

AS GOES Pennsylvania so goes the Presidential election. Don't forget that fact, Democrats of Cumberland county! Keep it freshly alive in your memories, and as election day approaches put forth your best energies for the defeat of the Radicals. A telling defeat of their advanced guard this fall, will so demoralize them, that in 1872 the main body of the army of corruptionists will be easily overthrown and dispersed, "horse, foot and dragoons."

AND here comes the New York *Tribune*, with a dolorous wail over the prospective loss of a United States Senator by the Radical party in Ohio. This is what it says:

"Our friends in Ohio will do well to heed the warning which has been uttered before in several quarters, and comes to us this morning from General Garfield. They can carry the Legislature and elect the United States Senator, unless the criminal ambition of rival candidates for the Senate defeats all. That a Republican State so staunch and trustworty as Ohio should have one Democratic Senator is disgrace enough; if she is given two, it will work the political death of the Republicans who cause it."

THAT exemplary philanthropist, Gen. O. O. Howard, has once again betaken himself to weeping over the freedmen, and is about to help himself freely to the people's pocket handkerchiefs, wherewith to sop up the briny flood. He wants the territorial council of the District of Columbia to give him the contract for the support of the inmates of the freedmen's hospital at Washington. He loves the poor African, does Gen. Howard, and grieves for him with a grief that can only be assuaged with fat contracts.

MORE NATIONAL BLESSINGS.—The *New York Evening Post*, a Republican paper, says—"As near as can be ascertained, the cost of advertising the new loan to date exceeds eight hundred thousand dollars. This does not include commissions, nor the expenses of Assistant Secretary Richardson and Gen. Spinner to Europe. The former, it is said, took twenty-five thousand dollars to defray the expenses of his party.—Considering the very limited amount of the loan sold, these items of charges aggregate a pretty severe tax. Ain't it time we have a change?

IN the election for delegates to the Republican State Convention in Louisiana, Grant's administration has been badly beaten.

CHEATING BETWEEN LOBBYISTS.

A late letter from Washington to the New York *Herald*, gives the following account of the villainies of Radical lobbyists. "The former editor of one of the Washington journals," spoken of in the account below, is Forney, Grant's Collector of Customs at Philadelphia. It is not much wonder that this zealous defender of Grant's corrupt administration should desire its continuance, for certain it is he has fared well by it. But to the *Herald's* account of the disgraceful transaction:

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1871.

A Slippery Customer—Lobbyists Cheating Each Other—Pennsylvania War Claim.

A short time since one of the Presidential appointees, who occupies a position on the Board of Public Works of the District, called upon the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting that a war claim, amounting to nearly three hundred thousand dollars, due the State of Pennsylvania for arming and equipping troops during the rebellion, should not be paid to the State agent, for the reason that he had not acted fairly with him and his friend who had secured him the appointment. It was alleged by the official that the appointment of the agent was mainly through the influence of a former editor of one of the Washington journals, who now occupies a high government position in the City of Brotherly Love; that the agent was to receive five per cent as his commission for collecting the war claim of the State, one-half of which was to be divided between the Philadelphia official and himself; that the agent had fulfilled his contract only in part, and having reasonable grounds for believing that he would not act fairly on the receipt of the amount to be paid, they thought it the better plan not to give him the opportunity of handling any more of the State funds. The Secretary declined to interfere in the matter, just as the Second and First Comptrollers had before this also refused. About the same time the State Auditor of Pennsylvania filed a protest against the payment of any more money to the agent, on the ground that instalments already paid to him had never been deposited at Harrisburg, while there was reasonable suspicion for stating that the funds had been deposited in Jay Cooke's bank, in Philadelphia, and were being used for private speculation. The request of the Auditor was complied with, a draft for $298,000 being sent direct to him. But it appears that the State agent not only went back on his Philadelphia and Washington friends, but that an ex-clerk in the Third Auditor's office, who has given him valuable information concerning his particular cases, has also been swindled out of his share of the spoils. The latter threatens to sue him if he does not fulfil the agreement, but it is very doubtful whether the distinguished government officials will unite in the suit.

