American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1873.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Cuba has 260,000 slaves.

—Gambetta has recovered.

—Boston has abolished the "detective" system.

—The farmers are domesticating prarie chickens.

—Philadelphia Councils appropriated $500,000 in aid of the Centennial.

—A block in Lafayette, Indiana, was burned Wednesday of last week. Loss $50,000.

—There are 3,287 miles of telegraph in New Zealand.

—Loss by the fire in New Orleans, Thursday night, $500,000; insurance $300,000.

—Last year 59,000 emigrants left Hamburg and 80,000 left Bremen for the United States.

—200 Mormon pioneers will go to their new settlement in Arizona.

—The rain storms continue in most portions of the interior of California, and farming prospects were never better.

—John Morgan, a thief, beat his wife to death, in New York, 31st.

—The missing steamer Alaska has arrived at Hong Kong, China.

A wool factory in Montpelier, Vt., was burned 31st ult. Loss about $100,000.

—The peach trees in Kentucky have been seriously damaged by the frost.

—The public debt statement for the month of January shows an increase of $406,243.

—The first railroad ever opened in the republic of Mexico was inaugurated on the 1st of Jan. 1873.

—"Prince Bill," late Mr. W. C. Lunalilo, was crowned King of the Sandwich Islands on the 8th ult.

—The cholera has again broken out in a virulent manner at several places in Russia and Hungary.

—The Spanish steamer *Murillo*, which sunk the *Northfleet*, has arrived at Cadiz, Spain, uninjured.

—The mountains of coal dirt in Schuylkill co., are being shipped to Port Richmond, Philadelphia, for filling up purposes.

—Superintendent Knapp, of the New York Post Office, is suspended for errors in his accounts.

—Mrs. Schumann and Dr. Wilder, accused of poisoning a son of Mrs. S., in Peoria, Ill., wer acquitted.

—A man at Independence, Iowa, pleads guilty to having stolen 672 chickens since last November.

—San Francisco had a slight earthquake shock, lasting 5 seconds, at 8½ P. M. on Sunday of last week. No damage done.

—The Lake Erie Iron Co.'s rolling mill and forge buildings, Cleveland, O., were burned Saturday last. Loss heavy.

—Ex-Governor Joel A. Matteson, of Ill., whose splendid mansion at Springfield was burned recently, has since died.

—A Connecticut boy received a dollar for learning 800 Bible verses, and has bought with it a handsome deck of linen-back cards.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company has purchased the controlling interest in the Cuban cable for $1,000,000.

—The court house at Quebec, Canada, with all the ancient and modern records, was burned 2d inst.

—A great earthquake in the island of Samos, Greece, has caused great destruction of life and property.

—A boiler explosion in Gedde's rolling mill at Syracuse, New York, 3rd inst., injured 8 men, 1 severely.

—A house near Jefferson, Iowa, was burned, 31st, and the owner, Mr. Cairns, his two children, and his brother, perished in the flames.

—In New York, 31st, 50,000 smuggled cigars were seized on the steamer Antonio, and several thousand more on the City of Mexico.

—Mr. Harlan has introduced in the Senate a bill to make U. S. Senators elective by the people.

—A charivari party in Fayette county, W. Va., killed a bride on her wedding night, with a tow wad fired from a shot gun.

—A block in Springfield, Mass., was burned 5th. Loss heavy, but not known. The *Republican* office was saved with difficulty.

—Domestic trouble made Alfred O. Love in Boston, shoot his daughter, four years old, and himself, 2nd inst. He is dead; her condition is critical.

—The House of Representatives has awarded $125,000 out of the Japanese indemnity fund to the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Wyoming*, for gallant service in the waters of Japan in 1864.

—On the 20th ult., a terrible hurricane took place at Aspinwall, Central America, and property to the amount of $500,000 was destroyed, a number of ships were sunk and driven ashore, and three lives lost.

—Three hundred American citizens have been killed and $6,000,000 worth of property stolen or destroyed in the last six years on the Mexican border.

—Boyd's new brick block, in Barre, Ontario, was burned 31st ult. It included 6 large stores, 6 offices, and a large storehouse, with 30,000 bushels of grain. Miss M'Kay died of fright and heart disease.

—All the mule bridges across the canal between Pottsville and Schuylkill Haven have been removed. Boats running to the former places are to be stopped.

—Simmons, the murderer of Duryea, in N. Y., is admitted to bail in $10,000, the coroner's jury thinking the murder unpremeditated. He is very wealthy.

—John McMechan, of Darlington, Indiana stabbed his aged father to the heart with a sharp case knife, because the breakest table was not allowed to stand untouched till John got up and dressed for breakfast.

—Australian advices state the British sloop-of-war Basilisk has seized three vessels which were engaged in kidnapping Polynesians to be sold into slavery.

The entire wool product of California last year, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, was about 25,000,000 lbs. The wheat product was set down at 30,000,000 bushels. The gold and silver product ranged from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company contemplate making large extensions of their wires in the coal regions, necessitated by their growing business.

—It is proposed to reorganize the Prussian army, making the term of service 12 years, 3 years to be spent in active service, 4 in the reserves and 5 in the landwehr.

—The Treasury Department decides, in the case of a rejected bounty claim, that freezing is not construed as a wound within the meaning of the law, unless it causes the loss of a limb.

—Obadiah Baldwin, who had reached the age of 101 years, died last month at Crown Point, N. Y. He had survived three wives, and was the father of seventeen children.

—James H. C. Coffin, professor of mathematics in Layfayette College, died suddenly Thursday last. He was the professor of mathematics in the U. S. Naval Academy, at Newport, during the war.

—A colored Methodist in Charlestown, S. C., died while trying to shout the new year in. It was a bigger thing than he supposed it to be.

