# American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

Thursday Morning, November 16, 1871.


## "THERE CAN BE NO PERMANENT CALM."

"The excitements produced by slavery are outlasting its lifetime, and until the Southern States are 'reconstructed' on principles of universal justice, there can be no permanent calm. But it seems altogether likely that, after the coming presidential election, there may come a period of peace, and literature and art, the children of peace, must then resume their sway."

We clip the above extract from a New England Radical journal—published at Boston, of course. It is Yankee, all over. "The excitements produced by slavery," is a prolific subject for long-necked Yankees (who yearn for the flesh pots,) to discant upon. It has been their stock in trade for many years, and for the last ten or twelve years it has paid well. Oh, how these sanctimonious Yankees roll up the dirty whites of their eyes and fold their bony hands over heaving breasts when they speak about "slavery." They never mention, however, that the inheritance they received from their forefathers was proceeds from the sale of slaves—negroes captured in their wild state and brought to this country and sold for gold. Had it not been for Yankee cupidity and Yankee heartlessness, perhaps slavery never would have had a foothold in America.

According to the sentence we quote above, the Southern States are not yet "re-constructed," and until they are "there can be no permanent calm."—But says this Yankee wiseacre "after the *coming Presidential election* there may come a period of peace." Ah, this is the same old dodge over again. Lincoln continued the war for a year or more longer than was necessary, and his only object in doing so was to secure his re-nomination and re-election. He accomplished both, at a cost to the people of rivers of blood and thousands of millions of dollars. And now Grant—the greedy pellican whose craw is well nigh bursting with ill-gotten gains—is attempting to secure his re-election by encouraging the negroes of the South in acts of lawlessness and crime, and then holding the whites responsible for all disturbances. "After the *next* Presidential election" we are to have Grant's promised "peace," but this was the promise made when Lincoln was a candidate the second time, and also when Grant was the Radical candidate. It is evident, then, that it is the intention of the Radicals to keep up a constant agitation in the South, and to re-construct that section every four years. Had we an honest statesman for President, we would have peace all over our country, but this would not suit Grant and his thieving crew. Turmoil and bad feeling in the South is what they desire and will have, for principles they have none, and they are strangers to honor.

## OFF TO EUROPE.

Second Lieutenant Grant, son of our roving President, who graduated at West Point, in July last, and who was granted a four months' leave of absence, with full pay, has been ordered to report for duty to Gen. Sherman, *in Europe.* Gen. S. and prince Grant, therefore, in compliance with this order, sailed for Europe in a government vessel and at government expense on Friday last. During their protracted stay in Europe, we see it stated, they expect to travel extensively, extending their visit to the Holy Land and other points of note—all at the expense of poor abused and robbed Uncle Sam.

The impudence of these low-bred Grants exceeds anything of the kind ever known in history. Not content with placing all his own and his wife's relatives in office, the President is now using government vessels and government money to give his hopeful son an airing in Europe. This trip of prince Frederick, son of Ulysses I. will cost, it is estimated, some $50,000 or $75,000. So we go.

Grant is the first President of the United States who has made it a point to quarter his family upon the treasury. He has sixty-eight relatives in office at present, all of them on fat salaries. His own relatives now draw from the treasury in the shape of salaries *three hundred and thirty one thousand dollars a year*, and now we have in addition the travelling expenses of Lieut. Grant to meet—some $75,000 more. What a God-send was it to Grant that he, the poor incompetent, was elected President. From a pauper he became a millionaire in a few months, and his relatives—all of whom were poor—share the same good fortune. Millions of better men than ever Grant was have to labor for their daily bread.

GRANT seems determined to give to every State a Republican form of Government, according to his interpretation of the Constitution. Some States apparently strive to defeat these good intentions; for some of them will, despite all his exertions to the contrary, go Democratic, and the more he wins them back the more stiff-necked they become. But shoddy-and-shellac patriots may sweetly sleep, assured that nothing in the power of the Federal government will be left undone by him to insure his re-election. And it is now announced that the punishment of martial law, so recently applied to South Carolina, is to be extended to Alabama, Mississippi, and, probably, Texas, after which West Virginia, Maryland, the Old Dominion, and even New York and New Jersey, will be placed under his peculiar guardianship.

THE astounding rumor reaches the authorities at Washington that there has been an over-issue of $20,000,000 in South Carolina bonds. Can it be that the martial-law business in that State is connected with this condition of affairs? To oust the present State government by the bayonet, and to take unto itself the manipulation of the finances, certain under such developments to offer a rich margin of speculation, would be a lucrative operation for the White House "military ring." Martial law carries with it, of course, the administration of the finances as well as any other power of State.