YORK COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—The Democracy of York county met on Tuesday, and nominated the following ticket: President Judge, Hon. R. J. Fisher; Associate Judge, John Moore, Jr.; Legislature, Capt. Frank Magee and Samuel Ross; Senate, A. H. Glatz; Treasurer, Henry W. Bortner; Sheriff, J. Park Wiley; District Attorney, A. N. Green; Comm issioner, Jacob Kohler; Auditor Jaco b Altland; Director of the Poor, Geo. Hamm. John Gibson, Esq., was appointed chairman of the County Committee.

AN election for sheriff was held in Middlesex county, N. J., on Tuesday week. Snedeker (Democrat) swept the county by 417 majority. The Democratic majority last fall was 113. The Democrats also carried New Brunswick by 249 majority. Last spring the Radicals had it by 69 majority. This is doing pretty well for an opening of the campaign in New Jersey.

THE news from Perry county is cheering, at least as far as the union and harmony of the party is concerned. Although radical intrigue has placed them in a split stick as regards the legislative ticket, nevertheless our friends in that gallant little county will poll their full vote, and elect an entire democratic county ticket. Success to them!

A FULL POLL OF THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE WILL SECURE THE ELECTION OF OUR STATE TICKET BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

LET EVERY DEMOCRAT REMEMBER THAT, AND IMPRESS THE TRUTH OF IT UPON THE MINDS OF HIS NEIGHBORS.

THE debt of Philadelphia is FIFTY MILLION OF DOLLARS, twenty millions more than that of the State of Pennsylvania. More than Thirty Millions of this debt has been piled up since the Radical party obtained control of the city councils.

THE Mormons of Salt Lake are making extensive preparations to receive President Grant. The New York *Sun* says an elder who is looking for an appointment proposes to present him with a wife.

THE present year, says an exchange, has been a good year for earthquakes. Our Radical friends will receive a bigger "shake" next year than ever before.

THE New York *Times* is becoming quiet in regard to the corruption of city officials. The thieves, it generally turns out, have been Republicans.

THE Columbia county Democrats have nominated Captain C. B. Brockway for Assembly.

Political.

THE Democrats of Westmoreland have nominated the following ticket:

President Judge—Silas M. Clark, of Indiana co.

For Senator—Hon. Jacob Turney, of Greensburg.

For Assembly—Abraham Greenawalt, Hon. John Latta.

—In the Cambria county Democratic convention R. L. Johnson, Esq., was declared the choice of the Convention for Senator.

W. Horace Rose was nominated for Assembly.

—The Democracy of Adams county met in Convention at Gettysburg on Monday last. The Convention was harmonious, and selected the following good ticket:

Judge—Wm. M'Clain, of Gettysburg.

Senator—Hon. William M'Sherry, of Littlestown.

Assembly—Isaac Hereter, of Highland twp.

Commissioner—Emanuel Smith, of Mountpleasant twp.

Prothonotary—Thomas G. Neeley, of Gettysburg.

County Treasurer—Robert Armor of Gettysburg.

Auditor—Isaac Bender.

Coroner—Dr. Lilly, of Conestoga twp.

County Surveyor—Jesse D. Keller, of Conewago township.

—The following is the ticket nominated by the York County Democratic Convention, on Tuesday of last week:

President Judge—Hon. R. J. Fisher.

Associate Judge—John Moore, Jr., of Fairview twp.

Senator—A. Hiestand Glatz, of Hellam twp.

Assembly—Frank J. Magee, of Wrightsville; Lemuel Ross, of Dillsburg.

Treasurer—Henry M. Bortner, of Codorus twp.

Sheriff—J. Parke Wiley, of Peachbottom twp.

