American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1873.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Several more battles have occurred in Cuba.

—$70,000 fire in Nashville, Tenn.—large store—2d inst.

—When Brigham Young dies, 37 widows will mourn his loss.

—Death is still the penalty for arson in Virginia and Maryland.

—In New York, New Year's night, 7 persons were stabbed, 2 fatally.

—*Hon. William D. Kelley is quite ill at Washington*, with throat disease.

—Seven bodies have been recovered from the Centre street, N. Y., ruins.

—In Minnesota the snow is six feet deep, and all the railroads are blocked up.

—In his message, Governor Palmer says Illinois is substantially free from debt.

Local Option was carried last week in Clearfield, by over six hundred majority.

—A blind woman in Canada, after a violent fit of weeping, found her sight restored.

—Many more destitute Italians—all ages and both sexes—have arrived at New York.

—Grant has pardoned Thomas King, convicted in 1869 of making counterfeit money.

—$170,000 fire at Ainsworth, Ill.—works of Northwestern Fertilizing Co.—2nd inst.

—$40,000 fire in New Haven, Conn., Saturday—jewelry and clothing—insurance $12,000.

—Gov. Hartranft will be inaugurated with great pomp and pageantry on the 21st inst.

—One Worthington, while drunk, murdered his wife and son at Springfield, O., 31st ult.

—Brig *Kennebec*, from Genoa for Philadelphia, sunk at sea, Dec. 22d. Crew saved.

—Ship *Bennington* was lost on Grand Canaries, Nov. 29. Eight men and a boat are missing.

—An old woman died lately at La Salle, Ill., aged 73 years, who had survived ten husbands.

—Six of the signers of Jeff Davis' bail bond are dead, but Gerrit Smith, who headed the list, still lives.

—P.T. Barnum was robbed of a $1,000 diamond pin in the cars between Mobile and New York recently.

—A burglar dangerously shot a woman, 26th ult., while trying to break into her house at Albany, N. J.

—Ex-Governor Hoffman, of New York, sailed for Europe on the 8th, with his family. He will be absent for two years.

—A citizen of Richmond, Va., found on his door-step a New Year's gift, in the form of a baby a few months old.

—A marriage took place recently at Winsted, Conn., between a happy couple who had been *courting for sixty years.*

—Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia, has ordered his police to report all gambling houses, lottery dealers and disorderly houses in the city.

—Sardou, the French dramatist, has written a new comedy, entitled "Uncle Sam." It is a study of American manners, and is to be produced in Paris shortly.

—The hide of the deceased elephant Romeo has been tanned. It contains 212 square feet of leather, about three-quarters of an inch thick.

—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association will be held at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

—269 distilleries, daily capacity 229,638 gallons, in the United States Jan. 1. Increase in distilleries in Dec., 32, daily capacity 22,645 gallons.

—Well known pickpockets plunder passengers in New York street cars, and the conductors dare not interfere.

—Miss Lizzie Spencer, aged 16, fell dead in a church at Savannah, Ga., Christmas morning, of heart disease, immediately after her confirmation by Bishop Beckwith.

—Joseph Heidenberg, a glazier, living in Henry street, New York, was snow-balled to death by boys on New Year's Day.

—Mrs. Schultz, the wife of a poor cobbler in Fort Wayne, Indiana, has just been left $180,000 by a relative recently deceased in Germany.

—Hon. Ward Hunt, the new Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was sworn in at Washington, on the 9th inst., and took his seat upon the bench.

—On Wednesday afternoon, while Edward Farrow, an old soldier at the Soldier's Home, Washington, was herding cattle, he was attacked by a bull and gored in the neck, the larynx *being completely severed.* Farrow lived a few hours only.

—Prof. John Wise, of Lancaster, a well known aeronaut, contemplates making a voyage across the Atlantic next summer in a balloon which he is now preparing.

—A German named Fidell, an attendant in the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, was *so badly beaten by one of the patients in the* institution, a few days ago, that he died within forty-eight hours.

—With the opening of spring half a million of German and English farmers are promised as emigrants to various parts of the United States under the auspices of an association organized for that purpose.

—A woman at Macon, Ga., dared her husband to commit suicide, and he had her arrested and placed in jail for six months, the judge holding that her action was a grave offence.

—Convicts in the Philippine Islands recently revolted, but were defeated and driven to the mountains and forests. Many Europeans and natives and a large number of convicts were killed or wounded.

—John Murphy, a liquor saloon keeper in Newark, N. J., Thursday night, 2nd inst., knocked down his wife, and then beat his mother-in-law *to death* with an iron bar and escaped. All of them had been drinking.

—A Davenport man, with three marriageable daughters, has posted the following notice over his bell-pull: "Wood, $9 a cord; coal, 30 cents a bushel; gas dear and bad. Parties staying after nine o'clock will please settle quarterly.

