American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

Thursday, April 18, 1872.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

DURING a high wind on Wednesday, Philip Reilley was blown into the Allegheny river at Pittsburg and drowned.

A LITTLE girl of Cedar Rapids, Michigan, recently suffered from earache, and a sprouting sunflower seed was afterwards extracted from her ear.

THE Union hotel, Saratoga, was recently bought at auction by Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, for $532,000.

IN New Orleans, the Superintendant of Police has issued a general order, forbidding members of the force courting while on duty.

AT Boston, on Wednesday evening, a lady was garroted while crossing Blackstone square, and robbed of a watch valued at $200.

THE Millerites say the world is coming to an end in 1873. Delinquents had better square up their accounts with the printer before that time.

A JUSTICE of the peace near Pittston, is charged with assuming unwarrantable authority—that of granting divorces.

THE Philadelphia M. E. Conference has 35 582 members, 258 churches, valued at $2,741,185, 336 Sunday schools, 18,885 scholars and 6,840 teachers.

AUSTIN GAVIN, aged 35, died of hydrophobia at Scranton, Pa., on Friday. He was bitten five months ago by a dog, and was attacked with the malady on Wednesday.

AMONG the bills which became a law before the Legislature adjourned, was one creating a Board of Fishery Commissioners and providing for stocking the rivers of the State with fish.

A LADY in Springfield, Mass., purchased a spool of cotton at a dry goods store, and insisted upon the clerk measuring it to make sure it did not contain less than 200 yards.

THE Emperor and Empress of Brazil, after visiting nearly every Court in Europe, have left the Continent for their own country. They have left behind them an excellent impression.

THE trial of Mrs. Wharton, on the indictment for poisoning Eugene Van Ness, will take place in May. The district attorney refuses to enter a *nolle prosequi*, and declares his intention of going on with the case.

THE New York *Tribune* says: "A little more statesmanship and a little less politics might have prevented the tax on incomes, and a few other such unpopular imposts, from being kept on the statue book any longer."

KEEPERS of coffee houses, hotels, public houses and eating houses in Rome, are punished by imprisonment of not less than ten nor more than thirty days, if they permit blasphemy on the premises.

A BEER barrel was being filled with beer in a Cincinnati brewery, the beer being forced from a vat by compressed air, when the pressure was applied with too much force, the vat exploded, and a man's head was nearly blown off.

THE number of clerks who are seeking employment in New York to-day is lamentable. A gentleman met one as a car driver who formerly had a salary of three thousand dollars in a large mercantile house.

THE New York *Tribune* says that "Protection" has surrounded our country with a chinese wall, destroying all foreign commerce. This is a big admission for a newspaper which has spent a third of a century in preaching up protection.

A SOAP *mine is the latest reported* discovery in Colorado. The mineral soap is described as of a dim color, about the hardness of chalk, and forms a very perfect lather, while it effectually removes all stains and grease spots from clothing. After washing it leaves the skin soft and smooth, while the odor is quite pleasant.

AT Frog Town, near Pittston, Pa., on the 9th inst., the body of an unknown man was discovered floating near the bank of the river. It was much decomposed, and had evidently been for a long time in the water. A bag containing $275 was found suspended by a string to the neck of the corpse.

THE Titusville *Courier* has a statement to the effect that on the night of March 31st a huge tract of ground, upon which is known as Hammond's run, suddenly sunk to the depth of seventy feet, leaving a pond of water in its place. A rumbling sound and clouds of sulphrous smoke accompanied this remarkable phenomenon.

LARGE numbers of cattle perished of starvation in Kansas during the past season. The winter came on suddenly and early, and the frosts killed the prairie grass, making it unfit for food. While the stronger cattle survived the emergency, the weaker have gone under, and the prairies are strewn with their corpses.

IT is said that a petition to Congress to prohibit the calling of any more children by the name of "George Washington" is in circulation out West. Something like this is due to the memory of the great Virginian. The modern George Washington lies and steals outrageously, and is already in jail in various parts of the country.

AT Detriot, Mich., a father and mother recently went away in the evening, leaving at home their only child, a boy of four years old. The child begged piteously not to be left alone, because he was afraid of wolves and bears, but the parents insisted, and on their return after several hours' absence, found the child had become insane from fright.

A NOVEL suit for breach of contract is pending in one of the Vermont courts. The plaintiff, a lady, owned a farm, which the defendant, a man, wanted to purchase. She offered the property and herself for $20,000, and refused to sell separately. He accepted the terms, paid the money, obtained the title deeds of the land, and was so well satisfied with his bargain that he insisted on her keeping the rest of the purchase herself. She did not appreciate his magnanimity, and insisted on his marrying her. He declined, and now she has sued him for a breach of contract.