Prosecuting Attorney—A. N. Green, of York Boro.

Commissioner—Jacob Kohler, York twp.

Clerk to Commissioners—Edward D. Zeigler, York Borough.

Auditor—Jacob Altland, Paradise twp.

Director of the Poor.—George Hamm, North Cordorus twp.

Chairman of the County Committee—John Gibson, York Boro.

THE PRESIDENCY.

OFFICE-HOLDERS' CANDIDATE.

For President:

USELESS S. GRANT,

THE PRESENT-TAKER.

Relations of Useless S. Whom the Other Office-Holders Want to Renominate Along With Him.

I. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

II. Orvil L. Grant, President's brother, partner with the Collector of the Port at Chicago; expects something very good after the next election.

III. Frederick T. Dent, President's father-in-law, Claimant of Lands at Carondelet, Mo.—euchred by Wilson, late Commissioner of the Land Office; has not yet got the lands, but hopes to get them after the next election.

IV. Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmark; ought to be made Minister to Berlin without waiting for the Presidential election.

V. Abel Rathbone Corbin, President's brother in-law, negotiator of gold and real estate speculations with James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould; has not made much yet but hopes to after the next election.

VI. Brevet Brig. Gen. F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Chief Usher at the Executive Mansion.

VII. Judge Lewis Dent, President's brother-in-law, Counsel for Claimants before the President. Fees estimated at $40,000 a year; expects to make more after the next election.

VIII. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs, San Francisco.

IX. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, only Indian Trader for New Mexico under the Indian Bureau; place worth $100,000 a year.

X. Alex. Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

XI. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orleans; place worth $30,000 a year.

XII. James Longstreet, President's brother-in-law's cousin, Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans.

XIII. Silas Hudson, President's own cousin, Minister to Gautemala.

XIV. Nat. A. Patton, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, Collector of the Port of Galveston, Texas.

XV. Orlando H. Ross, President's own cousin, Clerk in the Third Auditor's office, Washington; hopes for something much better after the next election.

XVI. Dr. Addison Dent, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, Clerk in the Register's office, Treasury Department, Washington; trusts his merits will be better appreciated after the next election.

XVII. John Simpson, President's own cousin, Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery; promotion hoped for after March 4, 1873.

XVIII. George R. Johnson, President's mother's second cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District, Ohio; better things longed for.

XIX. B. L. Winans, President's cousin's husband, Postmaster of Newport, Ky., ready for a higher place.

XX. Miss E. A. Magruder, President's brother-in-law's second cousin, Clerk in General Spinner's office, Treasury Department.

XXI. Oliver W. Root, President's mother's grand nephew, Assistant District Attorney, Covington, Ky., would not refuse to be District Attorney after the next election.

XXII. A. W. Casey, President's brother-in-law's own brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans; a good place and wants to keep it.

XXIII. Peter Casey, President's brother-in-law's own brother, Postmaster, at Vicksburg, Miss. Not as good a place as he would like after 1872.

XXIV. George Griffith, President's cousin's son, First Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry.

XXV. Charles Bent, Whiteside, Ill., Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. Not a very fat place, but appointed by Useless S. in the belief that he was a man and a brother-in-law's cousin, and named Dent. As a second-class fraud Bent is entitled to belong to the family.

XXVI. William McKennan, father-in-law to the President's own cousin, U. S. Circuit Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

XXVII. Columbus Delano, President's third cousin, Secretary of the Interior. Would be willing to be Secretary of the Treasury, since he can't be U. S. Senator from Ohio.

XXVIII. Frederick Dent Grant, President's son, Second Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry. Going out on the Pacific Railroad, but not yet gone.

XXIX. C. A. Ford, President's own cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue at St. Louis. Expects to be Collector of the District in 1873.

XXX. Ulysses Grant White, cousin of Mrs. Grant, Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry. Wants to go to Europe, and will probably have no difficulty in getting permission.