—On Monday, the 3rd inst., four boilers exploded in Jones & Laughlin's American Iron Works, 24th Ward, Pittsburg, killing 6 men and injuring 30 others, and shattering all the buildings, in which some 3000 men were employed.

—There has been an attempt to create an insurrection in Hayti for the purpose of preventing an election for President. The demonstration was soon suppressed, and sixty ring-leaders arrested, five of whom were executed.

—Capt. Lawrence Mersereau, of Union, Broome county, N. Y., died 24th ult., aged 100 years and 20 days. He was a farmer and lumberer, was a captain in the revolutionary war, and voted at every Presidential election.

—The comptroller of currency will not hereafter exchange U. S. bonds deposited as security for circulating notes of the national banks, except on the condition of substituting the new 5 per cents. of the loan of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871.

—An express train on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. was thrown off by a snow slide near Lock Haven, 4th. The engineer, William Denney, was instantly killed, and the baggage and express men were injured. No passengers were hurt.

—It is reported that a sudden earthquake has nearly ruined the city of Lehree, in Scinde, India, killing 500 persons. The shocks were felt severol miles distant. The people fled to the mountains.

—At Tideoute, Pa., Monday morning, Andrew Dalrymple was secretly filling a torpedo with nitroglycerine, when it exploded, demolishing his house, killing himself and wife, and fatally injuring their child.

BAD EXAMPLES TEMPTED HIM.

Previous to receiving his sentence of four years and six months to hard labor in prison, John L. Martin, the defaulting bank teller at West Chester, asked the privilege to say a few words to the court. He confessed his crime and plead "guilty," and then stated that he was induced to rob the bank and go into speculation from having seen other men "make fortunes in a day." It was seeing other men engaged in dishonest transactions that tempted Martin.

What a commentary is this upon our public men and others who have "made fortunes in a day?" No honest man—no man who deals fairly with his fellow-man—makes a fortune in a day. Many young members of Congress, we doubt not, have been tempted to receive bribes for their votes by seeing their leaders and older colleagues engaged in this despicable business. When such men as Vice President Colfax, Vice President-elect Wilson, and Patterson, Logan, Kelley, Scofield, and scores of other equally prominent politicians in the Radical ranks are known to have received bribes and "made fortunes in a day," is it to be wondered at that younger men and men of less pretention are sometimes seduced by the example set them? These Radical leaders have been looked up to by those of less experience, and their example has had a most pernicious influence. They are the men who have "made fortunes in a day," and why, ask those in the more humble walk of life, can't we do the same thing?

Martin, the defaulting bank teller, was seduced into crime by the strong desire he felt to become "rich in a day." Others, all around him, were becoming rich by their wits—by corruption, fraud and villainy—and why should he not become rich also? Poor fellow, young in years, and but recently married, he tried his hand, and—landed in the penitentiary. Had he been a high officer of the government, a Senator, Member of Congress, or even a Contractor, or politician of marked influence and power, his crime might have been, indeed would have been, covered up in some way or other.—When it was shown, some time since, that Harlan of Iowa, bought a seat in the Senate, he did not deny it, but confessed, and, with a defiant air, said, in almost as many words—"True, I did bribe members of the State Legislature of Iowa; I did buy my way into the U. S. Senate, but whose business is it, I would like to know. Everybody knows that millions were spent to elect Grant to the Presidency; why then should not a few thousand be spent to elect me (Harlan) to the Senate?" That's the way Harlan talks. He puts public opinion at defiance, but then Harlan is a man of power. He is rich, a U. S. Senator, and editor of the President's organ at Washington.—There is no punishment for men like Harlan. If there was, one-half of our U. S. Senators and two-thirds of the Members of Congress would be in the penitentiary.

GENERAL UPROOTING.

From the general uprooting of manifold corruptions we may anticipate a better growth of men and measures. Dishonesty became fashionable so long as it was secret; but now that the veil is off, and all fly before the hideous reality, there is rather an aspiration to a higher and purer standard.—*Forney's Press.*

As soon as it becomes manifest that the people desire a "better growth of men and measures," then indeed we may take it for granted that the days of the Radical party are numbered.—The great object of that wicked party from the hour it was first organized, was plunder, and most persistently has that object been pursued. Never, perhaps, in the history of the world, has robbery been so completely systematised as in the United States for the last ten or twelve years. From the highest official of the government to the lowest, from the oldest Senator and member of Congress to the youngest, this *principle* of Radicalism has received recognition. "General uprooting," indeed! No—the revelations that are now being made are bad enough, God knows, but they are the mere drippings from the corruptions behind them. Could we get at and expose the one twentieth part of the villainies that have been practiced by Radical leaders during the last few years, the people would be struck dumb with astonishment. They would then see what all these loud professions about "loyalty" meant. They would then be convinced that the greatest pretenders were the greatest rascals.

If the editor of the *Press*, then, desires to see a "better growth of men and measures," he must come out and repudiate the foul party with which he has been acting. True, he did oppose Hartranft in the late struggle, and for this he deserved credit, but Hartranft, bad as he is, is an angel compared to Grant. We regard Grant one of the worst men in America, if not in the world. Ignorant as a mule, selfish, avaricious and dishonest, he is capable of any mean act. Talk about the corruptions in Congress. Did not Grant know all about them? Did not he sign the bills that had been bribed through Congress? And if Colfax and Wilson were paid a hundred thousand dollars each for supporting bills voting millions of acres of the public lands to mammoth corporations, how much was paid to Grant for signing those bills? Millions, no doubt. Ah, if the people could get at the whole truth, what a spectacle we would see? This Credit Mobilier party, then, must go down—down to the eternal perdition it deserves. If not, then the country goes down. Choose ye, people of America.

