American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

Thursday Morning, February 29, 1872.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

—:o:—

THE present season seems to be unusually sickly everywhere.

GOV. GEARY has vetoed the bill providing for a board of inspectors of drugs in Philadelphia.

HON. AUGUSTUS SCHNELL has been formally installed as Grand Sachem of reconstructed Tammany.

HON. THOS. A. SCOTT has been elected President of the Texas Pacific railroad, in place of Marshal O. Roberts, resigned.

A PORTION of the ice gorge at Cincinnati started on Friday night, and sank about 50 coal boats. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

THE widow of Gen. Rawlins, late Secretary of War, didn't keep spite long. She was recently married to a Mr. Daniels, of New York.

A FIRE at Selinsgrove, on the night of the 21st. inst., destroyed thirteen dwellings, five stores, Baptist Church and twelve stables and barns. Loss, about $100,000.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: It is estimated that over one-third of our population—at least eight thousand persons—are afflicted with the prevailing disease—diarrhœa.

THE Chairman of the Radical State Central Committee in Indiana has been removed. He is charged with stealing from the party. Had he stolen from the people the matter would have been different.

THE election in Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties, for a successor in the State Senate to Hon. Henry S. Evans, deceased, will be held on the 15th of March, the day of the Spring Elections.

CONGRESS is doing little more than making ready for the next presidential election. They have already passed a resolution to adjourn early, so as to give the Radical members a chance to pull the wires for Grant at the Philadelphia Convention.

WE are indebted to Hon. William M'Clelland, representative in Congress from the 24th District of this State, for a copy of the Congressional Directory for 42d Congress.

FIRE IN YORK.—A stable belonging to Henry Luking, in York, was burned on Sunday night week, with five horses, a cow, hay, &c., the whole valued at $1,500, with $750 insurance.—Supposed incendiarism.

DEATHS.—Col. Samuel N. Bailey, of Dillsburg, York county, died on the 15th inst. Samuel Wagner, Esq., for many years Cashier of the York bank, died suddenly, at Washington city, on Saturday last, aged 74 years.

DAVID LEITH has commenced suit in the Circuit Court, at St. Louis against Henry Dansman to recover $100,000 damages for the loss of his wife's love, society, service, assistance and comfort, through the machinations of the defendant.

THE people of Hopewell, Bedford county, recently presented a worthless cuss, named Blair, with $50, on condition that he would "skedaddle." He went to Johnstown, caught the smallpox, returned to Hopewell, and things are lively there now.

IT is a singular fact that Judges Taylor, Graham, Buffington and Woods, whose terms of office all expired last fall, have since died.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

This *must* be a mistake. It was only last evening that we conversed with Judge Graham, and he looked and talked remarkably well, and never intimated to us that he was dead.

BRIGHAM YOUNG pledges three electoral votes of Utah for the Republican party as a bid for the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State—and a call goes from Washington to the United States officials at Salt Lake to "halt!" Is Grant willing to shoulder *polygamy*, too, in order to be re-elected.

THE authorities at Washington are said to be convinced that "the general order business, to use a mild phrase, is an imperfect system and unjust to importers." This conclusion, says the N. Y. *Tribune*, has only been reached after five weeks investigation and a month of most dangerous exposure of corruption and fraud.

THE friends of Senator Sumner are sanguine that if he can secure the passage of his Resolution of Inquiry in regard to the sale of arms to the French, and the appointment of an honest committee, he will be able to show how some of Grant's pets pocketed four millions of dollars which should have gone into the U. S. Treasury.

DIED.—Mr. Thos. Adams of Toboyne township, Perry county, died on the night of the 14th inst. He was esteemed for his many good qualities, and commanded the respect of all who knew him. He represented Perry co., in the Legislature in 1854, and served three years as County Commissioner.—He was about 65 years old.

THE NEXT ELECTION.—The first State election that occurs in 1872 is in New Hampshire. She votes for a governor and Legislature on the Second Tuesday in March. She had been Republican for seventeen years by small majorities, but in March, 1871, aided by local issues, the Democracy unexpectedly carried the election, choosing their Governor and all three of the members of Congress. Gov. Weston is again the Democratic candidate.

SUICIDE WITH A SCYTHE.—A few months ago a son of Henry Gilbert, residing near Halifax, Dauphin county, accidentally jumped on a scythe and fatally injured himself. The loss of his child wrought a melancholy change in the father, who repeated expressed himself in a measure responsible for the death. On Thursday the lifeless form of Mr. Gilbert was discovered in his barn, he having evidently committed suicide while mentally deranged. The scythe which killed his son is said to have been used in effecting the bloody deed. Mr. Gilbert was an estimable citizen of the county.