OUR minister in Japan warns our government of the possibility of the Russian cattle plague being introduced into our country.

## "THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM REPEALED."

—Under this caption the Democratic County Committee published the proceedings of their meeting, held at the Court House, on the 4th inst. The "whereas" gives us the important information that *they* (the members of the Committee,) "deplore the defeat of our party in this county, and recognise the cause of the same to be the system known as the 'Crawford County System.'" A resolution then follows declaring the Crawford County System repealed, and the old Delegate System re-established.

Now, whatever opinion may be entertained concerning the Crawford County System, to assert that that System defeated our ticket, is not only supremely ridiculous but absolutely unwarranted. How did it come that under this system *heretofore*, we elected our ticket by unprecedented majorities? No, no, gentlemen, it was not the Crawford County System that defeated us—it was *avarice and treachery*, as some members of the County Committee can testify to. It will not do for certain men to say that the Crawford County System compelled them to work against the Democratic ticket. Had we had no County Committee this fall, our whole ticket might have been elected, for certain members of that Committee were the hardest workers for the Republicans in the county. It was particularly cool in them, therefore, to "deplore the defeat of the party in this county." *They* deplore it, indeed—*they* who were so efficient in the cause of Radical candidates. And they condescendingly give us the reason for our defeat—the Crawford County System. Poor innocents—they were compelled to go over to the enemy because our ticket had been nominated under the Crawford County System. We pity them.

But, another point. Has the County Committee (even if all its members had the confidence of the party,) any right to abrogate one system of nominating and adopt another? The Crawford County System was adopted by a vote of the Democrats of the county. After it had been in operation one year, an attempt was made to repeal it, and again a vote was had, and it was sustained by more than a two-thirds vote. If, then, it is to be abolished, it must be abolished by a vote of the Democrats who adopted it—not by a County Committee, one-third of whose members have not the confidence of the party.

Some advise that a committee of intelligent and *true* Democrats be appointed to suggest rules for the government of the party, and particularly to draft a system to be observed in nominating tickets. One feature in this system (of nominating candidates) must be to give to every township, ward and borough its due weight in a County Convention. It will not do to put Silver Spring, with its more than three hundred Democratic votes on an equality with New Cumberland, with its twenty Democratic votes; nor the East Ward of Carlisle, with its nearly four hundred Democratic votes, on an equality with Shippensburg township, with its forty-eight votes. *Let every Democrat in the County have a voice in nominating a ticket*, and let none be disfranchised. In fine, let every township and borough be represented in the County Convention according to their Democratic strength. This would be fair and right.

As we said some time ago, the Crawford County System is not our bantling, and we care not how soon it is repealed. It has, perhaps, served its purpose, and that purpose was to put a stop to delegates selling their votes. Let it now be abandoned, and in its stead let us recognise the right of Democrats to be represented (in County Conventions) according to their strength. Then throw open the doors and vote *viva voce*. Mark it—no other mode of nominating will be respected hereafter.—We desire harmony, and we make these remarks for harmony's sake.

RADICAL RASCALITY AT CHICAGO.—An Associated Press dispatch from Chicago, dated November 4, states that one C. C. P. Holden, who is an alderman in that city and candidate for Mayor on the "strait" Radical ticket, has converted to his own use some $15,000 of the moneys contributed to the Chicago Relief Fund, and is now employing the stolen cash in corrupting voters and otherwise furthering his interests as a candidate. The following particulars are given:

Immediately after the fire a relief society was formed, of which Holden was made treasurer. The composition of this society not being satisfactory to the committees from Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, and other cities, Mayor Mason dissolved it and directed that every thing in its possession should be turned over to the old relief society, an institution regularly incorporated and under the cotrol of citizens of integrity. This was not satisfactory to some of the aldermen, and they refused to obey the order of the Mayor. It now transpires that Holden, who acted as treasurer of the dissolved society, has in his possession some $15,000 of the relief fund, beside considerable supplies, which he refuses to give up to the proper authoities. It is now alleged that this money is being used by Holden to secure his election as Mayor, and very damaging evidence is produced to sustain the charge.

☞It seems as if the whole country were being swept by a cyclone of official fraud and corruption. Besides the astounding development in New York, we find that startling frauds have been discovered in relation to the Tennessee bounty claims, and that even one of the usually high-toned and honorable communities in Kentucky has been similarly afflicted, resulting in the arrest of the Mayor and many officials. When we take into consideration the enormous railroad swindles in Georgia and Alabama, and the notoriously corrupt practices of the Louisiana Legislature, we may well ask what is becoming of us as a civilized nation. But now that the knife has been applied to the municipal ulcers in the body corporate of New York city we trust the good work of cutting them out will not cease until we can congratulate the people upon the retoration of the local as well as our national government to a sound and healthy condition.