—Among the persons arrested in a raid on the leading gambling houses of Boston on Christmas eve were a number of prominent merchants, manufacturers, one prominent bank president, of Boston, and a clergyman of a neighboring city.

—The marriage is announced at Annapolis, Md., last Wednesday, of Miss Louisa Anderson, of Staten Island, to James Buchanan Henry, of Annapolis. Mr. Henry is a nephew of the late ex-President, after whom he was named, and was private secretary to Mr. Buchanan during his Presidential term.

—The Democrats of the House did credit to themselves by nominating and supporting Captain C. B. Brockaway, of Columbia county, for Speaker. He was a gallant soldier and was noted as one of the ablest members of the last House. He is a man of the strictest integrity and the uncompromizing foe of legislative corruption. He presents a proper contrast to "Billy" Elliot, who has been denominated "the chief of the Philadelphia Gas Ring."

—Some of the Radical newspapers are complaining because Philadelphia and Pittsburgh gobbled up an undue proportion of the Legislative spoils. When it is remembered how much those cities did to swell Hartranft's majority by frauds of every description it does not seem so unfair for them to seize the lion's share after all.

—P. Gray Meek, of Centre county, was the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the House. Mr. Meek is the talented editor of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, and has served several terms in the legislature with honor to himself and his constituents. His nomination for clerk was a graceful and well-deserved compliment from appreciative political associates.

—"Swallow-tailed" coats are hired out in New York to those who wish to appear at fashionable gatherings. Many young men who talk of their wealth and despise honest labor are arrayed in these hired garments, to angle for silly heiresses, and sometimes a dozen coats are hired at once for a ball committee, at reduced rates.

—The troops in Arizona returned to camp Dec. 17. Lieut. Rice, with some of the Fifth Cavalry and Hualada scouts, fought the Apaches twice in the Red Rock country, killed 13 warriors, captured their women and children, and destroyed considerable supplies. Capt. Price's detachment took several prisoners and another party destroyed some camps. Gen. Crook had out his entire mounted force in all directions. Capt. Randall fought several times in the Tonto Basin: killed 25 warriors, and captured their families.

LOUISIANA.

M'Enery, Democrat, and regular Governor-elect of Louisiana, was inaugurated one day last week, and at once entered upon his duties. Previous to his inauguration, the "acting Governor," the usurping and ignorant negro, Pinchback, published a proclamation forbidding the inauguration of the regular Governor, and threatening violence with troops if it should be attempted. Under the direction of that rebel scoundrel, Longstreet, negro troops had been armed and supplied with whiskey and "buckshot and ball," hoping to intimidate the regular Legislature and Governor. But all would not do. The Governor, as we have said, was quietly inaugurated and sworn in, and the regular Legislature assembled. Pinchback and rebel Longstreet, called frantically upon Grant for more troops, but Grant too had become frightened at his late outrages and treasonable conduct in upholding the usurpers, and he made no answer to this last appeal for troops. Had he done so, a bloody conflict would have taken place, and Pinchback and Longstreet would have been hanged like dogs. The people will yet triumph in Louisiana, and when they do they should make an example of the usurpers.

Presidential Pardon for Perjured Ballot-Box Stuffers.

When the corrupt ring which nominated one of its tools for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania laid wide their plans for committing frauds upon the ballot-box throughout this commonwealth, they were able to assure their unprincipled employees of perfect immunity for any crime they might commit. With Hartranft elected Governor, every man convicted of election frauds before a State court was sure of pardon, provided they were committed in the interest of the Ring. There only remained the possible danger of a possible trial before the courts of the United States. Out of the thousands who voted illegally in Philadelphia and committed other frauds at the governor's election a single individual, one James H. Brown, was brought before Judge Cadwalader for trial. This was made a test case. The proof was no clearer than it might have been made in a multitude of other instances, but it was overwhelming.

Brown was one of the underlings of the Philadelphia Ring, and he did the work entrusted to himself and other reprobates with marked boldness. He drove from poll to poll in a carriage and voted repeatedly in the name of registered citizens, some of whom were afterward denied the ballot by perjured election officers. The jury summoned by a United States marshal, did not dare to follow the bent of their desires and acquit Brown. The proof was too positive to allow that; but they had the gracelessness to recommend him to the mercy of the Court. Judge Cadwalader showed a disposition to mercy when, in spite of the recommendation of a partisan jury, he sentenced the culprit to confinement at hard labor in the penitentiary for eighteen months. The Judge at the time of pronouncing sentence, expressed regret that the employers of Brown, the leaders of the Ring, were not in the dock awaiting sentence with him.