XXXI. John J. Grant, a grand nephew of old Jessie, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District of N. Y. Wouldn't mind being Collector.

XXXII. Isaac Lynde, father of the wife of the President's brother-in-law, Major in the United States Army.

XXXIII. Thomas Sharpe, cousin to the President's brother-in-law, First Lieutenant of Company F, First United States Infantry.

XXXIV. James S. Wadsworth, son of the sister of the mother of the President's wife. Was appointed Marshal of N. Y., but rejected by the Senate on account of his bad character. Would be willing to go before the Senate again after the next Presidential election, provided things come out all right.

XXXV. John S. Delano, son of the third cousin of the President, Chief Clerk to the Secretary of the Interior.

I can say with truth, and with unspeakable comfort, that I never did appoint a relative to office—*Thos. Jefferson.*

AWFUL TRAGEDY.

Sickening and Heart-rending Scene—A Husband Witnesses the Death of His Wife and Three Little Children, Poisoned by Her Own Hand.

From the Savanah News, July 25.

The most awful and appalling tragedy that has stirred the hearts of any community in this section for many a year, if ever before, occurred in Effingham co., about two miles above Station No. 3½, on the Central railroad, about three o'clock yesterday morning.

Mrs. Ash, the wife of John H. Ash, formerly of this city, killed her three little children and afterwards committed suicide by administering a sufficient quantity of strycnine to produce almost instantaneous death.

It appears from what we could learn from a gentleman who was an eye-witness to the horrifying scene, that Mrs. Ash, formerly Miss Laura Dasher, of of Effingham county, has for a short time past been slightly deranged; at least, she was suspected of being in this condition from certain singular appearances and conduct noticeable to those nearest and in most continuous association with her. However, nothing serious was apprehended, except that her husband felt a little anxious about her, and communicated with her brothers on the subject.—This was all. No more serious apprehension was felt, although her husband continued to keep a strict watch over her conduct. A short time previous he had purchased a small bottle of strychnine for the purpose of destroying the rats and dogs that were rapidly killing off their poultry. This he secreted in the night time, taking the precaution to lock it up in an old bureau drawer, hiding the key in a place least likely to be discovered by his wife, no other person in the house knowing of the hiding-place.

Sunday night all went to bed as usual, though before retiring Mrs. Ash sat down and wrote a long letter, to whom we could not ascertain; her husband read the letter, but did not suspect anything, although it contained an account of her feelings toward certain members of her family, with whom there was some unpleasantness. Mr. Ash took all three of the children in bed with himself and his wife. Mr. George Petterson, a friend and relative of Mrs. Ash's, occupied an adjoining room.

About three o'clock yesterday morning, he and Mr. Ash were aroused by the cries of two of the children, and entering the room found Mrs. Ash in the act of taking a spoon, from the mouth of the oldest child, a little girl, who had struggled and resisted until her cries woke her father and his friend, both of whom, feeling alarmed, asked her what she was doing. She replied, "only giving the children a little powder, and I am afraid I have not given them enough." They begged and entreated her to tell them what she had given them. Mr. Ash tasting the powder which he discovered on the mouth of one of the children, found that it was quite bitter. She finally took him to the bureau drawer and showed him the bottle of strychnine from which she had dosed herself first, and then each one of her three little ones.—It was but a short time after this before the mother, a young woman about twenty-five years old, and her three interesting little children, two girls and one boy, were lying stiff and cold in the arms of death.—Dying in rapid succession, one after the other, the mother, although the first to take the poison, lived to see her children all die, and then followed them herself. It is said the struggles of the little creatures were awful, the oldest, falling backwards, was drawn together in such a manner that her head and feet nearly touched each other. The afflicted father held his little ones and his wife in his arms till they breathed their last.