THE NOMINATION OF HARTRANFT.

The nomination of this man for Governor, by the Radicals, is an insult to every citizen who feels an affection for the honor and welfare of our once proud old State. Had the corruptionists of the Ring named the notorious swindler, Evans, himself, it would have been more manly in them. That Hartranft was an accomplice of Evans in swindling the State to the tune of some three or four hundred thousand dollars, is made clear by the report of the joint committee of the two Houses of the State Legislature, which report we published last week. By that report it is shown that Hartranft, who was and is still Auditor General, had a perfect knowledge of Evans' transactions, and that for two years he failed to call attention to them. An exposure was only finally made by a subordinate official, who was promptly removed from office for his pains. Had Hartranft been an honest man, caring for the interests of the State, he would have exposed Evans' first fraudulent transaction, and thus secured the treasury against loss. But Hartranft is a prominent member of the Ring himself; indeed, he stands next to Simon Cameron as an intriguer and public plunderer. It is an undisputed fact that every "rooster" and "pincher" belonging to the Legislative Ring, favored his nomination. The repeaters, ballot-box stuffers, gamblers and thieves of Philadelphia—those men who counted Col. M'Clure out and Gray in as State Senator—were, to a man, the loud champions of Hartranft. *They know Hartranft*, and hence their zeal for him. The solid men of the Republican party—the men of character and brains—were just as unanimous for the nomination of Hon. Winthrop W. Ketcham, who is a man of sterling worth and whose record is unblemished. But the Treasury Ring, with Cameron as its leader, was too powerful for the good men who favored Ketcham, and the friends of the latter were floored mercilessly.

But enough. During the campaign it will be our duty to refer frequently to the villainous ticket of the Treasury Ring, and we shall do so without flinching. In the meantime we call attention to the three extracts we publish below from three of the most influential Republican papers in the State. The tone of these articles is indicative of the feelings of the Ketcham men. It is said that many other Republican papers are ready to denounce and will denounce the Radical State ticket. But to the extracts:

[From the Lancaster *Express*.]

Those who have been careful readers of the *Express* for the past two years, or since it has called public attention to the reckless and criminal manner in which our State finances have been managed, need scarcely be informed that neither the proceedings nor the results of the Republican State Convention meet our approval or have any claim upon our support. The convention, so far as its relation to either the wishes or the interests of the people at large are concerned, was a broad farce. We never saw its equal, and we hope we may never look upon its like again. It was more like a ratification meeting, called to endorse what had already been agreed upon in a caucus called by the treasury ring of Mackey, Hartranft & Co.

The nomination of Hartranft, known to be a member of a ring which stinks in the nostrils of all honest men, himself under a cloud of suspicion in connection with the Evans fraud, was bad *enough, and of itself a greater load than* any party would be able to carry, but it was completely supplemented by the nomination of Senator Allen, whose principle distinction was his championship of that gigantic fraud known as the "Nine Million Steal," and which was thoroughly ventilated in the Republicon newspapers of Lancaster at the time that bold scheme for robbing the treasury was attempted. To ask the readers of the *Express* to support a ticket like this, and nominated under such auspices, would be a gross and unpardonable insult. We do not believe it can be elected, and the best reason in the world which can be given for this opinion, to all honest men, is that it does not deserve to be.

The selection of candidates for delegates at large to the constitutional convention, which ought never to have been assumed by a partizan convention, was done by a packed committee against the earnest remonstrances of a powerful minority, to whom even the right of discussion was denied by the prompt application of the gag wielded by a pliant tool in the chair.

The republican party cannot carry such loads as these and survive. The time has now come to call a "halt" along the line, if the rank and file would save it from falling headlong into the fearful "slough of despond" to which the leaders are hurrying it. We know that the creatures of the ring will resort to the scare-crow of the overshadowing importance of the presidential election, but this is an old and familiar device of the leaders to cover up their indefensible acts which people now well understand. If the men who controlled the *Harrisburg convention* had been really solicitous of the success of the presidential ticket they would never have placed such an incubus upon the party as the ticket against which we now enter our solemn protest.

[From the Philadelphia *Press*.]

General John F. Hartranft is the Republican nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania. We *believe it to be a* most inauspicious selection, a sad opening of what promises to be a most exciting and difficult campaign. Made not in the spirit of harmony in the party, or of the interests of the State, but simply to gratify a "ring" which has taken possession of the Republican organization of the State and will lead us to inevitable defeat in the city next fall unless sternly checked beforehand, it will need a superhuman effort to elect *Hartranft*.