But Brown was not to remain long in durance vile. He had done his rascally work according to instructions received from Hartranft's chief supporters, and they were prepared to make good their assurances that no one should suffer for violating the election laws in behalf of their interests. Before sentence was pronounced preparations for securing a pardon from President Grant had been made, and it was boldly announced that such a pardon would be very speedily forthcoming. Doubts were freely expressed whether the President would allow himself to be dragged into the villainous schemes of our Treasury Ring, but those who doubted gave Grant credit for more integrity than he possesses. Before Brown had served eighteen days out of the eighteen months for which he was justly sentenced, he is permitted to walk forth a free man, with a pardon in his pocket bearing upon it the signature of Ulysses S. Grant, and the broad seal of the United States. The President cannot plead ignorance in this matter, and cannot complain if the belief obtains prevalence, as it assuredly will, that he was in league with the rascally Ring which committed so many frauds at the October election in Pennsylvania. The effect of such conduct upon public morals, must necessarily be disastrous. The readiness with a single criminal, convicted of perjury and a violation of the election laws in Philadelphia, secures a pardon from the President of the United States, strikes a deadly blow at the purity of the ballot-box. Who will fear to commit similar crimes hereafter? What villain will hesitate to do the work of any political ring which may have the authorities of the State and Nation on its side? When the President of the United States interferes with all his authority to prevent the punishment of a perjured ballot-box stuffer, it is useless to prate any longer about preserving the purity of the ballot-box. President Grant has earned and justly deserved to receive the execration of every honest man in Pennsylvania. He has shown that he is no more concerned about the purity of the ballot-box than the foulest tool of the Treasury Ring, which will soon sit enthroned at Harrisburg.

PRESIDENT GRANT tendered the position of United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia to John L. Mosby, as pay for the political services rendered by the guerrilla chieftain, but Mosby has declined the honor. Grant has shown a wonderfully forgiving spirit toward such rebel leaders as gave him their support.—Longstreet, who led the terribles charge at *Gettysburg has had a fat office.*—James L. Orr, who heralded the war of the rebellion in a fiery speech, is the new Minister to Russia, and Mosby who was the terror of the Army of the Potomac is being kindly remembered. Why can't we have universal amnesty after this?

THE N. Y. *Independent* says: "We condemn Judge Durell as a gross usurper, and have strong doubts whether the President was required by the duties of his office to support this usurpation." The *Independent* deserves to be suppressed. Where's Grant's ranken judge?

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL

The committee appointed to investigate this rather unpleasant business having thrown open its doors to the representatives of the press, and allowed the testimony submitted in secret session to be published, the result cannot prove gratifying to those of the people whose faith in the unconquerable integrity of Congressmen was heretofore supreme. It would be manifestly unfair to any individual Senator or Representative at this stage of the investigation, to determine that his guilt has been proved, for it has not been proved in such a way, for instance, as would satisfy a jury in convicting him of accepting a bribe, or a court in sustaining such a verdict.—Against many of those Congressmen *upon whom suspicion before rested*, the testimony submitted has increased the load, while it has removed it from the shoulders of others altogether.

That the leading spirits in the Credit Mobelier went deliberately to work to debauch Congress by giving to members allotments of stock in that concern, without consideration; and subsequently permitting them to pay for such stock out of enormous dividends, improperly taken from the stockholders of the Union Pacific Rail-road, are facts already made manifest by the evidence of both McComb and Ames. There was no Congressman who received one of those allotments who could have been ignorant of the fact that a shrewd business man like Ames did not give away a stock on which the dividend was at one time eighty per cent. of the face value of the certificate, without expecting a return in some form. And it was equally clear that the only return possible was support of the schemes of the speculators then or soon to be before Congress.

The transfer from Ames and the acceptance of it may be called by whatever name the gentlemen please, but no amount of sophistry can divest from the transaction the suspicion of impure dealing. It is not enough that a Senator or Representative of the people should be technically not guilty; he must be above the suspicion of guilt. Of the accused in this Credit Mobilier case, enough has already been shown to establish very strong suspicions against them — suspicions which only evidence, and no amount of sophistry, can remove.

HOW CRIME IS PUNISHED IN RUSSIA.

A sample of Russian civilization is afforded in a recent specimen of its justice, graphically described in the New York *World*. Some time ago it was discovered that the great Empire was flooded with counterfeit bank notes. The cunning and obsequious police were fond of in Polish novels were set to work to discover the authors. The result of their investigations was the arrest of some five hundred people, including every class of society. Princes and peasants, merchants and small traders—every class was represented. After being kept in the foulest of prisons, and half starved and punished with the knout, for many months, these wretched captives were, on November 12th, brought before the Chief Justice for sentence. These were among the punishments inflicted: six were sentenced to death, ninety-four were sent to the gold mines of Ural for life, sixty to the same captivity for twenty years, while fifty-two were let off with the mild infliction of four years' imprisonment in Russian prisons. Those who were condemed to death and to the gold mines, numbering one hundred and sixty, were also sentenced to be branded upon their foreheads with "an ensign denoting the unmitigable felon and the irreclaimable enemy of society." The newspaper from which we get these facts says: "When the sentence was pronounced wild and piercing cries arose from the prisoners, which not all the efforts of the court could still. But a detachment of Cossacks armed with heavy thongs, entered the judicial arena, and, with great talent and directness of purpose, reduced the plaintive criminals to silence."