BECOMING DESPERATE.

Grant is beginning to feel that his renomination is by no means certain, and he is putting forth herculean efforts to save himself. His office-holders and contractors, who are really the only men he can draw upon for support, have been instructed to work diligently and with all their might to save their master and patron from the scalping-knives of Greeley, Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Tipton and thousands of other cross Radicals. Whether Grant and his defendants, or the masses of the Radical party are to triumph is a mooted question.

That Grant is a dissembler, a man devoid of honor, and who is not to be believed, we have positive evidence.—The entire cabinet of President Johnson branded him a falsifier, and recently in the U. S. Senate, one of his own friends, Mr. Morton, admitted that the President was not favorable to general amnesty, notwithstanding he had strongly recommended this measure in his annual message; thus confessing that Grant is a fraud of the worst character. It is in evidence, too, that Grant encouraged and countenanced the monstrous frauds in the New York Custom-house, but yet when he was asked why he had not put a stop to those frauds and robberies, he answered that he was ignorant of them. This was a positive falsehood, for Mr. Stuart, the merchant prince of New York, made oath before the investigating committee that he had informed Grant of these abuses eighteen months ago, and that the President had refused to investigate them or to interfere in any way to put a stop to them.

Such being Grant's character, is it to be wondered at that the high-toned men—the men of brains of his party—refuse him their continued support? Even some of the President's office-holders—the better class of them—refuse to wear the official collar with submission, and to these men the Washington *Republican*, the pampered administration organ, thus applies the whip:

"Many office-holders have become corrupted and need whipping back into the traces. It is notorious that persons favored with the confidence and best gifts of the administration have been decidely shaky in the allegiance to the republican organization that has made them ingrates so fair that they have kicked out of all deception. We are patient and long suffering and we believe in the largest liberty; but there must be a limit to all things, and men sustaining the defection of Schurz, Sumner & Co., must choose quickly whom they intend to follow and serve. Treason to party cannot be permitted among men holding place right here under the shadow of the capitol. Good nature and sufferance toward such men is the merest imbecility and cannot be admitted as wisdom. Men can change coats no longer easy and comfortable, and they must not be permitted to wear our party uniform while holding communication with the enemy."

And who, reader, do you suppose is the editor of Grant's organ, who thus speaks to free-born American citizens? The notorious ex-Governor Holden of North Carolina, a fugitive from justice, who was impeached and kicked out of office, and who, if he dares set foot in the State that he robbed of millions of dollars, will be arrested, tried, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.—This is the man, the brazen-faced villain, who talks of "whipping back into the traces" men who cannot and will not endorse the villainies of the Grant dynasty. If this impudent tool of an infamous, corrupt and shameless administration could be "whipped back" to North Carolina, he would soon be provided with quarters at the expense of the public.

And it is such men as Holden that the President takes to his heart. "A fellow feeling" induces Grant to associate with the worst men in the country. A fast man himself, who, through a most unaccountable freak of the American people, has been invested with power, he has used that power to enrich himself, his relatives and his rowdy and dishonest companions. Let him, through Holden as his editor, and Morton, his bugleman and employed attorney in the Senate, crack the administration whip as much as he pleases; it will not avail him. The people are in no mood just now to be frightened by the screams of buzzards who sit in eagle's nests, or the grunts of wild boars who have taken refuge in the lion's lair. No! The yeomanry of the country—who, thank God, are still honest and brave—have sworn in their hearts that this besotted and thieving administration must be put down.—Already the people are moving, and the distant thunder can be distinctly heard. "The sober second thought of the people" has brought them to their senses, and they now see, if they never did before, that our country is in imminent danger. We want a man, a statesman, a citizen of character, to take the helm and save the nation. Grant—poor imbecile and grabber that he is—has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and after the fourth of March, 1873, a ticket of leave will be issued to him.

FALLING TO PIECES.

The Radical party is falling to pieces from the weight of its own corruption. Many of its leaders are now either in jail, the penitentiary, or fugitives from justice.

Here is the corrupt procession: Bullock, of Georgia, and Holden, of North Carolina, are both fugitives from justice; Scott, of South Crrolina, only escaped impeachment by a trick; Davis, of Texas, is under indictment for tampering with the election returns; Clayton, of Arkansas, now in the U. S. Senate, has been proved guily before a committee of congress of bribery and corruption. Warmoth of Louisiana, is accused of similar practices by the opposing wing of his own party in that state. And now Reed, of Florida, like the rest of them a firm friend and supporter of General Grant, has been impeached for his scandalous transactions, among them the robbery of nearly $5,000,000 from the State.