GEN. GRANT has pardoned C. H. Ward, in prison at Boston, for embezzling government funds. Under present circumstances, when such crimes are epidemic, the action of the President amounts to an invitation to steal.

## GRANT'S IDEA OF REPUBLICANISM.

Every Republican paper that reaches us, says the *World*, has much to say of victories. The smaller country she gets express their joy at the late elections by building up with type a wedged shaped column of States, styling it the Republican pyramid; and the more polished organs of the cities exult to the same general end by daily articles going to show that every election of late has gone Republican and that the Democratic party is dead. Were it our purpose to consider all this from a Democratic standpoint we might show to some purpose how these "victories" were gained, but for victories we will let them pass and proceed to consider the construction put upon them by the head of the Republican party, Mr Grant. Prior to the recent elections in California, Pennsylvania and Ohio, when it was in doubt which way the scale would turn, and when in fact the chances rather inclined to a popular condemnation of the monstrous corruption of the administration, the President, to use a common phrase lay as still as a mouse. Directly, however, that from the far West and from the central States came news of Republican successes he starts up furious, the mouse, as if it was in a fairy tale, transformed into a tiger eager to rend and gnaw.—On the 10th of October the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections occurred, and by night it was sufficiently well known that they had followed in the course marked out a month by California. On the 12th of October, as soon as the document could possibly be prepared, Mr, Grant puts forth his proclamation reciting that a rebellion had broken out in South Carolina, and commanding the insurgents, whom he knew could not possibly receive information of his *pronunciamento* in a week, to disperse in five days from the date thereof, the day of said date counting as one.—Without waiting even his own poor five days he has another proclamation drafted on the 15th, reciting that the insurgents had refused to disperse as commanded, and punctually on the 17th signs this, giving it the false date of "Done at the City of Washington this seventeenth day of October," &c., when it was really signed in Boston, where Mr. Grant then was quaffing bumpers with one hand as the other hounded out dragoons and infantry on many thousands of unoffending citizens.

The enormity of this piece of imperialism we will not now insist on. How like Nero it was to say he only punished after fair warning, when the punishment came before the warning could be known; how like Domitian it was to revel and junket contemporaneously with ordering a persecution for opinion's sake, we will for the present pass. But we will not pass—for this is the point to which the attention of the whole country should be drawn—the construction put upon the Ohio and Pennsylvania Republican victories by this modern imitator of a bloodthirsty and sensual old Roman emperor. Had those great States gone Democratic he would not have dared venture on such a reign of terror as now exists in unhappy South Carolina. The proclamations of the 10th and 17th of October, 1871, would never have stained the statute book. But they went Republican, and instantly the sword leaps from its sheath.

THERE seems to be no reason to doubt that Brigham Young has forsaken his dupes and followers in their hour of sorest need, and left his capital of Salt Lake City forever. By the latest reliable accounts from Utah, it appears that the self styled prophet was on the southern border of the Territory, escorted by twelve mounted men of the Nauvoo legion, and was still journeying southward. Justice M'Kean's jurisprudence is evidently extremely distasteful to the Mormon chief, and he wisely avoids any collision with the civic or military powers of the Union, but ambitious, and loth to lose the power he has wielded so long, he may be selecting a new abiding place for those of his people who are infatuated enough to follow his now desperate fortunes, and his prolonged southern journey may be but the prelude of the exodus of the Mormons from the Territory of Utah.

A DISPATCH from Groesbeck, Texas, to the Galveston *News* says:

"Business is flat; two-thirds of the business houses are closed. Three hundred negro troops are here. Gen. Reynolds is here, but he will not interfere with the Governor's proceedings. The citizens arrested have not yet been tried. They are waiting to organize a military commission. No one is allowed to leave the city without a pass."

An assessment of $500,000 was imposed upon the people of each of the counties put under martial law. The Houston *Age* gives additional information. It says:

"The proclamation of martial law in Limestone county is based upon the testimony of W. R. Bonner, who was ejected from a municipal office here last spring by the Houston board of Aldermen, who found him guilty of nine different acts of theft."

None of the documents upon which the Governor predicated his martial law were sworn to.

BLIND submission or the dungeon, is all that remains for the people of South Carolina. Negroes and Union Leagures are being arrested and imprisoned along with Democrats and women and children. The more despotic the rule of the Dictator, the better for the country, as the people will awake from their dream of false security the more speedily, and hurl the tyrant from power.—We need not say that the crime of these Union Leaguers and negroes, is that they are in favor of civil government, and opposed to Grant for President in 1872.