These were dreadful, if not revolting, punishments, but this is the way the Czar deals with offenders. In Russia an officer of the Government as well as all others who are discovered as defaulters or thieves, are at once hanged. If this practice prevailed in the United States we would have no Republican party.

Amendment of the Libel Law.

The unjust conviction of a local editor of the Philadelphia *Press* for libel, for attempting to expose some of the villainies of the political rings of that city, is seized upon by a few of the newspapers to create a demand for the modification of the constitutional provisions in regard to libel. But these papers do not tell the public or the Convention how the Constitution could be made to meet such a case as that of which they complain. No constitutional amendment will give honesty to a corrupt judge, intellect to an ass, or integrity to agents of corrupt rings, even though they be invested with official judicial dignity. In the case in question, the prosecution proposed to admit the truth in evidence, but the defendant's evidence was ruled out on technical points. If the case, then, illustrates the necessity of constitutional amendment in regard to libel, it must come in the shape to authorize men to print what they please, true or false, so that it relates to public affairs; or must make direct provision for judicial integrity and ability.

The advocates of constitutional amendment to the libel law, do not, and we believe cannot, point out wherein the present provision is defective or could be enlarged with safety, but complain constantly of the practice of Judges in libel cases. But if the latter do not regard the letter of the Constitution as it is, will they have respect for new words, which they would probably be rather disposed to distort to suit their peculiar views?

The bane of respectable newspaperdom now is that liars, blackguards and scoundrels can too freely avail themselves of newspaper columns, and bring discredit upon the whole profession. It is more important, by far, that the Convention circumscribe the privileges and immunities of this class than that it enlarge them, and respectable and honorable editors pray the Convention to protect them against liars being indulged in their profession, rather than that the door for that species of devilry be enlarged.

THE Credit Mobilier investigation continues at Washington.

GRANT'S ECONOMY.

In Congress a few days since, when the house was in committee of the whole, a motion was made by a Radical carpet-bagger to appropriate fifteen millions of dollars for the education of little velvet heads, when Mr. Beck denounced the principle as part of the scheme of centralization and consolidation by which already one-third of the states were controlled by federal authority, and by which senators and representatives, so-called, occupied their position by federal authority. It was part of the great scheme which looked to the absorption by the government of the railroads and telegraphs and express lines of the country, and which would make the President of the United States as thorough an autocrat as the emperor of Austria or the czar of Russia. He also declared that this was no time to engage in such vast enterprises, and that congress ought rather be endeavoring to reduce taxation, lighten burdens and enforce economy and honest administration. He showed that in seven years from 1865 to 1872 the government had collected from customs and internal revenue near three thousand millions of dollars, and had realized from the sale of stores one hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars. During the same period the post office department had collected $125,000,000, and the patent office department $4,500,000. The total amount received into the treasury during that period he stated to be $3,402,536,452, out of which the debt had been reduced by the payment of $427,396,541, leaving the sum of $29,575,139,911 to be accounted for, being at the rate of $125,019,987 a year, and yet he said gentlemen talked about economy, reduction of expenditures and honest administration.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Sargent, Kerr, Stevenson, Storm, Pierce, Maynard, Hoar, Hawley and Garfield.

Finally the vote was taken and the motion was rejected by a vote of 74 yeas to 78 nays.

Good for Mr. Beck. His little speech saved $15,000,000 to the treasury, and at the same time exposed the fact that $29,575,139,911 had been stolen inside the last seven years. Would that we had a few more men like Mr. Beck in Congress.

How Credit Mobilier Was "Placed."

Mr. Oakes Ames confessed that he used the shares of the Credit Mobilier to secure friends in Congress. He acknowledges that charges had been made in regard to the management of the road, and that there was talk of an investigation. His object was to meet these menaces by interesting as many members of Congress as possible. To use his own language, he "found that there is no difficulty in getting men to look after their own property." So he gave congressmen property in the shape of Credit Mobilier Stock. He received from the members of the Credit Mobilier ring 375 shares of stock to be "placed" "where it would do most good." He acknowledges assigning the following shares:

Mr. Colfax, 20; Mr. Patterson, 30; Mr. Henry Wilson, 20; Mr. Painter, 30; Mr. Dawes, 10; Mr. Bingham, 20; Mr. Garfield, 10; Mr. Kelly, 10; Mr. Stoofield, 10; Mr. James F. Wilson, 10; and Mr. Allison, 10. Total, 180; leaving 195 unaccounted for. Who got them? Mr. Ames was asked by the Committee, "Have you mentioned all the members of Congress, who took stock in the Credit Mobilier?" and he replied, "I have mentioned all that have been named here." But says the N. Y. *Tribune*, Mr. Ames, like the Hon. Sam Slingsby, has "a beast of a memory," and he was a little uncertain whether there might not be other members of the House who ought to have been mentioned. If the Committee want to "investigate to find out," we advise them to pursue this branch of the case a little further.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7.