To these the New York *Journal of Commerce* adds the following:

Treasurer Blakely, of Santa Cruz co., California, who claimed to have been robbed of county funds by masked men, has been held to trial for robbing the county himself. Marshall Laws, accused of stealing money from letters in the Boston post office, has given bail of $10,000 to answer in March. C.-W. White, deputy postmaster at Harpersville, Virginia, has been arrested for robbing mails. James M. Blackburn, clerk of the United States circuit and district courts at Covington, is in custody on the charge of misappropriating $12,000 of government funds, and not being able to raise $20,000 bonds, has been thrown into jail. Jas. Briggs, late United States deputy marshal at Covington, is held to answer for a $8,000 deficit in his accounts. Marcer, the defaulting Philadelphia county treasurer, and his accomplice Yerkes, a broker, have been sentenced to prison and heavily fined.

This is but a part of the record of corruption under the present administration; yet those who are responsible steadily set their faces against any substantial redress. It will not do in the light of such facts as these to keep silence, or confine denunciation to instances of maladminist ation in municipal affairs. Yet this is just what the Republican leaders and journals are doing; and the administration which has thus betrayed its trusts and abandoned its duty, has the audacity to claim a new lease of power and ask the suffrages of honest men.

RADICAL ROBBERY OF THE SOUTH.

Let us take the ten States where the sway of Radicalism has been supreme since the close of the war, and contrast their present indebtedness with the condition which existed when the people controlled their own affairs. If the history of the civilized world presents a parallel of similiar license, iniquity, and oppression, then we have failed to discover it.

ALABAMA.

Debt and liabilities July 1, 1861	$3,039,654 87
Present indebtedness, actual and contingent, including railroad bonds	38,381,967 87
Increase under Radical rule	$32,442,312 50

ARKANSAS.

Debt and liabilities in 1861	$4,036,952 87
Present debt and liabilities, actual and contingent, including railroad and levee bonds	19,761,265 62
Increase under Radical rule	$15,724,312 75

FLORIDA.

Debt in 1860	$221,060 00
Present debt, including railroad bonds, issued and authorized	15,763,447 54
Increase under Radical rule	$15,542,447 54

GEORGIA.

Debt and liabilities in 1860, about	$3,000,000 00
Present debt and liabilities, including railroad bonds, issued and authorized, deducting $6,000,000 deemed fraudulent	44 137 500 00
Increase under Radical rule	$41,137,500 00

LOUISIANA.

Debts and liabilities, January 1, '61	$10,099,074 34
Debts and liabilities, June 1, 1871	41,194,478 91
Increase under Radical rule	$31,095,399 57

The excess of expenditures over receipts in this State, for the year 1871, amounted to $9,345,783.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Debts and liabilities, July, 1861	$9,699,500 00
Present debts and liabilities	34,887,457 85
Increase under Radical rule	$25,187,957 85

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Debt in 1861, approximate	$4,000,000 00
Debt in 1871, including bonds to railroads, and bonds in dispute as fraudulent	39,158,914 47
Increase under Radical rule	35,158,914 47

MISSISSIPPI.

In 1860, no debt.	
Debt incurred under Radial rule, January 1, 1870	$1,796,971 30

TENNESSEE.

Debts and liabilities, October, 1861	$29,105,906 69
Debts and liabilities, January, 1871	45,688,293 48
Increase under Radical rule	$25,582,656 80

TEXAS.

In 1861, no debt.	
Present debt and liabilities incurred under Radical rule, including railroad bonds, estimated	$17,000,000 00

RECAPITULATION OF ROBBERY.

Alabama	$32,442,312 50
Arkansas	15,724,312 75
Florida	15,542,447 54
Georgia	41,137,500 00
Louisiana	31,095,399 57
North Carolina	25,187,957 85
South Carolina	35 158,914 47
Mississippi	1,796,971 30
Tennessee	25,582,656 80
Texas	17,000,000 00
Total	$240,668,482 78

It is barely possible that a portion of this stupendous sum may be saved from the wreck, by the inability of the plunderers to sell fraudulent bonds and other intended spoils. But in the most favorable light, here is positive proof, that in ten States desolated by the horrors of civil war, and where the actual property has depreciated fifty per cent. as compared with 1860, an amount of money has been stolen equal to one-tenth part of the national debt! Superadded to the immense loss of wealth and of life, and following in the very track of fresh destruction, came this organized villainy which Congress licensed with impunity for crime, and has protected through all its stages, with the most odious and oppressive legislation. Of the two hundred and forty millions, which have been thus loaded upon the back of an impoverished and suffering people, fully nine-tenths of that enormous sum has been absolutely appropriated by the 'loyal' scamps for their own uses. That is to say, they have sold the bonds, ostensibly issued for railroad and other improvements, for what they would fetch in market, and pocketed the proceeds, without even an attempt to cover up the barefaced frauds, by initiating these pretended enterprises.