GEN. GORDON, who has just been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Georgia, receives his promotion to that body solely on the ground of his services in the rebel army during the rebellion.—*Republican Ex.*

We know not how that is. But will our cotemporary please inform us on what ground Gen. Longstreet, one of the most prominent officers in the rebel army, and Lee's right-hand man, received an office from Grant which pays him a salary of $12,000 a year? Grant also tendered a fat office to the guerilla Mosby. On what ground, pray?

A NEW theatre is in course of erection at Mobile.

From the Harrisburg State Journal—Republican paper.

The Fall of a Christian (?) Statesman.

The poetical time and tide that makes all things right has overtaken Mr. Schuyler Colfax, and that eminent *Christian* statesman stands before the country to-day covered with a disgrace and shame such as never before was the fate of an American legislator to bear. To his peculations in jobbery and prostitution of his official position, is added the greater crime of blasphemy and perjury. When during the last presidential campaign the Credit Mobilier story was started in the columns of the New York *Sun*, the *State Journal* as did a majority of the press of the country—refused to believe the tale, and strenuously defended the men who were likely to be injured thereby. We have now the grim satisfaction of knowing that in defending the Credit Mobelier Congressmen we have taken the part of as sorry a set of scoundrels as ever disgraced a nation. Pre-eminent among this set of men stands the Christian statesman, Schuyler Colfax. The only speech this man made during the last campaign was at his home in South Bend, Indiana, some time in September last, and he concluded his remarks as follows: "Fellow-citizens, one word more. I have been charged with being a stockholder in a corporation known as the Credit Mobilier, and I wish to say—and I call God to witness it—that I never was a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier or the Pacific railroad." Nay, more than this; when he first appeared before the investigating committee at Washington, he swore that for a few days, at least, he held stock in the Credit Mobilier Company; but thinking that it might be wrong in him to do so, had returned the stock to Mr. Oakes Ames, and had not asked the repayment of the $500, the price of said stock, the sum he had paid for it. Such is the tale of Schuyler Colfax. Now, what is the other side. Mr. Oakes Ames testifies under oath, that not only did Mr. Colfax take the stock, but held it and received the dividends, and produces the checks made payable to "S. C., or bearer," in proof of his assertion. From the Sergeant-at-Arms, N. G. Ordway, received the dividends on the checks made payable to "S. C. or bearer." Mr. Ames further testifies that before the investigation commenced, Mr. Colfax called upon him at his room, and asked him what he was going to testify, in order to make his (Colfax) testimony agree with the testimony, in this not only contemplating perjury, but by demanding of Ames that he must spare him, guilty of the crime of subordination of perjury. The scene in the committee room when Ames was giving this testimony was a fearful one. Colfax, pale as death, with the big drops of sweat running down his cheeks, attempted in vain to break the force of the testimony that revealed his guilt. So great was his purturbation that a number of the committee told him he had better select some friend to represent him and cross-examine the witness, as his questions were irrevalent and foolish. The scene closed by the remark of Ames to Colfax, that he could not swear himself out of the guilt fastened upon him by the production of the dividend checks payable to "S. C. or bearer." Such is the history of Schuyler Colfax, connected with the Credit Mobilier. Peculation and robbery, blasphemy, subordination of perjury, and lastly perjury itself. From this man's connection with the Union Pacific railroad and its offshoot, the Credit Mobilier, it is asserted that he made the sum of *two hundred thousand dollars!* It is what the country should have expected. The Union Pacific railroad was the largest swindle ever perpetrated on any government. Its land grants, subsidies and indorsement on its bonds by the government, made a sum total so gigantic, that it is almost impossible that the truth can be got at. Now the men responsible for this robbery of the taxpayers are the Credit Mobilier tax-payers. They stood in the halls of Congres and carried by their votes and voices all the swindling bills presented by this corporation—they robbed the government and shared the plunder. And now when the foul thing is revealed—and as yet but half the truth is known—they have the temerity to say to the people, "We had a right to do as we have done—it is nothing!" Colfax's prayers are more serious than ever, his ardor in the cause of temperance is unabated, and he still hopes that the artifices that gave him the name of the Christian statesman will serve him in this dilemma. Yet for things that he has done men have suffered long years of imprisonment, while the same church of which he is a shining member teaches that the perjurer never enters the kingdom of Heaven. In view of the facts already alleged and proven against Schuyler Colfax, and in view also of his exposed perjury, the country demands his impeachment. The Representative who moves for this action against the disgraced Vice President, can do the country no greater service in this hour of its humiliation.

THE Hagerstown *Mail* deplores the loss of many citizens, who are leaving that place to seek employment elsewhere. The same is true of most of country towns, because business is dull and "nothing doing." These Radical times are not what they were "cracked up" before the late election.

THE Harrisburg *State Journal* states that it is boldly asserted by reliable men that two hundred thousand dollars can and will be raised to defray the expense of repealing the Local Option law. If this be true, and we have no reason to doubt that it is true, repeal will come.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICHIGAN has 3019 miles of railroad in operation.

SEVENTY convicts escaped from the Tennessee penitentiary in sixteen months.

A KENTUCKY daughter took the bed from under her dying father, and what other furniture there was, and eloped with her lover.

ERIE has been selected again as the location of the next State Fair, and the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th of September, designated as the time for holding it.

GEORGE W. PALMER, of Saltville, Va., having suffered as to his flocks by dogs, has offered two cents a pound for all the dogs within five miles of him.

A COLORED jury in Mississippi recently found a verdict that "the deceased butted his brains out against a tree while intoxicated."

THE recent flood caused considerable loss to the lumbermen of Clearfield county. Farmers lost fences, bridges were damaged, and a great deal of property destroyed.

THERE is a rumor that the railroad men are making a strong effort to have the State capitol removed from Harrisburg to Altoona. At least so says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*.

BEEF costs 2 cents a pound and apples $25 a barrel in San Antonio, Texas. With such incongruity in the components mince pies are expected to be more indigestible than ever.