The selection of delegates to the national *convention* and the State constitutional *convention* is poor, and calls for no praise. A *little* leaven of wisdom, integrity and ability is infused, but it does not leaven the whole lump. Some of the names to the first are those of good Republicans and honest men, and one or two are of another class.

In *choosing the* delegates at large to the constitutional convention there was an evident ignorance of the bill passed at the recent session of the legislature. There were twenty-eight delegates to be elected at large from the State and six from Philadelphia. The convention gave our city a share of the State's representation. The hypocrisy of the delegates from this city naming Hon. William M. Meredith is palpable.

We only wish that the convention had been held under fairer auspices, that there had been less of the ring and the rowdy element, and more of the disinterested and patriotic spirit which characterized a few members. Judge *Mercur's name is a tower of strength*, but *even it or that of the best man* of the Republican party of Pennsylvania ever presented cannot efface the shame with which a part of Wednesday's proceedings are disgraced.

[From the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.]

Whatever was to be done by the State convention at Harrisburg, yesterday, it was generally conceded that the future success of the political organization it represented would largely depend upon the harmonious action of the delegates.

Its chief work, that of nominating a candidate for governor, John Frederick Hartranft, was settled by the caucus of Tuesday evening, as communicated to our readers yesterday morning. His nomination, thus decided upon, was consummated upon the first ballot, eighty-seven votes being cast in his favor. General Hartranft's principal opponent was Winthrop W. Ketcham, who received the votes of forty-five delegates, who were so little satisfied with the haste of the majority that they refused to permit the nomination to be made unanimous.

For Auditor General, Harrison Allen, State Senator from the twenty-eighth district, was nominated after a little skirmishing.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, of Pennsylvania, Hon. Ulysses Mercur, of Towanda, received the nomination on the fourth ballot, when he got seventy votes, his nomination being declared unanimous. Judge Mercur is an able and accomplished lawyer.

As regards the action of the convention in selecting the electors and national delegates it cannot be defended. The proposition was to have them selected by a committee of thirty-three, but the whole business had been previously "fixed," and instead of the larger number being named, a committee of seven was appointed. All this appears to have been done in direct opposition to the better sense of the convention; and, it is alleged, that the chairman named the committee with "indecent haste," shutting off all debate and silencing all protest from the indignant members.

The harmony that was expected in the convention did not prevail, and the result is that a good deal of dissatisfaction has been engendered even among the delegates themselves. The respective friends of Hartranft and Ketcham are divided, and this at a time when the Republican and the Democratic parties are so evenly balanced that a thousand votes lost by the former may elect the candidates of the latter.

Had the convention, in every instance put forward the most fitting candidate, parties are so evenly matched that the result of the October election would still have been doubtful, but, with dissention sown in the Republican ranks by the convention itself, the organization cannot count too confident upon success. Want of harmony was a blunder, and if the division is not soon healed it may prove a FATAL ONE.

THE EVANS COMMITTEE.

The report of the joint committee in the Evans investigation case has created a profound sensation throughout the State.

It shows enormous frauds, perpetrated in high places, and will prove a most interesting document to the tax-payers of Pennsylvania.

From the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, an out and out Radical sheet, we clip the following:

"The severe censure cast upon the Governor by the Evans Investigating Committee has led to the inquiry whether he will not reconvene the Legislature in order that he may make a defense before it. This is not at all likely. The Governor has escaped very easily, as affairs now stand. The testimony reflecting on him is hearsay only, and will not have the force of *direct evidence*. Yet it will go far toward confirming in the popular mind the suspicions entertained as to the Governor's guilt. As things are, the Governor will come to the end of his term with all his aspirations spoiled—his hopes for preferment gone, and a scoff and by-word throughout the State. And this, for the paltry sum of $50,000 00, if this is what he received. Verily the mighty is fallen. That magnificent war record, the weight of bullets carried in his battle-scarred legs, and even his fine orations, will not save him from degradation. Farewell, mighty Governor!"

The *Dispatch*, we think, is somewhat unjust, in hurling all its darts at Governor Geary when other high officials appear to be "as deep in the mud as Geary is in the mire," in this wholesale swindle of the tax-payers of the State, although the testimony bears more heavily and more directly on him than others, more *especially that of* S. P. Brown, which gives the admissions of Evans as to the distribution of a large portion of this plunder. A splendid biography of Governor Geary, to cost $40,000 00 at Appleton's, and the establishment of a newspaper at Harrisburg, to start him as a candidate (of the laboring men) for the presidency, were to constitute a portion of the disbursements. These literary and political enterprises were turned to naught by the malign influences that intermeddled with the accounts of Evans, and the money was turned into other and unknown channels. If Governor Geary's life shall be written, Geo. O. Evans will fill up a large space in the work.—The committee refuse to believe the assertions of Evans, and these cannot affect Governor Geary on the ground that his agent and portege is a consummate liar, as well as a daring robber.