Gloomy and forbidding as is this picture, it is far from exhibiting the whole truth. A diobolical ingenuity was exercised by the official agents of Radicalism to crush out the spirit of the South and to suck its last drop of vital energy by the most cruel and infamous system of extortion. Hence, they resorted to practices of local taxation and personal plunder, which were infinitely harder to bear, more persecuting in their effect, and more inquisitorial in operation, than all the wicked devices that had been contrived through the debt and its attening corruption. These carpet-baggers not only robbed the States, as has been shown, but they inaugurated their reign of rapine by stealing the cotton in private hands, after the proclamation of peace, which aggregated far more even than all the other gigantic frauds.

When these facts and figures are considered, and it is remembered that the Radical majorities in Congress, in order to degrade the South still more, did what Rome, in her wildest career of conquest, refused to do, by making the slaves the rulers of their recent masters, the people will understand how it is that here and there, in exceptional localities, American nature has revolted at this tyranny, and raised its arm to defend the sanctity of the domestic fireside.

SPRING ELECTIONS.—At the last session of the Legislature the statue uniting the township and borough elections with the State elections in October, was repealed, and local officers are now to be voted for as before the passage of said law. The election this Spring will be held *on the third Friday of March*, being the 15th day, and the persons then elected will go into office at the expiration of the terms of those persons who were elected last year.

We trust our Democratic friends in all the districts will make timely arrangements for the selection of tickets, and then go to work with a will to elect them.

GOLD is quoted in Philadelphia, at 110½.

THE IMPARTIAL RADICALS.

Only a few weeks ago it was announced that defalcations and frauds to the amount of $30,000,000, committed by radical government officials, had been discovered and placed in the hands of the President—but that is the end of the matter. While we can hear much of the movements of Tweed, we hear nothing in regard to the thelves who stole the $30,000,000. They are radicals. The New York *Tribune* recently announced that it was a fact that the government had been robbed of $30,000,000 by the agents intrusted with the sale of the confederate cotton captured during the war. While we are assured that the affairs of Tweed and Connelly are undergoing thorough investigation, we do not learn that any steps are being taken towards the punishment of those radicals who stole $30,000,000 in connection with the sale of confiscated cotton. The Southern States have been robbed by radical thieves of $220,000,000, and while the papers assure us that Peter B. Sweeny is at St Cathatines, Canada, they do not give us any information that the thieves who have robbed the people of the South are likely to receive any punishment at all, much less such as is commensurate with the magnitude of their crimes. Congressman Dawes, a leading radical from Massachusetts, assured the country that a greater amount of money was stolen from the United States Treasury during the first year of Lincoln's administration than was expended during the time Buchanan was President. This would amount to about $220,000,000. We are daily assured that Mayor Hall, of New York, is a great rascal; but we hear not a word of censure for the radical thieves, who, according to Radical Congressman Dawes stole $220,000,000 of the people's money in a single year. Defalcations and rascalities are of almost daily occurence among the radical officials.—The fact is merely anounced by telegraph, and there the matter ends.—Tweed Connelly & Co., who are charged with stealing $5,000,000, are kept prominently before the public as enormous thieves, but the radical thieves who are pocketing hundreds of millions of the people's money are given the gracious immunity of silence as a poultice for their crimes.

When the revelations in reference to the frauds committed by the Tammany ring were first made public every Republican newspaper in Pennsylvania hastened to lay the evidence before its readers. The doings of Tweed & Co. constituted the chief topic of editorial remark for months, and this rascality was discussed from day to day, and from week to week. The testimony was distorted, the misdeeds of those engaged in plundering a city were magnified, and the blame of the whole business was thrown upon the Democratic party by the Radical press of the country. Democratic journals did not attempt to conceal or to palliate the crimes of the bad men who had been connected with the party. They denounced Tweed and all his associates in villainy with unsparing freedom, and those who led in the movement for reform were headed by Saml. J. Tilden, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of New York. In so doing the Democratic press of the country and the leading Democrats of New York gave proof of their readiness to root out corruption wherever it might be found to exist.—In acting thus, the Democracy set an example which is worthy of emulation and gave evidence of their fitness to be entrusted with the management of governmental affairs.