A NEW ORLEANS suicide left a note rebuking his rich relations for not setting him up in business.

A NOBLE Chicagoian's first thought when his house took fire last week was for his mother-in-law, whom he saved from the peril of a burning staircase by promptly throwing her out of the third story window.

CAPTAIN KIDD'S particular trunk has been dug up again at Cape May, with untold wealth therin. A local paper reports this, adding that the pirate's name is on the outside of the trunk, but another account says it has calfskins instead of Kidd on it.

MRS. BENTON, now of Wayne county, but formerly Miss Maggie Noe, of Commerce, Mich., committed suicide a few days ago, while temporarily insane, she having taken creosote on learning that her husband had broken his leg.

AN appalling accident occurred at Conshohocken on the 3rd inst., by which eight human beings were hurried into eternity and eighteen persons were mutilated, many of them in a dangerous manner. The accident appears to have resulted from a most criminal carelessness on the part of some one, and in another instance of that recklessness of human life of which we have recently had an unusual exhibition, and which it seems likely will continue until some more stringent means than now exist is interposed to prevent the possibility of these wholesale assassinations as a result of negligence or cupidity.

[From the Harrisburg Patriot, Feb. 10.]

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR GEARY.

He Drops Dead at his Breakfast Table.

The magnetic telegraph has already flushed the sad news of Ex-Governor Geary's death to all parts of the country. On Saturday morning Governor Geary arose in comparatively good health and was noticeably cheerful, and in conversation with his wife, he said that he proposed attending the funeral of his old friend, Judge S. S. Woods, at Lewistown, in the afternoon. He ate a hearty breakfast, after which he prepared some food for his little boy, who occupied a seat beside him. With a startling suddenness his head fell on the shoulder of his son, and then assumed a backward movement, and Governor Geary's heart had ceased to pulsate! His wife hurried to his assistance, but only to find that his spirit had fled.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Owing to the fact that the friends of the deceased were considerably scattered the place of burial was not selected until Saturday night. Colonel Logan, of Pittsburg, brother of his first wife, and other friends arriving during the evening, it was determined, after consultation with Mrs. Geary and them, that the remains should repose in the Harrisburg cemetery. Sunday afternoon, Colonel Frank Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governory Geary, selected a lot on the brow of the hill facing the city for the interment of the deceased. On Wednesday, at such place at the capitol, and at such time as the Legislature may designate, when it shall assemble, the remains of the Governor will lie in state. The funeral obsequies will be under the general supervision of the State authorities. On Thursday morning at 11 o'clock services appropriate to the occasion of burial will be held in the Presbyterian church in Market Square, preparatory to the solemn march to the grave. At the request of Governor Geary, made at one of their recent meetings, the services at the cemetery will be conducted by the

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,

of which order he was a member and entertained the highest regard for. Governor Hartranft is in cordial sympathy with the movement to make the funeral of his predecessor a State affair, and on the re-assembling of the Legislature he will submit a message to that body on the matter for its consideration. Governor Geary belonged to a large number of orders—Masons, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Sons of Temperance, &c., all of which will be largely represented at the funeral. The Union League of America, of which Governor Geary was president for a number of years, will also have a large delegation in the funeral procession. The military will also be largely represented.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S ILLNESS.

Dr. Goodman, of Philadelphia, Governor Geary's family physician, who has arrived in Harrisburg; gives it as his opinion that he died from heart disease. Dr. Goodman, with the consent of Mrs. Geary, will make a post mortem examination of the remains. Wm. L. Geary, son of Governor Geary, and Wm. Henderson, a step-son, arrived on Saturday night from West Point, where they are attending military school. The

CAREER OF JOHN W. GEARY.

was a stirring and eventful one. In some of the most striking events in the history of the country it was his fortune to occupy a prominent position. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he had already acquired sufficient influence to enable him to obtain the lieutenant colonecy of his regiment, a rank in the volunteer army of invaders that was eagerly coveted. Promoted to the rank of Colonel, he was flattered by the appointment of commander of the citadel of Mexico in recognition of his services. At that early day disputes concerning his character and qualifications had already commenced, but Geary triumphed over his enemies, and returned from the Mexican war with the reputation of a hero, and with the resolve of clearing his way to higher distinction. Appointed Postmaster of San Francisco in 1848, a reverse of political fortune soon threw him out of public employment for a brief period, when the adventurous pioneers of California, who were too eager in the pursuit of gold to covet political station, elected him *Alcalde* of the rising city of the Pacific, then a straggling *adobe* village. The position of chief magistrate over a restless community containing many violent and lawless elements was one of no ordinary difficulty. He discharged his duties with ability, and gained much credit among his fellow-citizens for his firmness of administration. A second election by a large majority, and a tender of the nomination for a third term, attest that he was in full enjoyment of that popularity which he so much coveted. The office at the same time gave him opportunities for investment, of which he availed himself, and on his return East in 1852 he was in possession of what was regarded at that day as a considerable fortune. His next appearance on the public stage was as Governor of Kansas, in 1856, in the midst of the fierce struggle of the slavery and anti-slavery factions for the possession of the territory. His career in Kansas did not last quite six months, closing by his resignation in Washington on the day of President Buchanan's inauguration.—Judgments considering his brief administration in Kansas are strongly tinctured with partisan animosity. Certain it is that he succeeded in arousing the displeasure of both parties, and of the government at Washington. While adhering as nearly as possible to the policy of his party, he was not unmindful of his own popularity at home, which was of more importance to him than the conflicts of the factions. The