The Senate was called to order at 3 p. m., when an election for Speaker resulted as follows: Geo. H. Anderson, Rep., 18; J. Depuy Davis, Dem., 14. Senator McClure voted for Butler B. Strang.

Mr. Anderson was conducted to the chair by Hon. J. Depuy Davis, of Berks, and returned his thanks in a brief speech.

Mr. Davis, of Berks, having been designated, then administered the oath of office to the Speaker elect, after which the other senators were sworn in.

The election for Chief Clerk resulted as follows: Russell Errett, Rep., 18; Jacob Zeigler, Dem., 14. Mr. McClure voted for Robert Morris.

The other officers, all Republicans, were then chosen.

Mr. McClure obtained leave to read in place a bill in relation to police and juries, which was laid on the table, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed.

Adjourned till 11 a. m. to morrow.

The House was called to order at 11 a. m.

An election for Speaker resulted as follows: Wm. Elliott, of Philadelphia, Rep., 60; Charles B. Brockway, of Columbia, Dem., 38; Jos. B. Hancock, of Philadelphia, 1—Mr. Welsh of Philadelphia. Mr. Elliott was then conducted to the chair by Messrs. Mitchell and Brockway, and delivered an address, after which the oath of office was administered by Mr. Brockway.

The new members were sworn in.

An election for officers resulted as follows: Chief Clerk, Jas. L. Selfridge, Rep., 60 votes; P. Gray Meek, Dem., 38. Resident Clerk, John A. Smull, 98. Assistant Clerk, Hugh Morrison, Rep., 60; John L. Heinman, Dem., 38. Messrs. Selfridge, Smull and Morrison were declared elected. Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, voted only for Mr. Smull.

The subordinate officers and attaches, all Republicans, were then elected.

On motion of Mr. Mahon, the Speaker was *authorized to appoint a special* committee of thirteen on Congressional apportionment.

On motion of Mr. Lowe, the daily sessions were fixed from 11 o'clock a. m. until 1 o'clock p. m., except on Fridays, when the house will adjourn at noon.

[The Republican caucus, in the evening, renominated Hon. Simon Cameron for U. S. Senator. The vote stood—Cameron 64; Kelley 4; Wickersham 2.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8.

In the Senate messages were received *from the Governor vetoing the Con*gressional Apportionment bill, and the Fish bill, passed by the last Legislature.

In the House after considerable parliamentary skirmishing and debate, a bill was passed increasing the salary of the Governor to $9000.

A writ of election was ordered to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Hagan, of Greene county.

Both Houses adjourned to Tuesday morning next.

THE agricultural and machine departments of the Lebanon Manufacturing Company's works, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning of last week, involving a loss estimated at $75,000. The buildings, which were of brick, occupied a position near the Lebanon Valley railroad. The loss is covered by insurance. The fire is attributed to incendiarism.

THE Pennsylvania State Editorial Convention will meet in Harrisburg on the 22d, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and the Democratic Editorial Convention at 3 P. M., at the same place.

THE USURPERS FRIGHTENED.

Turning the Tables—The Fusion Legislature of Louisiana Organized—Seven of the Republican Senators desert the Rump Senate and join the regular Senate—The People will yet triumph—The negro usurper Pinchback afraid of his neck.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A private telegram received here from New Orleans to-day says Messrs. McMillan, Todd, Worrall, Jenks, Nolan, Swords, and Hunsacker, Republican Senators, have taken seats in the Fusion Senate, which makes a quorum in that body. They publish an address showing the influences employed to secure Herron and Lynch, members of the returning board, to the Kellogg side of the question, denounce Pinchback as a usurper, and his Senate as illegally organized.

THE NEW ANTI-KELLOGG SENATORS TO THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The Fusion Legislature fully organized at 2 p. m. Senator McMillan, accompanied by Senators Jenks, Nolan, Swords, Todd, Worrall, and Hunsacker, who to day withdrew from Kellogg's Senate, took their seats in the Fusion Senate, and issued the following address:

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10, 1873.

To our Fellow citizens, the People of Louisiana:

We deem it our duty, in the present anomolous condition of affairs, to place before our constituents and country the reasons that actuate us in the course of conduct we have determined to pursue. We are Republicans and believe in republican form of government. We have acted with the National Republican party, but we cannot sanction the course that has been pursued in the State by the Custom-house portion of *our party and by the Pinchback gov*ernment, and believe no right thinking person or persons, no matter of what political shade or conviction, can sustain them in gross violation of the rights of the people and their reckless and intolerant course.