ANOTHER poor victim of the Ku Klux outrage has turned up, says the Pittsburg *Post*. This time it is in Philadelphia. His name is Forbes. Politically he is a Radical; by occupation he is a pension agent. The extent of his misery is $32,000. The miserable Ku Klux compelled him to steal that amount. Were innocent men ever more harrassed than these self-same Radical officials? Let martial law be declared at once in Philadelphia.

GEN. SHERIDAN has ordered 4,000 army blankets, 2,000 overcoats and 100 wagons to be sent for the relief of the people of Northern Wisconsin.

## SCHENCK ON GRANT.

It is well known that Secretary Stanton, on his death bed, pronounced President Grant cold, avaricious, and incompetent. Horace Greeley, Ben Butler and scores of other Radical leaders have the same estimate of him, but, for *party* ends, succumb to and support him in his ambitious and re kless schemes. The last tribute of a similar stamp we have from Gen. Robert C Schenck, of Ohio, Minister to England and the defeated candidate for congress in a district which he claimed to carry in his breeches pocket. A correspondent of the Buffalo *Courier* writes:

I have many times met and conversed freely with Gen. Schenck, our present Minister to the Court of St. James, one of the very ablest and shrewdest of Republican partisans; although not much of a politician, being too bold and defiant in his nature to stoop to the ordinary wiles and duplicity of such men as Mr. Schuyler Colfax—men who simply float upon the tide of agitated political waters like bubbles, without force or originality to direct their course. And, speaking of Colfax, I am reminded of an incident which occurred at Washington, in December, 1866, at the house of a member of Congress, and in presence of several other members, among whom was Gen. Schenck. A new Southern member (Republican), asked General Schenck what kind of a man Mr. Colfax was. General Schenck replied: "Mr. Colfax is a very clever man, of fine manners, very much of a gentleman, and a man of talent." "But," says the new member, "what is the character of his talent? What is he particularly remarkable for?" Mr. Schenck answered, that he could better reply to that question by an illustration. "We will suppose," said Schenck, "that Schuyler Colfax had a package of rare seeds from the Patent Office, and only one package. Colfax would distribute that one package of seeds among a greater number of his constituents, and give more perfect satisfaction, than any other member in Congress."

During the same interview, and before the advent of others, when only the host, Gen. Schenck and myself were present, in discussing Gen. Grant, Gen Schenck in substance said that, as chairman of the military committee, he had been forced into intimate official relations with Gen. Grant, then commander-in chief, and he expressed for Grant the utmost contempt. Among other incidents he related that while framing the bill for the re-organization of the army, and fixing the pay of the different grades, he visited Grant to get certain information, and among other things inquired the amount of his Grant's monthly compensation. In reply, Gen. Grant stated that he did not know, and referred him to a staff officer, who gave him a false statement on the subject.

Gen. Schenck also stated that, after the elections of 1866, which generally resulted in the success of the Congressional party over the policy of Andrew Johnson. Gen. Grant sent for him (Schenck,) and declared himself in favor of the policy of Congress. Gen. Schenck replied: "If you are so it is a new thing with you, and only brought about by the result of the late elections; heretofore you have been against us, and with And. Johnson." In answer, Gen. Grant said he was only a soldier, and had never taken any interest in public questions."

Gen. Schenck summed up Gen. Grant by saying that "he never in his life had met with any person who had had the advantage of association with well-informed people who was so grossly ignorant upon every subject that an ordinarily-intelligent citizen ought to understand. as General Grant;" and that "morally and intellectually he was below any man whom he had ever known in public life." Gen. Grant's ruling passions were *envy, hatred* and *avarice;* that he would never forget any person who spoke slightingly of himself, or who praised a rival, unless the offender would minister to his most ignoble passion (avarice) by a present; that he (Grant) would accept any present from any person, from a ten-penny nail to a hundred thousand dollars, and that a valuable present would influence him in the discharge of the important public duties;" and finally, that "Grant sought the Presidency for the money that he could make out of the position, and to attain it was ready to avow any class of opinions dictated to him by his political trainers."

In my next communication, I will show by incidents in the career of Gen. Grant, (facts that cannot be denied,) that Gen. Schenck's estimate of Gen. Grant was correct. X.

IT was generally supposed that the secret of manufacturing the fibre paper, on which the government currency is printed, was known only to those who were under contract to supply it to the Treasury Department, but when the arrest of a large number of counterfeiters was made in New York last week, among the captured stock and implements of their nefarious trade were not only sheets of the fibre paper, but also all the appliances for its manufacture. As this fibre paper was the chief means relied upon by the Treasury to defeat counterfeiters in reproducing facsimiles of the currency, it is clear that some other device should be tried.