WAR OF THE REBELLION

once more called him from the obscurity of private life. According to his biographer, when the first gun was fired at Sumter, he was on his Westmoreland farm. Like Israel Putman, he drove his farm wagon to the neighboring village, and in less than an hour after reading the telegram, he had opened an office for the enlistment of volunteers. For some reason his application to Gov. Curtin for a position as colonel of volunteers was not successful. He next tendered his services to the President, and was immediately commissioned Colonel, with authority to raise a regiment. He rapidly rose from the rank of Colonel to that of Major General of volunteers. Cedar Mountain, Gettysburg, Chicamauga, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw and Atlanta, are among the names with which his own will be associated. With the close of the war it was natural that with his fondness for public life he should be looking forward to employment as well as to popular recognition of his services. The office of

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

was the goal on which his eyes were fixed, and it was not difficult for him to determine what party would be able to gratify his ambition. With no rivals seeking the nomination but civilians his success was easy. His administration of six years has been the subject of angry controversy, and we have not the spirit or the taste to renew the disputes over his open grave. He has been most censured for the manner in which he exercised the pardoning power, and for his apparent partiality towards a notorious official malfeaser. There were times when he showed that he possessed a will that nothing could break, when he was proof alike against threats and blandishments. His first official veto, six years ago, was that of a bill which again passed both branches of the Legislature last week without opposition. He gave deep offense to his party when he animadverted in his message on Federal interference in the elections of Pennsylvania, and again when he boldly vetoed the Philadelphia police bill. He showed that he had a will of his own when he put his veto to the Jersey Shore and Pine Creek Railroad bill. If in the course of his six years of administration he was subject to severe censure, he has drank in copious drafts the popular applause.

IN PRIVATE,

he possessed many excellent qualities. He was temperate in his habits, simple in his tastes, strictly observant of the decencies of life. When not absorbed in official affairs he was affable and easy of access. That he was not uniformly successful in private business must be attributed to the fact that too much of his life was interrupted with the affairs of the public. He was a kind and devoted husband, and his estimable and accomplished wife has the deepest sympathy of the community in her sudden and overwhelming bereavement. The active plans that he had formed have been baffled by the inexorable arbiter of human destiny. While conjecture was busy concerning his future projects, he has put an end to curiosity by making his final exit. In the presence of the Judge who weighs every pinch of mortal dust in an impartial scale, human censure and human applause are alike indifferent to him.

THE CHANNEL HORROR!

HOW THE NORTHFLEET MET HER FATE

The Startling Cry From the Officer of the Watch "A Steamer Into Us!"—Struck Amidships—Description of the Heartrending Scenes That Followed the Collision—The Shrieks of Women and Children—Men Swearing as They Fight Their Way to the Boats—The Gallant Conduct of the Captain—At the Last moment—The Ship Goes Down Head First, With Two Hundred and Twenty-seven Souls on Board.

The London *Times* of January 25, publishes details of the terrible disaster to the ship Northfleet, from which it appears that at half past ten at night the captain and others were alarmed by a cry from the officer of the watch—"A steamer is right into us." The captain and pilot rushed on deck, but before they got there the steamer had run into the vessel,

STRIKING HER AMIDSHIPS,

and cutting her below the water mark. The carpenter reported her nearly half full of water. The pumps were started promptly and the crew worked hard at them for some minutes, but when it was found that the water was rapidly gaining, a panic seemed to seize both crew and passengers, and the officers could not keep the latter in check. A crowd of men and women had rushed up from the berths,

MANY ONLY HALF CLOTHED.

The passengers had mostly retired; but few were undressed. The noise of the collision is likened by one of them to a peal of thunder, and such was the violence of the shock that those standing were knocked down.

It appears that the steamer rebounded, and came a second time in collision with the Northfleet; water began to pour in, and in a very short time the passengers' quarters were swamped.—The women were slower to rush on deck than the men, and many were not in a condition to go till the water rose threateningly around them. No one on board the steamer was heard to speak, although loud and eager shouts from the Northfleet must have made her crew aware of the terrible danger that existed. She backed for two or three minutes, and then steamed rapidly away and was soon out of sight.—For half an hour the scene on the deck of the Northfleet was appalling.

WOMEN SHRIEKED, MEN CURSED

and swore and fought their way toward the boats, whilst the captain and first mate roared out commands to keep back and allow the women to get to the side of the vessel, but apparently without success. Rockets were fired and blue lights burned. The gun was loaded, bu the screw of the ramrod became detached from the handle, and the piece could not be discharged.—Signals of distress were seen by several vessels, but appear to have been regarded as signals for a pilot, for no assistanc was rendered. Meanwhile the scene on deck baffled description.—The captain finding the men determined to leave the vessel, went below, armed himself with a revolver, and ascending the poop declared his determination

TO SHOOT THE FIRST MAN

who tried to leave the vessel before the women were saved. The first boat launched was lowered by a number of passengers by cutting the ropes. There being no ladder at hand, the only way of getting into it was by leaping or dropping some twelve or fifteen feet. As there was a terrible rush toward the boat the scence was one of distressing confusion, and a man and boy fell into the water and were drowned. The officers did all they could to force the men who first got into the boat to leave it, that the women might be saved, but to no purpose. Even firing with a blank cartridge, it is supposed, at first, was unavailing. About thirty persons having got into it, the boat was pulled off, with not one of the crew in it.

ANOTHER LIFE-BOAT WAS LAUNCHED,

when a man got into it and was ordered to leave. He refused, and the captain shot him in the calf of the leg. Captain Knowles placed his wife in the boat, and said to the boatswain, who had already got in. "Here is a charge for you; take care of her and the rest, and God bless you!" Wringing his wife's hand he bade her good-bye, saying, "I shall never see you again!" It is impossible to describe the panic that raged all the time. Heartrending scenes were witnessed on all sides. One of the passengers seeing the captain's wife in the boat, threw his own wife in, tossed the baby to her, and entered the boat himself. A little girl was thrown into the boat by her father who tried to save the rest of his family, but the seething, maddened crowd pressing towards the side of the vessel prevented, and, with his wife and two other children, he went down with the ill-fated vessel.