The organization of the Senate and House we consider as revolutionary. Senators notoriously elected have been displaced and those whom they defeated put in their places. Members of the Legislature returned by both boards have been ignored, and their places filled by defeated candidates. Proscriptive legislation has been rushed hurriedly through; proclamations have been made prohibiting peaceful assemblage of citizens by an Executive who holds office without color of right and law, and the popular will has been so defied and outraged that we feel that we cannot longer act with a body or support an Executive who for partisans would sink every vestige of liberty in its final grave.

The question, Who constitutes the *legal returning board?* is subordinate to the question, What are the returns? The returning officers may count in, or count out persons with or without returns, but the returns will show for themselves. We ascertain that Lynch, Hawkins, Longstreet, and Herron entered *into a conspiracy to declare* Mr. Kellogg and his ticket elected, and that they do so without having the official returns of the election, and admit that their action was based on data and memoranda and affidavits entirely unknown to law; and when we see such violations of law perpetrated by these pretended returning officers, and when we see that Longstreet is immediately appointed *to an office, with $6,000 sala*ry per annum; that Herron is given the office of Recorder of Mortgages of the parish of Orleans, which he de*manded from McEnery* as a compensation in advance for counting the returns in his interest, which monstrous proposition was refused; when we see that Hawkins is forthwith appointed to a judgeship of a court, with a salary of $5,000 per annum; when we see that *the minor son of Lynch* was at once appointed to the office of inspector of live stock, estimated to be worth at least $12,000 per annum, it is painfully manifest that the action of the board was the result of a corrupt bargain, and that these appointments were given in compensation for official prostitution.

The Senate having been illegally organized by revolutionary and violent usurpations of *P. B. S.* Pinckback, who was not President of the Senate or member of it, and who called up and swore as Senators persons who were notoriously defeated, against and in contempt of protests of a large majority of Senators holding over, and who alone had the right to organize the Senate, and in the face of a rule established two years before the organization of the Senate, on motion of said Pinchback himself then a Senator, and considering the public good and interests of our constituents, we have withdrawn from the body with which we have been acting, and will hereafter take our seats in the Senate which we believe truly represents the people of the State.

SAMUEL M. TODD,
Sixth Senatorial District,
V. H. L. SWORDS,
Eighth Senatorial District.
L. B. JENKS,
Twelfth Senatorial District,
THOMAS H. NOLAN,
Fourteenth Senatorial District,
ROBERT WORRALL,
Sixteenth Senatorial District.
O. F. HUNSACKER,
Seventh Senatorial District.

THE "PICAYUNE" ON THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The *Picayune*, on the situation and the relief required, says: "Let it be determined that the assumption of a United States judge of jurisdiction over the laws of *Louisiana was unconstitutional*, and therefore void in all its consequences, and that the use of the military of the United States to uphold the unconstitutional action of the judge was unconstitutional, and therefore to be retracted and its soldiery to be withdrawn from any control over the people of Louisiana."

The withdrawal of six Senators today from the Pinchback Legislature created a lively stir in political quarters. It is asserted by the Fusionists to-night that other Senators will leave the Pinchbackers to-morrow probably breaking a quorum.

[From the Reading Gazette.]

LETTER FROM CARLISLE.

The New Ore Land Purchases of the Philadelphia & Reading Company—Their Projected Railroad Extensions.

CARLISLE, PA., Jan. 9, 1873.

Messrs Editors:—Having noticed in the columns of your paper several articles setting forth the rapid progress the Phila. & Reading Coal and Iron Co., (which is the Phila & Reading R. R. Co.) are making in securing all the rich coal fields of Schuylkill county, and the most valuable iron ore lands of Berks county; also the rumored leasing and purchase of rich ore lands in Cumberland county, and their attempt to debar the Berks Co. R. R. from coming into a portion of Reading in opposition to their road. As we of Cumberland county have been and are still in the same boat, I thought a few lines from us would be of interest to your readers, showing the progress the Reading Company have made here, and the rumored progress in contemplation. On the 17th of December, 1872, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. leased from C. W. & D. V. Ahl all their mineral lands lying on the south side of the Yellow Breeches Creek, comprising about 10,000 acres, with a reservation of 30,000 tons of ore annually for the Messrs Ahl's own use; together with the right to prosecute their business as usual. The Philada. & Reading Coal and Iron Co. to pay for 50,000 tons annually as a minimum, and the excess mined at a royalty of fifty cents per ton. They have also purchased from P. A. Ahl & Bro. their tract of land known as Big Pond Furnace property containing 6,000 acres, for which they paid $200,000. Both of these properties lie along the line of the Harrisburg & Potomac R. R. It is a current rumor here that the Company will commence constructing the Harrisburg & Potomac R. R., and connect by a bridge across the Susquehanna River between Bridgeport and New Cumberland, with the Lebanon Valley R. R. After completing the road to these lands, they will continue up the Valley and tap the South Mountain R. R., at Papertown, drawing all the freight from that road, which is iron and ore; thence to Waynesboro' and out to connect with the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., and in that way secure a route west to Pittsburg from New York. We here in Cumberland Valley have been at the mercy of the Cumberland Valley R. R., and we feel just as you of Berks county do at the idea of getting a competing railroad. Hoping you may be successful in getting the Berks County Road completed, as we hope to see the P. & R. R. R. steaming up our Valley, with an eye to business. I remain yours,