How different has been the course pursued by the press and the politicians of the Republican party! When Congress assembled a persistent effort was made to prevent any attempt to investigate the conduct of Grant's administration. And now, that the New York papers are filled with accounts of the festering frauds in the New York Custom Hsuse, not a single Republican newspaper in the State of Pennsylvania has laid the evidence before its readers. In fact we have not seen so much as an allusion to the investigation in any one of them. This is part of a systematic effort to deceive the people of this State. The Radical politicians know that they connot carry Pennsylvania if the people of the rural districts are fully informed in relation to the character and conduct of the man who is sure to be made the candidate of the office-holders. To lay the truth before them is to insure the defeat of Grant. That is the reason why all the Republican newspapers of this State have refused to publish the testimony in relation to the frauds in the New York Custom-House.

NEXT GOVERNOR.

The general sentiment of the Democratic party throughout the State is unmistakably in favor of the nomination of Gen. GEO. W. CASS as the next Democratic candidate for Governor.—The same western counties that gave their voice so unanimously for him three years ago, and so nobly and gallantly supported his successful opponent at the ensuing election, are for him again, and the eastern counties now appreciate the generous patriotism then displayed by the Democracy of the west, who though defeated in their choice of candidates rolled up increased majorities and gains for the candidate preferred before theirs. It is a fitting thing that the eastern counties should now return this generosity by nominatiug the choice of the west, and so far as we have observed they are doing it in their selection of delegates.

Of course, as usual, there is a batch of candidates seeking "complimentary votes" but at a time when unanimity is an important element of strength we hope these ambitious gentlemen will stand out of the way and permit their party to speak with the power of a unanimous voice. Let no discordant note be heard. Gen. Cass possesses the entire confidence and good will of the party and the public, no objection substantial or even quibbling, can be fairly urged against him, and if he and his immediate personal friends are done by as they have done to others, there will be but one voice in the ensuing convention. Then there will be no ill-feeling or cavilling and the whole party will rally with the energy and confidence of that united action which is the precursor of sure victory.

The cultivation of a spirit of union and harmony is one of the great needs of the party at present. Let it not be overlooked or neglected. Prudent action now will do much to secure final triumph.

READ IT!—READ IT!

We mean the speech of Senator SCHURZ (Republican,), to be found on our first page. It shows up another villainous transaction by the administration Ring. Politically considered, this speech is a great event. It marks a new epoch, and is the signal for the disintegration of the Republican party as now organized. Held together by the cohesive power of public plunder, it cannot hope to retain the support of upright statesmen, whose endeavors to correct abuses, have been answered with reproach and insult. When Mr. Schurz leads off, and is seconded by Mr. Sumner, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Ferry, Mr. Tipton, Mr. Fenton and others of like standing, their opposition cannot be divested of its importance or its influence among the masses of reflecting men. If it had a merely personal direction, or was inspired by ambitious rivalry, then the effect might be readily diminished. But aimed as it is to check the mad career of official corruption, fraud, and iniquity; that cause appeals to the popular sympathy in whatever form it may appear, and is destined to command the suppport of the country.

Speaking of this great effort, this masterly, crushing and powerful exposure, the New York *World* uses this language:

In Mr. Schurz's eloquence there is something more engaging than wind and insolent pomposity. Mr. Schurz is never pompous or illnatured. He is easy, natural, decourous, gentlemanly; with a pleasant vein of unstudied wit which seasons and relieves his arguments and keeps the atten ion of his auditors keenly alive to all he says.—Nothing could be more different from the offensive stilt and strut of Roscoe Furlo.o, whom some wag once called the "turkey gobbler" orator.

But the chief merit of Mr. Schurz's speech lies in the sufficiency and pertinence of his statements and the masterly force of his reasoning. Even the abstract sent by telegraph shows that it was a masterly effort. There can be no reasonable doubt, after this speech, that the administration knowingly sold arms to the agents of France in violation of the rules it had professed to lay down for itself in the fulfilment of neutral obligations. Mr. Schurz fastens this charge upon the administration by overwhelming proofs. He shows that the administration gave notice of its sales of arms to Remington and other known agents of the French government, and did not notify Baker and Company, the most extensive dealers in arms in New York, this latter firm being in active sympathy with the Prussian side in the great war then raging. He showed from Remington's own sworn testimony before a court in France, and also before a committee of the French Assembly, that he had not only bought arms of the United States, but that the government actually delivered them on board the French steamers free of charge.—He visited with pungent ridicule the absurd contrast between withholding notice of sales from the great arms-dealing firm of Robert and Company and giving notice to Richardson, a small attorney-at-law in the rural town of Ilion, New York. The fact that such a man made bids for large quantities was of itself calculated to arouse suspicion and ought to have caused inquiry into his connections. The War Department could not have doubted that Richardson was a mere man of straw, the tool of other parties; and if had not been too willing to connive at deception, it could easily have found who were his backers.