IN the full text of Senator Sumner's letter to the colored people, read at the Columbia (S. C.) Convention, the following interesting passage appears:

"A hotel is a legal institution and so is a common school. As such, each must be for the equal benefit of all.—How can there be any exclusion from either on account of color? It is not enough to provide separate accommodations for colored citizens—even if in all respects as good as those of other persons—equality is not found an equivalent, but only in equality. The right to vote will have new security when your equal right in public conveyances, hotels and common schools is at last established. The civil rights law needs a supplement to cover such cases."

KEEP IT UP.—The way the people's money is made fly in the hands of the Radical office holders, says the Philadelphia *Herald*, is a caution. Not a day passes that we are not called upon to record some evidence of corruption and rascality. To day it is Bailey, to morrow Hodges, next day, Marcer, then Forbes, then Stokes; and finally Judge Wright is charged with having fraudulently appropriated $400,000 of the people's money. This last thieving official was connected with the Pension office, Next.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—A curious case, under the Civil Rights Bill, has just been decided at Wilmington, North Carolina, by the United States Commissioner. A number of colored men brought suit against a saloon keeper for refusing to sell them liquor on account of their color. The commissioner decided, however, that the complainants could not purchase of the saloon keeper without a contract to that effect, and that it was impossible to compel any person to sell his property as contemplated by the complainants, without his consent.

JAMES IRWIN, Deputy Sheriff of Philadelphia, was convicted recently of taking illegal fees. He was sentenced by Judge Paxson to pay a fine of $50 and undergo an imprisonment of two months. Governor Geary pardoned him very soon after his conviction, and he has been re-appointed by Sheriff Leeds to his former position. The *Inquirer* says that this is because "the Sheriff of Philadelphia knows exactly the sort of people that will suit his purposes best."

## CARL SCHURZ ON THE SITUATION.

Senator Schurz has made some very able speeches, in which he reviews the situation of things, and earnestly urges the formation of a new party. He lays down the platform so clear and distinct, and upon such correct principles, that he leaves us little to complain of on that score. We can rally round, and stand upon his platform without any external help—as it is the platform upon which we have ever stood, and all things continuings as at present, shall ever stand. Here it is in the words of Senator Schurz himself:

1. The protection of the rights of every citizen, in accordance with the Constitution as it is.
2. The discountenance of all useless agitation of past issues.
3. The restoration of fraternal feelings and relations with the people of the North.
4. The dissemination of constitutional principles, and the inculcation of an earnest, abiding faith in the genius of our free institutions, and their eventful success of all quarters of the globe.
5. The maintenance of law and order.
6. The promotion and encouragement of immigration.
7. The establishment of an efficient bureau of general education.
8. The exposition of and strict adherence to the principles of local self-government and the promotion among the people of those feelings and convictions which will cause them, through the operation of local self-government, to establish a state of things which will no longer furnish a reason or a pretext for the interference of the central government in local affairs.
9. General amnesty.
10 Opposition to repudiation in every form.
11. The modification of the present tariff system to a revenue basis.
12. Reduction of Taxation.
13. Civil Service Reform; and

Lastly, we pledge ourselves, from this time forward, to give our support to men of uprightness, merit, and liberality, regardless of political antecedents, believing that the time has come for all men of progress to turn their backs upon the past and to grasp manfully the duties and possibilities of the future.

PRESIDENTIAL APOLOGISTS.—The partisans of the President deny that he has been guilty of proclaiming martial law in the South, especially in South Carolina. He has no power, they say, to do this under the Ku-Klux act. This is true, and it is precisely of his infringement of even that truculent act that every impartial man must justly complain. Martial law is the abrogation of all law except the will of the military officer in command, and if General Grant's subaltern have thought fit to reduce the various civil officers and courts to their jurisdiction they are clearly guilty of an infringement. The President has suspended the privileges of habeas corpus in no less than nine districts of South Carolina, and nothing is heard there but the dominion of the sword. The civil law is set at naught; the authority of the State courts is contemned; men are subject to arbitrary arrests, and are not released till some of his satraps think fit to give the order. Many are thus languishing in jail, and the whole State experiences all the hardships of martial law without either its security or its promptness.

A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.—An exchange truthfully remarks:—"There is much time, labor and expense required to get out the vote every year on election day. Active Democrats deserve praise for their efforts in this direction. But a much more effective way of accomplishing this result is to get a good Democratic paper into the house of each voter. We have made the inquiry frequently, and find that very few of our subscribers ever miss the election. It is the men who don't take any paper who are the absentees on election day."