The committee report a joint resolution to rescind all power to Evans under the act of 1867, and to authorize the Auditor General and State Treasurer to collect the money with-held by him. This was all that was left them. The labors of the committee have been earnest, and faithful to the best interests of the Commonwealth, and it is not their fault that the truth could not be wrenched from prevaricating witnesses. There is no white-wash in that report.

SMALL POX AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—Some excitement has been caused in New York by the announcement that the small pox and other loathsome and contagious diseases are disseminated by the use of fractional currency, passed from hand to hand.—This view of the case is sustained by physicians. There is no good reason why the filty paper trash used as money should not be abolished, and its place filled by small, neat and clean coins of copper, nickel or silver. There is plenty of such metal in the country, and the sooner it is generally used, and the abominable, disease-breading paper currency is called in and destroyed by the government, the better for the health of our people.

THE Liberal journals of Germany, in discussing the course of our Government in supplying the French with arms, scout the idea that the sales were made through any feeling of unfriendliness to *Germany*, but attribute the traffic to the corruption of our officials. It is not likely that these papers know anything of the personal character of our public officers, but as their transactions in the arms matter show an unaccountable disregard for law or propriety, the German writers naturally infer that a desire for corrupt gain was the motive for acts which cannot be explained on any other supposition which seems reasonable. The corruptions of the existing Administration have recently been used with great effect in foreign newspapers as arguments against Republican institutions in general.

GOLD was quoted at 1.11½ in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last.

THE RINGS SLATE.

The Republican State Convention at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 10.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, and elected Speaker Kelker temporary Chairman. Committees on Permanent Officers, Contested Seats, Resolutions, Electoral Ticket and Delegates to the National and Constitutional Conventions were appointed, when the Convention took a recess.

HARTRANFT FOR GOVERNOR.

On reassembling General Hartranft was nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

A BUNCOMBE PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reported a series of resolutions. The first reaffirms devotion to the principles of the Republican party.

The second declares that the adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments has not been acquiesced in by all so as to render secure and permanent the incorporation in that instrument.

The third sustains the policy of protection and against further appropriation of public lands to corporations or individuals.

The fourth demands the continued reduction of the public debt, economy in the National and State administrations, and the reduction of taxes as rapidly as consistent with public credit.

The fifth declares that internal taxes should be removed before the reduction of the tariff on foreign goods, and that in any change in the tariff the tax on tea and coffee should be removed.

The sixth approves of the President's trial of civil service reform, and insists that this or some other system should have a fair trial, and declares that the Republican party has given full evidence of its ability to administer the government honestly, faithfully and successfully, and claims from the people a continuance of confidence and support.

The seventh points with pride to the records of President Grant's administration: Not only has internal taxes been reduced, but $300,000,000 of the public debt has been paid off, a result for which we are indebted to rigid honesty, strict economy and sterling integrity, which the President has brought to the administration of national affairs!

The eight presents General Grant's name for renomination.

The last resolution congratulates the people on the call for a convention to revise the constitution.

The convention then took a recess till 7 P. M.

THE FULL TICKET.

The following is the full ticket nominated:

Governor—Gen. J. F. Hartranft.
Supreme Judge—Ulysses Mercur.
Auditor General—Harrison Allen.
Adolp E. Borie and John M. Thompson were appointed Electors at large.

THE CONVENTION INSTRUCTS FOR GRANT.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from this State to the National Convention are hereby instructed to cast the entire vote of the State for General Grant for President, and that on the question of Vice President, they are instructed to act together for the best interests of the Republican party, and, on all questions arising in said Convention, they are instructed to cast the vote of the State as the majority of the delegates may direct.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE GRANT CONCLAVE.

The following delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention were selected, each being provided with an alternate: Morton McMichael, Gen. H. H. Bingham, Philadelphia; J. W. F. White, Allegheny; M. S. Quay, of Beaver; Robt. Purvis, (nigger) of Bucks; Gen. W. H. Jussup, Susquehanna; W. H. Kounz Somerset, and Samuel B. Dick of Crawford.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Col. Harrison G. Roder, permanent President of the convention, called that body to order this evening.

The resolutions were adopted as reported.

GEARY ENDORSED

Also, returning thanks to Gov. Geary, under whose lead Republican principles have been vindicated, and in his retirement he carries with him the heartfelt wishes of the convention for his future welfare.

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE.