Mr. Schurz also showed that the administration acted without any authority of law in selling *new* arms and manufacturing fresh ammunition to go with them. The War Department its convicted of violating our own laws in selling that kind of arms to anybody; and the scandal is worse when the illegal sales are shown to have been made in the interest of one of the belligerents between whom we had made professions of neutrality, and what is still more dishonorable, were furnished to be used against the side for which the Republican party was then making ostentatious professions of sympathy.

In the latter part of his speech Mr. Schurz rises to a strain of lofty, indignant, scornful eloquence which cannot fail to make a deep impression on the country. A more stirring appeal was never made to the honesty and public virtue of the people of the United States.

Brutal Murder.

Another brutal murder was committed on Monday last, near Auburn, Schuylkill county, in this State. The victims were Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, each over 60 years of age. Mr. K. was killed instantly, and his wife is lying in a very critical condition, her skull being so badly fractured that her physicians have no hopes of her recovery. A heavy club was the instrument used to commit the bloody deed. The house was ransacked from top to bottom, and it is supposed the murderers obtained from $800 to $1,000 in gold and silver, and considerable paper money. No clue has yet been obtained of the murderers.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION ACCEPTED.—Judge Davis accepts the nomination tendered him by the National Labor Reform party. Judge D.'s letter is short and to the point:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—E. M. Chamberlain, President of the National Labor Reform Association: Be pleased to thank the convention for the unexpected honor which they have conferred upon me. The Chief Magistracy of the Republic should neither be sought nor declined by an American citizen.

DAVID DAVIS.

THE PHILADELPHIA COLLECTORSHIP.—A telegram dated Washington, February 26, says:—It is positively announced that the President has appointed Seth I. Comley, Esq., formerly President of the Merchants' Exchange, of Philadelphia, to the Collectorship of that port.

TERRIBLE AFFRAY.—A telegram dated Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 23, says: In an affray at Columbia, Tennessee, last evening, William P. Holcomb was shot and killed by Henry Holcomb, his nephew, and Edward Kuhn was shot and killed by a policeman who attempted to arrest him.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Three Persons Killed and Fifty-three Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—A terrible accident occurred on the Louisville and Cincinnati railroad to-day, about thirty miles from this city. The lightning express, consisting of two passenger cars, baggage and express car, left Louisville at 8 o'clock a. m. with about sixty passengers, and as it was crossing what is known as Ten Mile Bridge, the bridge gave way, pr-cipitating the passenger, baggage and express cars and tender down twenty-five feet. Three persons were killed outright and fifty-three others wounded.

The bridge has been in use for three years and has been subjected to the severest tests. It is known as a Fink truss bridge, built on the same plan as the bridge across the Ohio at Louisville—span about seventy feet in length.

The wreck was complete, the cars being torn to splinters.

Passengers state that the bridge gave way without the slightest warning.

The engine had just reached the shore when the bridge went down, with a terrible crash. The fireman jumped off and was badly hurt.

A Mr. Brock was terribly mangled and one of his legs cut entirely off. A large amount of money was found on his person and was taken charge of by officers of the road. Julian, the colored train porter, was also badly injured.

The wreck took fire from the stoves and some few of the wounded were some: what burned before the flames could be extinguished. There was considerable water in the creek where the train went down, and it was used with effect in subsiding the flames.

New Advertisements.

POOR HOUSE STATEMENT FOR A. D. 1871.

Isaac Wagner, John Umberger and Jacob Waggoner, Esqrs., Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of Cumberland Co., in account with said county from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1871, inclusive:

DR.

To cash from County Treasurer, estimate	$17,000 00
To cash from Isaac Wagner, Esq., money refunded	14 75
To cash from Sr A. Bowers, money refunded	2 50
To cash from J. M. Means, for support of C. Laughlin	60 00
To cash from J. & J. Smith, for support of J. Smith	165 00
To cash from Joseph Baker, for support of Mary Wise	75 00
To cash from Jacob Rhoads, for support of Samuel Gill	75 00
To cash from Mrs. Chittenden, for support of R. Chittenden	21 00
To cash from Wm. Trostle, for support of pauper	2 00
To cash from Eliza Jane Brown, for boarding	45 00
To cash from Major Line and others, 22 calves sold	183 80
To cash from Beetem and others, corn and oats	996 19
To cash from Mrs. Huing and others, potatoes	8 00
To cash from J. Livingston and others, lard and tallow	164 29
To cash from Oliver Irvin and others, seed corn	9 00
To cash from J. Clendenin and others, hides	216 65
To cash from Henry Snyder, use of team to haul sand	29 50
To cash from Dewalt Wink, wood, corn and oats	71 93
To cash from Michael Ege, flour, corn and potatoes	68 80
To cash from John Paul, stove	16 00
To cash from drover, one cow	35 00
To cash from James Smith, for use of grain drill	2 50
To cash from John Faller, eggs	1 67
To cash from John Paul, candles	71
To cash from balance on settlement of 1870	240 02
Total debits	$19,457 01

CR.