MORE RADICAL THIEVES.—The Washington *Evening Star* of Thursday says that Hector G. Powell, a clerk in the Second Auditor's office for the last eight years, was arrested there by Deputy U. S. Marshal Philips, on Tuesday last, charged with frauds on the government, in connection with bounty claims. The amount specified is $10,000, but it is rumored that an investigation will show the amount to be over $100,000.

STILL ANOTHER.—Ex-Congressman W. B. Stokes, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee, was arrested in Washington on last Friday, on his arrival from that State. He is charged with defrauding the government of of $60,000. On being arraigned before Commissioner J. J. Johnson, he waived a preliminary examination, and gave bail in $15,000 for his appearance before the Criminal Court.

C. T. YERKES, JR. broker for the city loans, and defaulter to some extent, was arrested this afternoon, charged with embezzlement and larceny in having hypothecated the loan instead of selling it. He gave bail in the sum of $50,000 to appear for examination to-morrow. Nicholas Shane, one of the sureties of Mr. Mercer, the City Treasurer, has become insane.—*Phila. paper Nov. 8.*

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—City Treasurer Mercer has placed his resignation in the hands of the president of the select council. The hearing of the charges against the treasurer took place in the quarter sessions before Judge Finletter, and he gave bail in $100,000 to appear for trial. David Jones, the treasurer's chief clerk, has transferred his property, valued at $20,000, to Henry Huhn, president of the common council, and other gentlemen who were the sureties of the city treasurer.

THE revolution in Mexico is spreading and a regular civil war seems inevitable. The revolutionary leaders have levied heavy contributions in money upon Matamoras and other cities. The city of Saltillo, with 3,000 troops and much war material, has surrendered to the revolutionary Gen. Trevino. Generals Pavon and Diaz have both protested against President Juarez, declaring his election illegal.—The Juarist Generals Escobedo, and Rocha Cortina are raising forces and marching to attack the rebel armies.

COURAGE, DEMOCRATS.—Let those who feel despondent about the result of the recent election bear in mind that from 1863 to 1866, the Democracy were uniformly beaten from 15,000 to 30,000 majority against them. In 1869 this majority was reduced to little over 4,000. Then 20,000 negro votes were added to the Republican strength and yet we are only beaten 15,000.

## THANKSGIVING DAY—NOVEMBER 30th

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, October 30, 1871.

By the President of the United States

A PROCLAMATION.

The process of the seasons has again enabled the husbandman to garner the fruit of successful toil. Industry has been well rewarded. We are at peace with all nations, and tranquility, with a few exceptions, prevails at home. Within the past year we have, in the main, been free from the ills which have elsewhere afflicted our kind. If some of us have had casualties there should be occasion for sympathy with the sufferers, resignation on their part to the will of the Most High, and rejoicing by the many who have been more favored.

I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship, there to make the usual acknowledgments to Almighty God for the blessings He has conferred upon them, and for their merciful exemption from evils, and to invoke His protection and kindness for their less fortunate brethren, whom, in his wisdom, he deemed it best to chastise.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States, the ninety-sixth.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Sec'y of State.

GOV. GEARY'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.—His Excellency, the President of the United States, having by his proclamation, set apart Thursday, the thirtieth of November, 1871, as a day of National Thanksgiving.

Now, therefore, I, John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, do hereby cordially commend to the people thereof the observance of the same as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for our State, national and individual blessings, and prayer for the continuance of His gracious favor.

As entirely as may be possible let business pursuits be suspended. Let us spend the day in religious worship, and in such sacred communings and festivities of the home circle, and so secure its pleasures and perform its duties as to make our hearts more deeply sensible of our obligations to God and our fellow-men. "Who so offereth praise glorifieth me." "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will he pay him again."

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg this twenty sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-sixth.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## STARTLING FRAUDS.

### South Carolina Robbed of $20,000,000.

### THE STATE PROBABLY INSOLVENT.

It has transpired that the State of South Carolina has been robbed of $20 046,000 by the issue of fraudulent bonds, printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York for Governor Scott, of South Carolina, and his financial agent, Mr. Kempton—both Republicans—and issued by them. All the members of the State government, who were originally poor men, have accumulated great wealth very suddenly. The State debt, at the time of the meeting of the Tax-payers' Convention in May last, was $12 000,000, and the Convention resolved not to assume an indebtedness over $8 000 000. The debt is now so fearfully increased that the State is probably insolvent. Mr Parker, the Republican State Treasurer, refused to permit the committee appointed by the Tax-payers' Convention to examine any of his books. Parker, who is a Northern "carpet bagger," has in three years accumulated a fortune of about $1,000,000. His salary is only $8 500 per annum. It is stated that Mr. Krempton, the financial agent, has brought claims against the State, for commissions and services, to the amount of $4 000,000, and the State officers—all Republicans—dare not refuse payment of these claims on account of their own connection with Kremptons robberies. Of the money received by Krempton for the State, he has only paid over 27 per cent., retaining 33 per cent. for his services. The expenses of the last Legislature—$8,000 000—remain unpaid. All the members of the State government appear to have united in an effort to keep the matter quiet, which explains why the Legislature was not called together on the 27th of October as heretofore.