THE FATE OF THE ENGINEER.

The engineer, who made frantic efforts to save his wife and children, was jammed between the cook house and the gunwale, receiving such dreadful injuries that though afterwards rescued he is still in a precarious state. Only two of the seven boats aboard were launched, owing, no doubt, to the panic, and one was seriously injured as the tackle was cut and the boat fell into the sea. When the second boat had got off it seemed to become a question of moments. The quarterdeck was still crowded by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,

some crying, swearing and praying.—The captain and pilot were together, and the latter was heard saying, "If you want to save yourselves make for the top-mast," to which many people rushed. In a quarter of an hour a tug picked up the second boat with thirty occupants, and then steamed for some time round the spot, where, about three-quarters of an hour after being struck

THE NORTHFLEET WENT DOWN,

head first, with awful suddenness, with 227 souls on board. At that moment the first boat was one hundred yards and the second only twenty or thirty from the vessel. The first boat, after landing the women, put out to the scene of the wreck, and saved five men who were trying to swim to shore. A lugger took off the occupants of the second boat, 34 passengers and a pilot. The cutter rescued a pilot and ten men, who, having went down with the vessel, rose to the surface and clung to the main-topmast rigging. The vessel lies in eleven fathoms of water.

The survivors say the captain displayed the greatest heroism, maintained his presence of mind from first to last, strove hard to put an end to the panic, and did his duty bravely to the end. He was at the last moment going across the deck in the hope of enabling some of the crowd crushing round the boats on that side to get away from the ship. The survivors say other boats got adrift

WHEN THE SHIP SUNK,

and express the belief that if the passengers had allowed them to be lowered properly, at least one hundred more lives could have been saved. Unfortunately the women could not climb the masts, although we did all in our power to help them, consequently all the women and children, with the exception of the captain's wife and another, and two children, were drowned.

LOCAL ITEMS.

OUR night school is well attended.

THE sewing machine men are on their rounds.

SUICIDES have become frightfully prevalent in some counties in the State.

WHAT a nice place it makes to have the snow left on the pavements to thaw and then freeze again!

PLEASE drop into the VOLUNTEER office when you come to town, and give us the news of your township.

AN exchange asks: Where does the cotton go? We know where a great deal of it goes, but don't like to tell.

THE new hundred dollar greenback will soon be in circulation. When we get one we will describe it.

AN Indiana county man walked barefooted through the snow, on a wager of seven dollars. The doctor thinks he can save one of his feet.

DUNCANNON, Perry county, is to be favored with a new paper, to be called the Duncannon *Record*. The material arrived a week or two since.

RENTS high, money scarce, business dull, is the universal complaint in our exchanges. Well, have we not the good times the Radicals promised the people before the elections last fall?

A MAN jumped on a can of nitro glycerine, at Altoona, the other day, to see how the "old thing worked," and the last seen of him, his legs were riding a cloud.

AT the railroad meeting held at New Bloomfield, on Wednesday evening of last week, one-third of the funds necessary to build a road from that borough to Bailey's Station, was subscribed.

OUR devil says he don't see any difference in a fellow standing out at the gate without any invitation to go in, and being taken into the parlor where there is no fire.

A FELLOW who faltered and fell in front of our office, while the sidewalk was slippery—rose to question of privilege as to what the pave-ment.

THOSE who are in a fair way of recovering from the evil effects of liquor, are getting a good head on for a regular temperance dyspepsia. The above alludes to those who quit drinking on New Year.

THE statement of the receipts and expenditures of the county, printed on the opposite page, will be of interest to every tax payer. The account has been carefully and accurately stated by the present very competent board of Auditors.

THE sale bills turned out at this office attract universal attention. Bills printed with us and advertised in this paper, are certain to result in successful sales. We make a reasonable reduction for advertising, when we print the bills. All interested should call.

A COUNTRY customer entered a well-known shoe store on Hanover street, and on being asked by the gentlemanly proprietor what number he wore, replied, "Why, two, of course," and seemed inclined to be indignant with the storekeeper for asking such a foolish question.

To prevent calico from fading while washing, infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of water, put the calico in while hot, and leave it till cool. In this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing.

WOLF KILLED.—On Thursday afternoon, a party of hunters in Centre township, Perry county, shot a she-wolf in the neighborhood of Newport, and succeeded in securing seven pups, which the mother had concealed in a ledge of rocks.

A WIFE asked her husband for a new dress. He replied: "Times are hard, my dear—so hard I can hardly keep my nose above water;" whereupon she retorted, "You can keep your nose above water enough, if you'd a mind to, but the trouble is that you keep it too much above brandy."

WHEN a horse is running through the streets with the wreck of a sleigh or wagon at his heels, always be sure to run out and heave a hat (that being the handiest,) at him. It has the effect of accelerating his speed, and running him on the pavements, or into some other vehicle.

A YOUNG lady writes to an exchange, giving a receipt for having fun. She says, invite a half-dozen boys and girls to your house when your pa and ma are away; put a half-dollar silver piece in a dish with molasses an inch deep in it, and offer it to the boy who gets it, with his mouth. The more the boys try to get it, the more fun there will be.

REMEDY FOR CROUP IN ONE MINUTE. This remedy is simply alum. Take a knife or grater, and shave or grate off in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum; mix it with about its quantity of sugar, to make it palatable, and administer as quickly as possible. Its effects will be truly magical, as almost instantaneous relief will be afforded.

WE are informed, says the Mechanicsburg *Independent*, that our genial friend, Maj. T. J. Kerr, met with an accident while at Mt. Union. He was enjoying and making use of the "beautiful snow," when by some means he was thrown out of the sleigh, breaking one of his arms. We are sorry for the Major, but hope he may soon recover from his misfortune.