As the Apportionment bill has not yet been signed by the Governor, the Convention nominated Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland, and Harry White, of Indiana, for Congressmen-at-large.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANISM.

A Large and Enthusiastic Mass Meeting—Declaration of Principles, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The meeting of Republicans favoring the Cincinnati Convention, at Cooper Institute to-night, was one of the largest in numbers and the most imposing in composition ever held in this city. The opening of the meeting was announced for eight o'clock, but an hour before the large hall of the institute was crowded to its utmost capacity, and throngs were unable to gain admission. Col. Frederick A. Conkling presided. Among the vice presidents were Horace Greeley, Sinclair Tousey, Moses H. Grinnell, Hiram Barney, Charles A. Dana, Marshall O. Roberts, Judge Blatchford, Samuel Sinclair, General John A. Dix and a number of prominent citizens.

At a quarter before eight o'clock Mr. Schurz and Mr. Trumbull arrived, and were greeted with great enthusiasm.

At eight o'clock Colonel Conkling introduced Senator Trumbull, who said:

There are several causes for the dissatisfaction of the people, which I can only briefly allude to. But one cause of complaint, which produces alienation of the late insurrectionary States, and keeps alive hatred and animosities engendered by the war, is the continuance of political disabilities after the occasion for them has passed away.

In consequence of this continuance the governments in the late insurrectionary States have fallen into the hands of inexperienced and, in many instances, of corrupt adventurers, who have plundered the people of these States scarcely less than you in the city of New York have been plundered by your former city government. (Applause.) Why are these disabilities continued? Why are they not removed and the people enfranchised? I think there are two causes, and two alone, which prevent it. One is mercenary, and the other political. (Applause.) The mercenary one that these adventurers should exclude from offices in all these States former leading men of large experience and capacity, and, although they were traitors during the war, they were not thieves or plunderers. Their exclusion has thrown these governments into the hands of men who have used their power to plunder the people over whom they rule; and the debts of the Southern States has been swollen, in some instances, twenty fold from what they were before the war began.

One great measure then which is demanded in the name of honesty, in the name of peace and the best interests of all, is the passage of a general bill removing political disabilities.

Another cause of complaint among the people is the one in which the patronage of the government is used, used far so much money to carry elections, not in the interest of a party even, (it does not arise to that high dignity), but in the interest of a faction of a party.

The civil service system is the parent of many, very many evils I cannot stop to-night to point out. The officers in many localities are taxed a portion of their salaries for party purposes, and if they do not perform the political party requirements they are removed and others substituted who will be active in politics.

Of the tendency to centralization of the government, the Senator said:

If this system of encroachment is permitted to go on the day is not far distant when our republican system, based on the idea of the division of the powers between the Federal Government and the States will be transformed into one imperial despotism, with all power at Washington; and I care not whether that power is exercised by a single person as a monarch, or by five hundred persons called a Congress. It is equally a despotism (applause), and the doctrine is now boldly proclaimed, by men high in authority, that the States of this Union have such powers only as are conferred by the Constition of the United States, when directly the reverse is true.

Another matter that is complained of justly, perhaps more loudly than any other, is the abuses and corruptions of the government. This seems to be a *form of corruption on the part of officials. You here in New York first disclosed robberies, which, being practiced by those in authority, awakened* public sentiment that caused the people all over the land to look to their officials. In the government of the United States we have not been able to unearth or disclose all the corruptions.

In fact I think we have only seen the surface of what exists below. Still, enough has been discovered to show that abuses exist. Dilating upon the excessive expenditures of the government and the reforms necessary, the Senator said: But, as I said, we have been unable to bring this about, through the instrumentalities now exercising control, and why? Because the machinery of the government, the machinery of the Republican party, is in the hands of the sixty thousand office holders of this country, who control the Republican party by packing conventions, and otherwise through the instrumentality of members of Congress and others co operating with them, to whom they owe their places and to whom in turn many of them owe their seats in Congress. How then is a remedy to be obtained? Must the people submit?

Are these encroachments upon the *rights of the people to continue?* Is the collection of taxes to be squandered among hirelings of the party to go on until the people found themselves bound hand and foot to a central power at Washington that taxes them at will and squanders the money among its favorites and its pleasures? Yes, there is a remedy; but that remedy must come from the people. You cannot *obtain it through politicians*, and it will take a bold, energetic people to accomplish this object. The Republican party has a noble record. It has *performed many noble deeds. Parties and party affiliations and force of* habit is strong. Men dislike to break their ties and sunder these associations, and will only do it from a stern sense of justice.