CARLISLE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SUDDEN DEMISE OF NAPOLEON III.

Mournful Scenes in Chiselhurst.

FINAL BULLETIN OF THE SURGEONS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LONDON

Eugenie the only Witness to the Death.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS OF THE NEWS IN PARIS.

LONDON, Jan. 9—1:30 P. M.—A despatch from Chiselhurst, just received in this city, says that Napoleon died at forty-five minutes past ten o'clock this *morning.*

PARTICULARS OF THE EX-EMPEROR'S LAST HOURS.

LONDON, Jan. 9—3 P. M.—The following bulletin from persons who were with Napoleon during his last hours has just been issued:

The ex-Emperor Napoleon slept soundly last night, better than the preceding night. This morning his physicians had a consultation, and decided to perform another operation upon him at noon to-day. At the time the consultation was held his pulse was strong and regular at eighty four beats per minute. At twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock signs that he was sinking appeared, the action of the heart suddenly failed, and he died at forty-five minutes past ten o'clock.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON,
CONNEAU,
CORVISART,
CLOVER.

THE RESULT UNEXPECTED—THE FEELING IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Although the case of the ex-Emperor Napoleon was regarded as very serious, the news of his death this morning appears to create much surprise, as his demise was not believed to be so imminent.

A despatch sent from Chiselhurst late last night stated that his condition was unchanged, and another, forwarded this morning but a few hours before his death, announced that he had passed a better night but that his symptoms remained the same.

DEATH-BED SCENES AT CHISELHURST.

LONDON, Jan. 9 — Evening. — The sudden death of Napoleon took everybody at Chiselhurst, as well as in London, by surprise. The Empress, relatives, attendants, household, and even the physicians, were unprepared for it. The ex Emperor had passed a comparatively comfortable night. His strength seemed undiminished, and, at a consultation early in the morning, it was thought he could bear a third operation, which was fully determined upon.

So great was the confidence felt in his condition that the Prince Imperial was permitted to return to Woolwich to resume his studies. Dr. Gall went to London yesterday, and many of the ex-Emperor's personal friends, who hastened to Chiselhurst at the first alarm, had returned to their homes. There was no danger whatever apprehended *up to nine o'clock A. M.*, of a fatal turn in the case, but at that hour new and dangerous symptoms suddenly set in.

The ex Emperor's vital forces seemed to leave him all at once, and he commenced to sink with alarming rapidity. A telegram was instantly sent to Woolwich for the Prince. Dr. Gall was summoned from London, and Father Goddard, his spiritual advisor, was sent for in the greatest haste to administer the last sacraments of the church.

His private chaplain was also informed of the danger and started for Chiselhurst, but all arrived too late. The Prince was not to see his father again alive. Dr. Gall and the clergymen just reached the park gate as Napoleon expired. The Empress who has been most constant in her attendance, was the principal person at the bedside at the last hour.

The medical advisers, Sir. Henry Thompson and Drs. Corvisart and Clover, the Emperor's old friend, Dr. Conneau, and several members of the household were also present. Since the death the residence at Chiselhurst has been entirely closed to all but the nearest friends and relations. The physicians state that death resulted from causes independent of the surgical operation to which the patient was subjected.

The event produces a deep impression in London, where Napoleon was always popular with the masses. The evening journals publish long obituary notices, full of expressions of mourning.

THE EMPRESS AND PRINCE IMPERIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—[Special to the New York *World*.]—The ex-Empress Eugenie weeps continually and refuses consolation. The Prince Imperial, who arrived after his father died, is prostrated with grief.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

The ex-Emperor's death was caused by embolism. [The effect of piercing the abdomen and the intercallations of the galvanic currents in the operation of lithotrity.] It was so sudden that the last sacraments were not administered, the priest arriving after all was over.

THE BURIAL.

The body will be buried at Chiselhurst until it can be removed to France. Universal sorrow prevails in London.