### Miscellaneous.

—At Burlington, Vermont, the boys have already had a snowballing.

—Noyes' majority for Governor of Ohio is officially announced as only 16,184 over all.

—The Mormons threaten to burn Salt Lake City and leave Utah if prosecutions are continued.

—The corporation of the city of Chicago loses $5,000,000 worth of property by the great fire.

—Heavy frosts in many counties of North Carolina have played havoc with the tobacco crop in that State.

—The Government is building a new horse stable for General Grant that will cost $50,000. This is paid by the taxpayers.

—Fourteen thousand families, or about 16,000 persons of all ages and sexes and colors, are now receiving aid from the Chicago Aid and Relief Society.

—Seventy-five newspapers of various kinds were burnt at the Chicago fire. It is safe to say that not more than one-half of these will re-name publication.


## New Advertisements.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following accounts, having been filed in this office by the accountants thereon, named for examination and confirmation, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday, December 12th, 1871:

No. 1. Account of John Sheets, guardian of Samuel, George, Daniel and Alice Bretz, minors of Henry Bretz, deceased.

2. Account of Peter Hempt, administrator of Jacob Hempt, deceased.

3. First and final account of Sam'l Wert, executor of the last will and testament of Anna Buffington, deceased.

4. The first and final account of Sam'l Coover and F. H. Coover, executors of Jacob Coover, deceased.

5 The account of John Walters, administrator of Daniel Walters, dec'd.

6 The account of John Moontz, guardian of Simon Koshl, minor child (now of age) of Geo. Koshl, late of Frankford township, dec'd.

7. The account of John O. Saxton and James M. Ralston administrators of John C. Dunlap, late of Mechanicsburg, dec'd

JOSEPH NEELY,
Nov. 16, 1871— Register.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed assignees under a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of the creditors made by Daniel Robb, of Dickinson township, Cumberland Co. All persons indebted to said Daniel Robb are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against him to present them for settlement.

WILLIAM GALBRAITH,
MATTHEW GALBRAITH,
Nov. 16, 1871—3t* Assignees.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Peter Albright, late of Silver Spring township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned administrators, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make settlement immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

REUBEN ALBRIGHT,
JESSE HETRICK,
Nov. 16, 1871—6t. Administrators.

John Hannon,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER in
WINES AND LIQUORS,
*No. 41 South Hanover Street,*
CARLISLE, PA.
Nov. 16, 1871—1y.

## New Advertisements.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, administrator of Mary F. Cropp, late of the borough of Carlisle, dec'd., by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will offer at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle,

*On Saturday, December 9, 1871,*

at 10 o'clock, A. M., that certain lot of Ground belonging to said decedent, situated on Pomfret street, in said borough, containing about 31 feet (more or less), in front, on said street, and 120 feet in depth, having thereon erected

A TWO-STORY LOG HOUSE.

and Outbuildings. TERMS OF SALE—ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale; the balance of one-fourth on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance on the 1st of April, 1872, which deed will be made and possession given. Taxes of 1872 to be paid by the purchaser.

J. P. BRINDLE,
Nov. 16, 1871—4t. Administrator.

Dividend Notice.

The Directors of the Farmers' Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE per cent. on the apital Stock, clear of taxes.

J. C. HOFFER,
Nov. 16, 1871—3t. Cashier.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE BOROUGH RESIDENCE.—The two-story Brick House, with back buildings, No. 139 West Louther street, and furnished with gas and water, and other modern improvements, is offered at private sale. The lot is 90 feet front by 210 feet deep, with abundant fruit and shade trees. Terms easy. Possession given immediately.—Apply to present resident.

Nov. 16, 1871—4t. SAM. HILLMAN.

## Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of James Lehman late of Cumberland county, dec'd., have been granted to Geo. W Ringwalt, of Monroe township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having claims against the estate will present them for settlement.