But there is that feeling, I am glad to believe, in the country that will arouse its honest sentiment and lead to a correction of these abuses. A notice has been given that there will be a meeting of Independent Republicans in the city of Cincinnati on the first day of May next.

That will be a meeting—not of office-holders, assembled for the purpose of devising schemes, to hoodwink the people and mislead them by prostituting the name of the great party to their wicked schemes—but a meeting of honest, sincere men, determined to bring about a reform and purification of the government.

I am glad to say that there are indications that the best element of the Republican party will be assembled on that occasion. And this can if you will (it is in your hands), be made a success; but to make it a success Republicans must be prepared to act and put down the minions of a party, demagogues, hirelings, thieves and robbers, who plunder the people and who will excommunicate you from what they call "the party," because they set themselves up to be the Republican party.

Senator Trumbull spoke at length, in the conclusion of his remarks alluding to General Grant as being politically as dead as General Jackson is physically.

Terrible Disaster!

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

About Eighty Lives Lost.

THE WESTFIELD HORROR ECLIPSED.

FIVE LADIES DROWNED.

Passengers Burned Alive.

Heartrending Particulars.

TERRIBLE BEYOND DESCRIPTION.

ST. LOUIS, April 11—9 P. M.—The steamer Oceanus, from Red river to St. Louis, when near Brook's Point, thirty miles above Cairo, at 4 o'clock this morning, exploded her boiler, tearing her to pieces, after which the wreck took fire and

BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

Pilot Thompson, of the steamen Lumsden, lying a few miles below, or seeing the light from the burning wreck, manned a yawl with men and send them to her assistance, who found a small party of the survivors on the head of the island, but passed on to the relief of those on the wreck. Ten or twelve were found clinging to the wheel, but all but four

DROPPED AND DROWNED

before he could reach them. Thompson rescured pilot Harris, who subsequently came to St. Louis on the Marble City. The latter states that Wiggins, their Red river pilot was drowned. Harry Tripp, pilot on the watch, says that Captain Reeder was buried in the debris. He heard him calling for help, but the fire gained such headway that he could not render assistance.

HE WAS BURNED ALIVE.

Fisher, the carpenter, who reached Cairo on the Shreve, *not seriously* injured, says the second engineer was terribly scalded and was helpless and blind. Fisher put him and others on the stage plank, which capsized, drowning several, including Kennedy and George Kettle. The first engineer is supposed lost. Henry W. Worsham, first clerk, was not seen after the explosion. He expected to go through from Cairo by rail but was seen on the boat after leaving Cairo. Charles Worsham, second clerk, the stewart and Charles Murray, cabin boy, were found dead floating on the river, all with life preservers on. They were taken to Cairo by the steamer Shreve, supposed to have been chilled to death. There were

FIVE LADY PASSENGERS LOST,

the bodies of four of them were seen floating past Watson's landing. They were not recovered. Mr. Fisher thinks the pilot, Harris, and himself, the only employees of the boat that were saved, though the Belle, of St. Louis, may have picked up some.

EIGHTY LIVES LOST.

There were about thirty-five deck passengers of the Oceanus, making, with the steamboat hands, one hundred souls, all of whom were lost but twenty. Fisher describes the *explosion as* TERRIBLE BEYOND DESCRIPTION, THE entire upper works being lifted bodily and falling on the boat and in the river. He saved himself by clinging to a plank and floating until rescued. He was in bed at the time of the disaster and fell in the debris but escaped with slight injuries.

THERE is some talk of reviving the Mechanicsburg Zouaves.—*Independent.*

If they do succeed in reviving it, we hope the members will change both the name and the uniform of the company. The former is far from appropriate, and the latter is neither military or becoming, resembling more a red petticoat than a dress for a soldier.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The Treasurer of Cumberland county will attend for the purpose of receiving State, County and Militia taxes for the year 1872, as required by act of Assembly, at the following times and places:

Monroe—at Hursh's Hotel, May 15 and 16.
Upper Allen—at Culp's Hotel, May 17 and 18
Lower Allen—at Hoover's Hotel, May 20, and at Irvine's, Shiremanstown, May 21st.
New Cumberland—at Whorley's Hotel, May 22 and 23.
East Pennsborough—at Wilder's Hotel, May 24, and at Eli George's Hotel May 25
Hampden—at A. L. Bricker's Hotel, May 27 and 28
Silver Spring—at Duke's Hotel, May 29, and at Grove's Hotel, New Kingston, May 30.
Middlesex—at Middlesex School House, May 31 and June 1.
Frankford—at Bloserville, June 3 and 4.
Mifflin—at Kneisle's school house, June 5 and 6.
Hopewell and Newburg—at Sharp's Hotel, June 7 and 8.
Southampton—at Haughman's Hotel, June 11 and 12.
Penn—at Eyster's Hotel, June 13 and 14.
Dickinson—at Marts's Hotel, June 17 and 18.
Newville—at Sponsler's Hotel, June 19, and at Chisnell's Hotel, June 20.
Newton—at Stoughstown, Goodhart's, Hotel, June 21, and at McBride's & McCleary's Hotels, June 22.
Newville—at Honeberger's Hotel, June 24 and 25.
Shippensburg borough and township—at Nutwig's Hotel, June 26 and 27.
South Middleton—at Hupley's Hotel, June 28, and at Filler's Hotel, June 29.
North Middleton—at Beecher's Hotel, July 1 and 2.
Mechanicsburg—at the National Hotel, July 3 and 4.
Carlisle—at the Commissioner's Office, July 5 and 6.

On all county taxes paid before August 1st, an abatement of 5 per cent. will be allowed, and on all taxes unpaid on August 1st, 5 per cent. will be added. The Treasurer will receive taxes at his office until the 1st day of September next, at which time duplicates of all unpaid taxes will be issued to the Constables of the respective boroughs and townships for collection. Also, at the same time and places, merchants and dealers can obtain Mercantile Licenses of County Treasurer.

GEORGE HOBB,
Treasurer Cumberland Co.

April 18, 1872—tf

STATEMENT OF THE SUPERVISORS of Middlesex township for 1872.

SAMUEL WERT and PHILIP BURKET, Supervisors of Middlesex township, in account with said township, from the 6th day of April, 1871, to the 8th day of April, 1872.

DR.

To amount of duplicate	$1,665 52
To balance from former supervisors	361 24
	$1,027 16

CR.

By whole amount of expenses and work done by Samuel Wert and Philip Burket	$1,538 09
By exonerations	16 67
By auditors' fees and stationery	6 00
By balance in hands of Philip Burket, and David Martin, Supervisors	367 49
	$1,027 16

This is to certify, that we have examined the accounts of Samuel Wert and Philip Burket, Supervisors of Middlesex township, and find them correct as above stated.

HENRY WETZEL,
JACOB KICH,
Auditors of Middlesex twp.

April 18, 1872—3t.

READ! READ!!

DUKE & BURKHOLDER

have now open one of the finest stocks of

New

—AND—

Desirable

GOODS

ever shown to the public. Their immense stock of

Dress Goods

comprises all the novelties of the season. Dolly Vardens in all kinds of goods. Japanese Silks, Black silks, chene and pure Mohair Poplins, *White Goods in every grade*, among which can be found Ballatic Cloths, Yosemite Stripes, Lawns, Swisses, and everything in the White Goods line.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

We have the May Queen, Rosalina, and all the different makes of Shawls, which we have the reputation of selling cheaper than the cheapest.

Cloths & Cassimeres

We offer a special inducement to every one needing a Spring suit; having a very fine assortment, and having the best tailors in town to make them up to order. Call and see the fine assortment of all kinds of

DRY GOODS!

We have added a fine line of TRIMMINGS to suit all kinds of Dress Goods. When you wish to examine a fine stock of Goods, we would urge you to call at our store and ascertain our prices before you commit yourself. We will give every attention, and if not successful in selling even a small bill, shall be glad for the call.

NEW INVOICES OF

Late Style Goods

added every week. Don't forget.

DUKE & BURKHOLDER,
NORTH HANOVER STREET,
BELOW CARLISLE DEPOSIT BANK.

April 18, 1872—

AGENTS WANTED FOR

FRANTZ & POPE'S

Knitting Machine

in every borough and township of Cumberland county. The idea of a Family Knitting Machine ripened at last into absolute perfection! A sock knit, heel and toe complete, without taking it off the hooks, in seven minutes, with less hand finishing than is required by any other machine. Makes any size of hosiery, knits goods of any material, whether woolen, cotton, linen or mixed, and fancy shape and style; narrows, widens, makes fancy work with much greater facility than other machines, and sets up a finished top for stocking or other work. Simple, durable and clean.

The undersigned having been appointed general agent for Cumberland county, is desirous of establishing agencies throughout the county, and requests all interested to call on or address him for further particulars. Address

A. W. STEINETZ,
Oakville, Cumb. Co., Pa.

April 18, 1872—3m

MT. HOLLY, Cumberland County, Pa.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that when I was foreman of the Lorry Iron Ore Bank, William Dixie told me the extent of the bank. I made a drift made, and found it just as he represented it, also, at another place where I found silver and lead, he found the exact place, and told me what was there, without the least, to him, the place.

JOHN O'NEILL.