By cash paid John Faller and others, for groceries	$1,619 52
By cash paid W. A. Miles and others, for merchandise	2,245 37
By cash paid Mrs. Salisbury and others, out-door relief	2,475 62
By cash paid Dewalt Wink and others, for shoemaking and tailoring	399 98
By cash paid David Sipe and others, out-door funeral expenses	349 22
By cash paid D. D. Hays and others, for out door medical aid	100 00
By cash paid D. Smith and others, for constable and justices fees	287 69
By cash paid Beetem and others, for coal for fuel	1,281 40
By cash paid J. H. Hosler and others, bran and grinding	497.12
By cash paid J. Boas and others, hats, shirts, quilts	144 05
By cash paid Henry Saxton and others, hardware	259 80
By cash paid Simon Smith and others, smithing	173 25
By cash paid Abram Witmer and others, for wood for fuel	824:27
By cash paid Wm. Fridley and others, tinware and tinkering	161 71
By cash paid R. C. Woodward and others, for clover and timothy seed	46 00
By cash paid J. Hauck and others, for cattle	1,501 23
By cash paid J. Clendenin and others, for leather	318 39
By cash paid Dewalt Wink and others, for land, county, labor, making and harvest	61 42
By cash paid E. D. Rheem and others, for postage, box rent and stationary	19 25
By cash paid Isaac Wagner and others, for traveling expenses	34 83
By cash paid Philadelphia Almshouse and others, for support of paupers	99 48
By cash paid D. Miller and others, for cabbage plants, &c	9 15
By cash paid John Low and others, for fish	7 36
By cash paid J. Ebright, and others, for repairing pumps	3 25
By cash paid Isaac Wagner and others, for extra service	90 00
By cash paid Cornman & Worthington for drugs and medicines	81 80
By cash paid Campbell & Henwood, for fixtures in hospital	23 00
By cash paid Koontz & Goodyear, for 1200 chestnut rails	98 25
By cash paid Carlisle Deposit Bank, for money loned	1,600 00
By cash paid P. Gardner & Co. for window grates	164 15
By cash paid F. Gardner & Co., for castings	12 00
By cash paid Turnpike Co., for toll	4 43
By cash paid Shapley & Halbert, for chairs	54 25
By cash paid A. E. Monasmith, for flour	425 50
By cash paid Jacob Trego, for 200 locust posts	136 00
By cash paid Geo. S. Emig, for insurance policies	256 12
By cash paid C. Weirich, for wagon making	46 45
By cash paid Geo. Sponsler, for corn brooms	22 50
By cash paid John Fagan, for plastering	8 00
By cash paid Lewis Faber, for mason work	18 00
By cash paid John Koller, for saddling	7 00
By cash paid Peter Spahr, for brick	17 40
By cash paid Henry S. Rupp, for flowers	18 40
By cash paid Jacob Punkle, for repairing reaper	70 00
By cash paid S. A. Bowers, for check-book and stamps	7 81
By cash paid Gedion Kutz for repairing machine and reaper	81 70
By cash paid C. Baltinore, for making and repairing stone fence	61 50
By cash paid P. Brickmaker, for weaving carpet	18 80
By cash paid J. Thudium, for manure	12 00
By cash paid John Hauck, for one cow	55 00
By cash paid S. Pendergrass, for moulding candles	18 00
By cash paid C. W. Abl, for difference on mules	250 00
By cash paid Oliver Irvin, for vinegar	10 25
By cash paid H. Snyder, for plaster and cider	17 00
By cash paid John Paul, for peaches, fish and sweet-potatoes	5 95
By cash paid J. & D. Rhoads, for freight on separator	4 76
By cash paid Henry Bear for grindstone	6 00
By cash paid James Stuart, for pump stocks	5 00
By cash paid Jacob Landis, for firing lime stack	1 75
By cash paid S. P. Ziegler, for extra services	10 00
By cash paid Jemina Westfall, for cook in hospital	35 00
By cash paid Susan Neff, for cooking	50 00
By cash paid Francis Able, for baking	60 00
By cash paid Michael Ege, for carpentering	284 11
By cash paid Peter Myers, for teamstering	240 00
By cash paid J. N. Snyder, for clerk and teamster	300 00
By cash paid John R. Miller, for attorney	40 00
By cash paid S. A. Bowers, for treasurer	100 00
By cash paid John Paul, for 4 mo. salary	167 00
By cash paid Henry Westfall, for 4 mo. salary	225 00
By cash paid Henry Snyder, for salary as steward	500 00
By cash paid S. P. Ziegler, for salary as physician	200 00
By cash paid Isaac Wagner, for salary as director	100 00
By cash paid Jno. Umberger, for salary as director	100 00
By cash paid Jacob Waggoner, for salary as director	100 00
	$18,853 46
Balance in hands of treas'r	603 55
	$19,457 01 $19,457 01

SAMUEL A. BOWERS, Esq., Treasurer of the Poor House and House of Employment of Cumberland County, in account with the Directors of said institution, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1871.