GEO. W. RINGWALT,
Administrator
Oct. 19, '71—6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Edward Craten, late of North Middleton township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned Executor, residing in same township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

JOHN CRATEN,
Executor.
October 12, 1871.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Lenker, late of Silver Spring twp., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, residing in said township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate settlement, and all persons having claims against the estate will present them for settlement. Accounts may be presented to him or his Attorney, M. C. Herman, Esq., Carlisle.

JOHN FORNEY,
Administrator.
Oct. 26, '71—6t.

NOTICE—In the matter of the writ of Partition of the Real Estate of Susan Fincle, dec'd:

At an orphans' court, began on Tuesday, the 23d day of August, A. D., 1871, on motion of Messrs Hendelson & Hays, a rule was granted upon the heirs of said deceased, to come into the next orphans' court, to be held on October 23th, 1871, and take or refuse to take the said Real Estate at the appraisement.

Sheriff's Office.
September 22, 1871. JAMES K. FOREMAN, Sheriff.

FIREMENS' FAIR,

IN AID OF THE

CUMBERLAND FIRE COMPANY,

*IN RHEEM'S HALL,*

*DURING The HOLIDAYS!*

This old and efficient Company, intend holding a Fair in Rheem's Hall, during the Holidays, the proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of the debt contracted in the purchase of their new Steamer. In this laudable endeavor they ex ect to receive the cordial sympathy, and the active co-operation and assistance of all the people of Carlisle, who wish to maintain the efficiency of the Fire Department. Contributions in money and articles solicited.

Six hundred season tickets will be sold, at *One dollar* each, each ticket entitling the holder to admission during the Fair, and to one chance IN A LOT OF GROUND, IN CARLISLE, thirty feet front by 120 feet deep, situated on East North street, adjoining the property of John Faber. The lot is valued at, and could be sold to-day for $200, and is an excellent site for a residence.

In order to insure entire fairness in the distribution of the prize, at the request of the company, HENRY SAXTON, W. F. SADLER and WILLIAM KENNEDY, Esq's., have consented to act as Committee, and will have entire charge of the drawing. These gentlemen are in no way connected with the company, and have no interest whatever in the ch ce, and their names are a sufficient guarantee that justice will be done to all.

PETER SPAHR,
Pres't. of Company
Oct. 5, '71—3m.

JOHN KITCH, Auctioneer

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

*On Thursday, November 23, 1871.*

The subscriber will sell at public sale, on the above day, on the premises, situated in Middlesex twp., 2 miles north of New Kingston, 6 miles east of Carlisle and on the road leading from New Kingston to Sterrett's Gap.

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL

on the Conodoguinet creek, having 3 stories, and a pair of chopping stones. This building is of brick and stone, and 3 stories in height. New gearing has lately been placed in the mill. There is a very heavy water power, and be tenement of it improved. There is also a saw mill on this property. There are

FIFTY-NINE ACRES OF GOOD LAND

in a high state of cultivation, belonging to this property. The improvements consist of a large two-story Plastered house, containing 8 rooms, Wash House, Smoke House, &c. A good bank barn, a portion of it having been newly roofed during the last summer. Wagon Shed, Corn Cribs, and all other necessary outbuildings. A well of excellent never failing water at the door. There is also a young orchard of choice fruit, one of the best in Cumberland co., that is always in full bearing condition.

In addition to the above dwelling house, there is a small frame house attached to the mill, with a good stable close by. This property will be sold together or in parts to suit purchasers, as it can be divided in the best possible manner.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

D. HOOVER.
Oct 26.—

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.

1871

RIBBONS,

*Millinery and Straw Goods.*

Armstrong, Cater & Co.

Importers and Jobbers of
BONNET TRIMMING and

Bonnet Silks, Blonds, Crapes, Flowers, Ornaments, VELVET RIBBONS, Satins and Velvets, Netts, Ruches, Feathers,

STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,

Trimmed and Untrimmed,
SHAKER GOODS, &c.
and 259 BALTIMORE STREET,
Baltimore, Md.

Offer the largest stock to be found in the country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest European novelties.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.
Sep. 7, 1-71—3m*

HINKLEY

Knitting Machine!

*THE SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST IN USE! HAS BUT ONE NEEDLE! A CHILD CAN RUN IT!*

Designed especially for the use of families, and ladies who desire to knit for the market. Will do every stitch of the knitting in a Stocking, widening and narrowing as readily as by hand. Are splendid for worsteds and fancy work *Taking Five Different Kinds of Stitch!* Are very easy to manage, and not liable to get out of order. Every family should have one.

We want an agent in every town to introduce and sell them, to whom we offer the most liberal inducements. Send for our circular and sample stocking.

Address
HINKLEY KNITTING MACH. CO., Bath, Me.
Nov. 2, '71—1 yr.*