RECEIVING VAULT.—The Harrisburg daily *State Journal* makes the following suggestions, which would be equally suited to this place: In the midst of the severest cold weather we have had for years, and with an unusually heavy bed of snow on the ground, much inconvenience and dreadful exposure are experienced in burying the dead. It is a most difficult task to dig a grave properly, and then when accomplished, it is almost impossible to fill it with the frozen clods of earth, ice and snow accumulation. These facts suggest the necessity of all cemeteries in this latitude being provided with receiving vaults, where the dead could be placed at inclement seasons of the year, and afterwards interred when the weather would permit. As the case now is, funerals must be postponed, and dead bodies kept unusual periods, causing oppressive gloom in households, and under certain circumstances producing dangerous sickness. These are all good reasons to induce cemetery companies to build receiving vaults, where the dead could be kept any length of time when the snow prevented immediate burial. We throw out the suggestion to those who have power in the premises.

LOCAL ITEMS.

NEARLY FULL—the ice houses.

OYSTERS have advanced in price.

NEVER sit down on a red-hot stove.

OUR Jail is well patronized by tramps.

BAD SIGN—to sign another man's name to a note.

TREAD carefully over the sidewalks if you don't want to fall.

EVERYBODY complains of his gas bill, and yet it is a "light" expense.

COLD toes are a very profitable crop this season. Have you any planted?

CORPORAL punishment has been abolished in Altoona's public schools.

ALL the go—sleighing parties in the evenings to neighboring towns.

THERE are five hundred female postmistresses in the United States.

OPENED—singing and spelling schools in our country school houses.

IT is cold for the poor here, but it may be hot for the uncharitable rich hereafter.

LET all the good people "scatter seeds of kindness" in the shape of coal ashes on the icy pavements.

IF you take your "gal" out sleighriding, see that she is provided with a warm pair of sleeve buttons.

NEEDLES.—It is stated that there is an establishment in Chester county that manufactures thirty thousand needles per week.

A COW belonging to Mr. John Mellinger, of Penn township, recently gave birth to twin calves.

IF any one stumbles and falls, help him up gently, and pass on, before a crowd gathers.

HOUSEKEEPERS should use great care in applying heat to frozen cooking and warming apparatus during this extremely cold weather.

WE suppose it will scarcely be considered improper, if we, at this particular season, admonish the ladies of the safety of thick-soled shoes.

THE humane editor of a neighboring exchange calls upon the merchants of its town to close earlier in the evening, so the clerks can have more time for courting.

SEE that your stock and fowls do not suffer for want of water. In mild weather they are generally allowed to look out for themselves, but now they cannot.

SCARCITY OF HAY.—During the past month hay sold in Philadelphia from $1.80 to $2.50 per hundred pounds, being from seventy cents to one dollar per hundred higher than a year ago.

IT is not the "sinner" alone that "walks upon slippery places" now. All who walk the streets realize the fact that *it requires something besides moral rectitude* to walk upright.

DISTRIBUTE SEEDS.—The Agricultural Department at Washington, has issued a circular to the Agricultural societies throughout the country, asking them to co-operate with the Department in distributing seeds.

OUR exchanges are continually referring to swindles that are being perpetrated upon the people. People have had warning enough to have their eyes opened by this time.

A MAN in New Hampshire bought four swarms of bees ten years ago, and has now an income of $1,200 per year from honey. Go and buy four swarms of bees, young man.

THE freight account of the Mt. Holly Paper Company, for the month of December, amounted to $1,742.34. The business of the station for the month of December, was $2,852.79.

REAL ESTATE.—Persons having Real Estate to dispose of, should not fail to have it inserted in the VOLUNTEER. It *circulates in every section of the county*, and our terms are quite liberal. Bills for public and private sales printed at short notice.

PEACHES.—During the year 1872, there were 2,067,567 baskets of peaches shipped by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. The peaches came from Delaware State and Maryland counties adjoining.

THE Duncannon Iron Works are not now in operation, having suspended on account of not having the kind of coal required by the puddlers. Business in that borough, of course, suffers from this temporary suspension.

ON the last day of the old year, says the Shippensburg, *News*, Mr. Samuel Myers, of Hopewell township, amputated his left thumb with a meat-axe. He struck at a larger piece of meat, but the handle of the axe struck the bench, glanced and caused the accident.

THE COURT.—The Court of Quarter Sessions convened on Monday last, and it being the regular term, as usual, the docket was filled up with a large number of criminal cases. The parties, with their witnesses, were in attendance, and the Court House has been pretty well crowded all week.

SAYS the Shippensburg *News*: "Last Saturday evening, whilst Charles Hykes was trimming a boot on which he was working, the knife slipped, cutting into his left hand to the bone of the thumb, making a large and painful gash. Dr. Miller sewed the wound up, and the unfortunate man is now doing well.

IF somebody don't take in their cats when bed-time arrives, we shall be obliged to publish the obituaries of about a dozen Thomas Vardens that tear the dirt and swear at each other, and throw snow in their eyes, in our back yard during the peaceful watches of the