IT is never safe to get on a moving train of cars. Ninety and nine times you may reach the platform in safety, and the hundredth time you may reach the track, and have the whole train pass over your body, and all the glory of your former success will be swamped in the single failure.

UNION FIRE CO'S. COURSE.—The third lecture of this course will be delivered by Prof. C. F. Himes, in Rheem's Hall, on Friday evening, February 14. This is an experimental lecture on the subject of "Light." A lecture of this nature is a novelty, and should be attended by all. The lecture fever has somewhat abated, and we think our citizens will now appreciate a good lecture. Let all attend. Tickets to be had of Committee of Arrangements.

LEG BROKEN.—Mr. John Geesy, says the Gettysburg *Compiler*, of Berwick township, this county, on Saturday last, whilst at Young's Warehouse in Hanover, whither he had gone with a load of grain, in stepping from the rubber block of his wagon into the warehouse door, (his shoes having snow on the bottom,) slipped upon the floor, and broke his right leg just above the ankle. Dr. Smith adjusted the fracture, and Mr. Geesy was taken to his home in a sleigh. He is now as comfortable as the nature of the injury will allow.

SEE our large list of sales in another column.

THE roof of an old stable situated on North Bedford street, caved in on Saturday last. The weight of the snow was the cause.

ACCIDENT.—Miss Edmund, a teacher of one of our public schools, fell on the ice one day last week, and sustained slight injuries.

UPSET.—A large sled, loaded with flour and feed, belonging to Mr. Wm. L. Craighead, upset on the Baltimore pike, one day last week. Very little damage was sustained.

FIGHT.—A fist-fight took place on West Main street, Saturday afternoon, between two well-known citizens. One of the party was considerably "used up."

COMIC VALENTINES are numerous in our book-stores, and the mails are already being borne down by these senseless caricatures. On Friday will be St. Valentine's day.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—*Carlisle, Pa., Feb.* 11, 1873.—The Board of Health report two new cases of small pox—of a mild form—the past week.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Prest. of Board.

RELIGIOUS.—The Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Dickinson College, will preach the next monthly sermon to the young men of Carlisle, on Sabbath next, Feb. 16, in St. Paul's Evangelical Church, at four o'clock—to the service of which all are cordially invited.

PROVIDED FOR.—Capt. W. M. Porter, of Carlisle, has received a $1400 clerkship in the Executive Department at Harrisburg, and has already entered upon the duties of his appointment. It gives us pleasure to announce this appointment, and will add that no better or more deserving man could have been selected. Captain Porter was for a long time the able editor of the Carlisle *Herald*, and in that capacity did much to build up and sustain the Republican party. On the breaking out of the war he raised a company of Volunteers, with which he marched to the defence of the Union, and his military record whilst in the army reflects credit upon himself as well as upon his native town. In his new position he will prove himself honest, competent and faithful.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH AND DEATH.—On Friday evening of last week, says the Chambersburg *Opinion*, Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, *alias* Coover, was arrested and held to account for the death of an offspring which was born to her on Wednesday of week before last. Miss Elizabeth made her appearance in this town about four weeks ago, and alone took peaceable and quiet possession of a vacant shanty in one of the alleys.—Her usual appearance had been missed by the neighbors for more than a week, which aroused a suspicion that something was wrong. On investigation, a dead infant was found in her room in a nailed-up box. The physicians who made the examination, came to the conclusion that it had been born alive and that death had been forced. Her own account and story was of a different and rather conflicting character, and she was accordingly arrested by officer Houser, and is now in prison, together with a man named McCray, who, we understand, confessed that he made the box containing the body of the dead child. The result of the inquest was in accordance with the conclusions of the physicians.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.—At a regular meeting of the teachers and members of the M. E. Sunday School (first charge) Carlisle, on the 3d inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from us by death, our beloved Superintendent, Brother Jacob Martin, who for a number of years has been connected with this school as teacher and Superintendent, whose presence and counsel has always been replete with wisdom and brotherly kindness in our meetings, and highly esteemed in the church for his labor of love and usefulness; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the teachers and members of this school do hereby express their deep sorrow in this, their bereavement, and record their sincere appreciation of the faithful services of the deceased, in his constant attendance as a worshiper, in his consistant life, in his devoted labors as Superintendent, and in the discharge of every duty assigned him; and

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the widow, sons and daughters, and relatives of our deceased brother, and commend them to the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ the Father of mercies, and the God of all consolation; and

Resolved, That a copy of the above be furnished to the bereaved family, and for publication in the VOLUNTEER and *Herald*, and be recorded upon our minutes.

B. PLANK,
A. B. SHERK,
D. S. BRENNEMAN,
Committee.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE—DEATH OF DR. CHARLES F. ZITZER.—In our last we announced, briefly, the death of our citizen, Dr. Chas. F. Zitzer, (brother of Dr. J. J. Zitzer,) which too place at his residence, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 5. When we wrote the account of his death last week, we had heard reports unfavorable to his son, but they were so contradictory that we felt a delicacy in making mention of them. Since then a Coroner's Jury, with the assistance of three physicians, made a full examination of the body of the deceased and the circumstances attending his death, and their verdict, as we received it from Coroner Smith, was:

"That the deceased, Dr. C. F. Zitzer, came to his death from blows and wounds inflicted on him by his son, Albert Zitzer."

It appears that the father and son had frequent quarrels. The doctor was an intemperate man, and, when in liquor, violent. His son, a lad of 17 years of age, is something like his father in disposition. On this particular occasion the doctor had arrived at home in an enebriated condition, when a quarrel ensued, which was participated in by the deceased, his wife and son. Crimination and recrimination followed, when finally the doctor and son reached the doctor's office. Here the son's passion got the better of his judgment, when he picked up an iron pestle, with which he struck his father a violent blow on the head. The doctor fell senseless and bleeding, and was carried to his bed. The quarrel took place on the evening of Thursday Jan. 30, and the doctor, as we have mentioned, died the following Wednesday morning. The blow caused concussion of the brain and fever, from which he could not rally. He was a man in delicate health and of nervous and excitable disposition. He was a German, who came to this country many years ago, and had considerable practice as a physician. He leaves a wife and three children.