The location of mineral veins or deposits and their length and breadth can now be determined for a certainty. Call on or address

WILLIAM DINKLE,
Wheeling, West Virginia.

Hope Hotel, Rippon post office, Jefferson County, West Virginia.

April 18, 1872—1m

Unseated Lands for Sale.

SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS. By virtue of a warrant from under the hand and seal of the Commissioners of Cumberland county, and to me directed, the following tracts or lots of unseated lands, situated in Cumberland county, Pa., will be sold at public sale, at 10 o'clock, *on MONDAY, the 10th day of JUNE, A. D. 1872*, at the Court House in Carlisle, county aforesaid, or so much of each tract as will defray the unpaid taxes and costs thereon.

GEORGE HOBB,
County Treasurer.

No. Lot	Acres.	Owners.	Tax Due.
		Carlisle West Ward.	
		Natcher, Margaret	6 48
		Dickinson township.	
34		Ahl, W. & G. W.	10 77
5		Albert, widow	1 47
11		Beecher, Jacob	8 15
100		Beam, John	17 18
24		Bushey, J. A.	15 74
		Buder, Joseph	73
10		Brough, Jacob	1 56
4		Brown & Criswell	1 06
5		Bileman, Daniel	18
1		Bilegan, Wesley	2 21
5		Brough, John	1 23
1		Boten, John	1 40
94		Billing, E. M.	1 80
21		Craigheed, Wm.	1 08
10		Coldron, F.	55
5		Criswell & Brown	1 56
6		Cook, Joseph	5 68
10		Clapsaddle, David	1 90
9		Cullis, Jacob	63
15		Cockley, Noah	32
370		Daven, S. N.	40 18
9		Dixon, John	2 05
9		Dill, J. W.	23
7		Davis, Rebecca	48
10		Fahborn, John	14
47		Graham, John (heirs)	2 77
3		Gardner, John	6 01
6		Gelon, Samuel	86
47		Grant, Jacob	24
10		Gardner, Wm.	1 78
9		Gardner, Elias	86
		Gardner, Rebecca	86
9		Hennsinger, John	86
20		Hepburn, Sam'l, sr.	4 50
5		Hummelbough, H. A.	57
10		Harris, Samuel	25
4		King, Jacob	1 12
30		Kurtz, Noah	1 84
35.5		Keller, John	22 55
6		Keffler, Henry	1 29
7		Lerew, Adam	5 76
3		Lerew, David F.	1 32
4		Leuch, John	1 80
9		Myers, Charles	5 12
3		Myers, Cornelius	1 32
9		Myers, Cyrus	7 77
5		Minton, Nicholas	4 71
4		Marsden, Dr. D.	2 21
36		Myers, Henry	2 02
9		Myers, John H.	8 25
4		Myers, Ezra	32
12		Minford, Isaac	8 77
5		Myers, Amos C.	2 45
4		McCreary, William	80
17		Myers, Felty	2 01
5		Noffsinger, Jerris	1 14
15		Newcomer, John	76
4		Ross, Gibson	69
15		Robert, Jacob	4 08
3		Stalsmith, Peter	2 38
5		Seibey, David	1 41
15		Sherrer, John	4 02
38		Sterner, Jon. L.	4 02
5		Smyser, Philip	47
23		Stuart, Hugh Esq.	3
6		Stuart, John	2 57
15		Trostle, Adam	2 68
9		Trine, John	2 68
30		Trostle, J. B.	70
8		Woods, N. W.	5 20
5		Witeman, Isaac	20
6		Wolf, Jacob	26
4		Yeits, Simon	26
17		Zeigler, Hannah	1 46
		Frankford Township.	
16		Ahl, P. A.	48
5		Bowman, Samuel	25
8		Dunbar, John	1 62
50		Barr, Joseph	24
2		Curts & Grove	24
7		Forben, A. (heirs)	75
4		Finkenbynder, A.	18
7		Griner, John	60
22		Gri-singer, Samuel	60
8		Kiser, George	50
6		Kriner, John	1
4		Leckey & Bosler	1 22
9		Longnecker, Benjamin	23
25		Nailor, Barnet	38
5		Ployer, Jacob	25
39		Snyder, Henry	1 02
18		Washinoud, George	41
315		Woudbrurn, J. M.	75
		Hopewell Township.	
85		Sharpe, J. McD.	2 20
		Mifflin Township.	
5		Arnold, Samuel (heirs)	15
18		Fulton, James	65
48		McCune, W. C.	1 77
20		Rice, Peter	30
		Middlesex Township.	
10		Craine, Dr. Jos.	75
150		Egnil, John	4 00