The time was too short from the discovery of the deed to procure any aid, although a physician was immediately sent for. He arrived in time to save the father, who, in his efforts to discover what the drug was, had swallowed enough to render his condition dangerous. Mr. Patterson came to this city yesterday afternoon to procure coffins to bury the dead, and as soon as he returns an inquest will be held previous to the interment.

New Advertisements.

Cumberland Valley Rail-Road.

EXTRA TRAINS

—TO—

CAMP MEETING

—AT—

THE "RIDGE!"

BETWEEN KINGSTON AND MIDDLESEX STATIONS.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1871.

FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

Leave Chambersburg,	8.00 A. M.
" Shippensburg	8.35 A. M.
" Newville	9.10 A. M.
" Carlisle	9.45 A. M.
Arrive at Camp Ground	10.00 A. M.

RETURNING,

Leave Camp Ground for Chambersburg and Intermediate Stations, 5.00 P. M.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Leave Harrisburg	8.30 A. M.
Leav. Mechanicsburg	9.00 A. M.
Arrive at Camp Ground	9.20 A. M.
Arrive at Carlisle	9.40 A. M.

RETURNING,

Leave Camp Ground for Harrisburg and intermediate Stations, 5.00 P. M.

O. N. LULL,
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office, Chambersburg, Aug. 15, 1871.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—*On Tuesday and Wednesday, September 12 and 13, 1871.*—Will be sold at public sale, on the above day, on the premises, by the subscriber, the following described properties, belonging to the estate of John Diller, Sr., dec'd., to wit.

No. 1. The Mansion Farm on which deceased resided, situate in West Pennsboro township, Cumberland county, Pa., three miles East of Newville, on the Conodoguinet Creek, at Diller's Bridge, and bounded on the North by the Conodoguinet Creek, on the West by lands of Wm. A. Leiman, on the South by Samuel Abrams and the State road leading from Carlisle to Newville, and on the East by lands of D. Zitzer, Esq., and Dr. J. J. Zitzer, containing about 362 Acres of good limestone land, about 60 of which is cleared and under cultivation, and the residue is covered with fine thriving timber.—There is also a large amount of locust and walnut growing on the farm. The improvements are a two-story Stone House, 30 x 38 with Stone and Frame Back Building, a two-story Stone and Frame Bank Barn, 120 x 51 feet, with Wagon Sheds, Corn Cribs, and all other necessary outbuildings. There is a good well at the door, on one side of the house, and a large cistern on the other. Also, an Orchard in which there are a large number of young Trees just coming into full bearing. This property has been divided and will be sold either as a whole, or in two or more tracts as purchasers may desire.

No. 2. Joins No. 1, on the West, and is bounded on the North and East by land of Dr. J. J. Zitzer and contains about 9 Acres, with a large two story Log House, Frame Barn and Blacksmith Shop, erected thereon. It has also a good well of water and cistern at the door. This is a very desirable property for a mechanic, as it is right in the midst of a rich and prosperous community.

No. 3, is a lot situate in Frankford township, about one-third mile East of Diller's Bridge, and bounded on the South by the Conodoguinet Creek, East by S. Stine, and North and West by land of J. Ernst, containing 5 Acres. The improvements are a two-story Log House, with a well of excellent water at the door, and a Log Stable. The above properties will be sold on Tuesday, the 12th day of September, 1871.

The following property will be sold on Wednesday, the 13th of September, 1871.

No. 4. A tract of land situate in Frankford twp., about four miles North of Diller's Bridge, and two miles West of Bloserville, bounded by lands of Wm. Kocht, R. M. Graham, Dr. J. J. Zitzer and others, containing about 145 acres, of which about 35 acres are cleared and under cultivation, and the remainder is covered with excellent Timber, consisting of Chestnut, Locust, Poplar, White Oak, Black Oak and gigantic Rock Oak, many of which will yield a cord and upwards of Bark to the tree. The improvements are a two-story Log House and Log Barn, with threshing floor. This property has been divided into lots of four to eighteen acres each, and will be sold