On Friday last his remains were followed to the grave by the Conodoguinet Tribe, No 108, I. O. R. M., of which he was a member, and by many sorrowing friends.

Young Zitzer, the son, is now in jail, awaiting his trial, which will take place at the April court.

TRAVELING quack docters, a great nuiscean, flourish in places long neglected by the fool killer.

COASTING is rather dangerous sport. Some boys and girls got their physiognomy damaged last week.

"Take a little *Local Option*," is now the polite phrase in some of our barrooms. An excuse for taking the aforesaid stimulant is, "my hydrant is frozen up."

FOR several days the streets and sidewalks have been covered with ice. The scripture injunction was very applicable: "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

THE time for spring elections will soon be upon us, and we should be stirring ourselves to get out first class candidates for the different offices. In incorporated towns, particularly, none but men of experience and good common sense, should be sent to Council or the School Board.

WHY don't some of our capitalists build tenement houses? A number of families are unable to obtain dwelling houses, and our town cannot improve until mechanics and laboring men are supplied with houses.

THE farmers in a few of the counties of this State meet monthly during the winter to discuss questions pertinent to their occupation. A friend suggests that the farmers of this county do the same. We most heartily second the suggestion. Nothing but good can result, and it would certainly prove a source of pleasure to those participating.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The Convention held in the Court House, Tuesday the 4th inst., was, in point of numbers and interest manifested, a complete success. Nearly 200 delegates from every portion of the County were present. R. M. Henderson, Esq., of Carlisle, was presiding officer. A committee consisting of an equal number of lawyers and clergymen was appointed to write a temperance address to the people of the county. During the evening a large and appreciative audience assembled in the Court House, and listened to an able and eloquent address by the Rev. D. C. Babcock, Secretary of the State Temperance Union.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.—We learn from the New York *Sun* that on Thursday evening last the only daughter of Fletcher Harper, Jr., (and grand-daughter of Rev. Dr. J. P. Durbin, formerly President of Dickinson College,) was married to Hiram Sibley, Jr., son of Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Western New York. The marriage ceremony was performed in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, by Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Durbin, grandfather of the bride, pronouncing the benediction. Bishop Janes and the Rev. Dr. Foss, were also at the altar. There were five bridesmaids and groomsmen. The body of the church was occupied by the families of Harper and Sibley—the ladies in full evening dress. Under the skillful fingers of Mr. Walter Johnson for a half hour the organ breathed a hymenial harmony, but at half-past seven it suddenly softened, and continued throughout the ceremony the tenderest of marriage melodies, while the bridal party, with fluttering hearts and quiet faces, walked up the aisle and stood at the altar in the presence of at least fifteen hundred witnesses.

THE following preamble and resolutions were passed by the Union Philosophical Society of Dickinson College on the death of James Hamilton, Esq., he having been an active member of that Society when a student at the College, more than sixty years ago:

Whereas, God in His Almighty Providence has removed from our midst by death, our late highly esteemed brother, James Hamilton. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death the Society has lost a most worthy member and beneficent patron.

Resolved, That a life like his—so upright and replete with benevolence—commands our highest admiration, and stands forth as an example worthy our imitation.

Resolved, That we, as a Society, attend his funeral, and wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the VOLUNTEER for publication.

JAMES FOWDEN,
GEO. E WILBUR,
H. R. BENDER,
Committee.

SEEDS, PLANTS, &C.—The combined catalogues of Seeds and Plants for 1873, of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Courtland St., N. Y., is just received—numbers 175 pages; is beautifully illustrated, and in addition, contains a colored plate of the new "Fountain Plant," and also a handsome lithograph of a group of new Fuchsias. These catalogues are mailed to all applicants by Peter Henderson & Co., on receipt of 25 cents. To their customers of last year they are sent without charge, and to all purchasers of their books, "Gardening for Profit," and "Practical Floriculture," (price $1.50 each, prepaid by mail,) they also send them annually, free of charge. Should any of our subscribers desire reliable seeds, plants or evergreens, the place to order them from is Peter Henderson & Co. This is an old and reliable house, with a reputation to sustain. Indeed, these gentlemen are the most enterprising, as they are the most reliable seed men in America. They are no humbugs (as too many of our so-called seed men are,) but are men of character and capital, who have invested largely in their business, which, we are glad to learn, is paying them handsomely. Send on your orders, then, all who want good seeds, evergreens, plants, &c.

A BEAUTIFUL HANDWRITING.—There are but few of our readers who would not like to acquire a rapid and beautiful handwriting, for there is no one accomplishment so highly prized as this. The business colleges of the country have afforded the best instruction in this branch and have succeeded in producing the most accomplished penman. The best penman in America to-day is Prof. Gaskell, President of the Bryant & Stratton College of Manchester N. H. There are few lovers of the beautiful art of penmanship who have not heard of this wonderful penman and many have seen specimens of his skill. His large specimens have attracted great attention in New York City and throughout the country where they have been placed on exhibition.

He is now engaged day and night in sending out Copies for self-instruction, which he writes himself expressly for applicants, so that any one can learn to write at the home fireside. These contain full printed instructions, and are put up in large heavy envelopes and sent by mail prepaid for $1.00 per package. They are all numbered and so fully explained that no one can fail to learn rapidly from them. They have been ordered by thousands—not by poor writers alone, but by the leading teachers of penmanship through the United States and Canada. Our readers would do well to write for a package, as nothing so complete, beautiful and useful for self-instruction will ever again be offered them.