DR.

To cash from County Treasurer's estimate	$17,000 00
To cash from other sources, as exhibited in the foregoing statement	2,457 01
	$19,457 01

CR.

By cash paid on Directors orders	$18,853 46
To balance in hands of treasurer	603 55

OPERATIONS OF THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR 1871.

STATEMENT OF STEWARD AND MATRON

Inmates.

Number of paupers in the house Jan. 1, 1871, (18 of whom were colored)	117
Number of paupers admitted up to Dec. 31, 1871	169
Number of paupers born in the house (six sent here pregnant)	6
Whole number provided for during the year	294
Number died (of whom 3 were col'd)	18
Number bound out	3
Number discharged and eloped	125
	146
Number remaining in the house Jan. 1, 1871, (of whom 20 are colored)	148
Number of out-door paupers supported at public expense	90
Whole number chargeable on Jan. 1st, 1872	238

There are in the house, as near as can be ascertained, 5 under 1 year of age; 4 from 1 to 5; 8 from 5 to 10; 18 from 10 to 20; 12 from 20 to 30; 17 from 30 to 40; 23 from 40 to 50; 15 from 50 to 60; 21 from 60 to 70; 19 from 70 to 80, and 3 from 80 to 90.

In addition to the above, 5,010 traveling or transient paupers have been received without regular orders, to whom were given 10,825 meals and many of them were furnished with articles of clothing.

Proceeds of Farm.

1800 bushels wheat, 1800 bushels oats, 3000 bushels shelled corn, 1000 bushels potatoes, 48 loads hay, 36 loads fodder, 4 loads pumpkins, 12 bushels onions, 1 bushel seed onions, 35 bushels redbeds, 20 bushels green beans, 8 bushels peas, 20 bushels tomatoes, 50 bushels turnips, 10 bushels parsnips, 3,500 heads cabbage, 2,000 cucumbers, 1 bushel dried cherries, 2 bushels dried apples, 100 dozen eggs were given to paupers, burnt 4,000 bushels lime made 4,242 pounds butter, and 45 crocks of applebutter were made.

Work done in Shoemaker Shop.

Made 147 pair new shoes, 2 pair boots footed 125 pair half sole and heels, 29 pair half soled, 59 pair repaired, and made one new halter.

Articles made in the House.

225 pair pants, 27 vests, 9 coats, 20 pair cloth mittens, 90 pair stockings knit, 40 pair stockings footed, 20 bonnets, 40 caps, 107 sacks, 150 aprons, 90 comforts, 180 chemises, 306 shirts, 140 frocks, 75 pillowslips, 22 bolsters, 72 half beds, 150 sheets, 150 handkerchiefs hemmed, 31 pillow cases, 40 children frocks, 15 children shirts, 106 suspenders, 100 towels, 111 skirts, 18 shrouds, 300 pounds hard soap, and 53 barrels of soft soap were made.

Work done in Carpenter Shop.

Made 30 coffins, 2 harrows, 1 large cultivator, 4 gates, 400 feet board fence, 200 pannel of post and rail fence, 60 pannel of fence reset, and made a lot of single and double trees, and some hammer handles.

Stock Fattened and Killed.

27 beeves (average weight 612 pounds,) 17,332 pounds; 2 calves (average weight 75 pounds,) 152 pounds; 41 hogs (average weight 210 pounds,) 8,610 pounds, and making in all 26,094 pounds.

Stock on Farm Jan. 1, 1872.

8 mules, 3 horses, 25 milk cows, 5 head of stock cattle, 18 steers, 4 sows, 17 shoats and 8 pigs.

Utensils on Farm Jan. 1, 1872.

2 broad and 1 narrow wheeled wagon, 1 stone wagon, 1 stone sled, 2 pair wood ladders, 1 pair hay ladders, 3 pair hay ladders, 1 wagon bed, 1 jack-screw, 1 cart and cart gears, 1 spring wagon and gears, 2 large sleds, 6 plows, 4 harrows, 3 patent harrows, 2 single and