American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1873.

S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for the VOLUNTEER in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

TO CANDIDATES.

In a week or so it will be about the time for candidates for office to publish their cards in the papers. We therefore re-publish our terms for inserting these announcements—with the understanding that our terms are cash before the card appears:

Candidate for Assembly,		$ 5 00
"	for Sheriff,	10 00
"	for Treasurer,	10 00
"	for Commissioner,	3 00
"	for Director of Poor,	2 00
"	for Auditor,	gratis.
"	for Surveyor,	"

NEWS IN BRIEF.

GOLD is quoted at $1.17⅞ @ $1.17¼.

—Steamers now cross the Atlantic in six days.

—New Jersey is to have her constitution revised.

—Twelve hundred applications for license are published in Allegheny county.

—The borough of Bedford has been enlarged by the addition of more territory.

—New York and Brooklyn propose consolidating into one municipal government.

—A local prohibition bill, not excepting cider, has passed the New York Legislature.

—The Constitutional Convention will adjourn, it is thought, about the Fourth of July.

—It is now stated that nearly 100 persons lost their lives by the falling of the bridge at Dixon, Ill.

—A court in Boston last week divorced Senator Sumner from his wife. Cause, desertion on her part.

—The police Saturday captured in Philadelphia a trio of snapping turtle thieves—a novel species of depredators.

—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that Sunday schools do not form any part of the worship of God.

—Hon. Asa Packer arrived at Mauch Chunk 40 years ago, with a hand saw and jack plane. He is now worth $3,000,000.

—Tennessee, Mother aged 70. Baby 2 weeks old. Both doing as well as could be expected. Don't believe a word of it.

—A severe hurricane visited Bell Centre, O., on Friday. A large number of buildings were destroyed, but no lives lost.

—In New York, Saturday, Mr. Marvin was fined two hundred dollars for slapping the face of Jay Gould a fortnight ago.

—A battle has been fought in the East between the Russians and Turcomans. The latter were defeated, losing one thousand of their dead.

—The spotted fever still lurks in Cambria county. Philip Crook, of Bar township, and John Carman, of Chest township, both died of it last week.

—Two colored men have begun suit, under the Civil Rights act, against Wallack's Theatre, in New York, because of their expulsion from orchestra seats.

—It is reported that John W. Forney, editor of the *Press*, is to be run in Philadelphia for Sheriff, by the Reform Association, and A. K. McClure for Mayor.

—It is announced that the President will make no appointment to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Chase, until the meeting of Congress.

A correspondent of the *World* recommends that bloodhounds be employed to hunt the Modoc Indians. This may do, for hunting them with steel has not proved very successful.

—A recent rise in the Arkansas river washed away 500 bodies from a graveyard situated on its banks. The river for miles was dotted with floating coffins, containing the remains of the dead.

—The President has offered the position of Minister to Russia to Judge Edward Pierrepont, of New York. The Judge declines the appointment; he has no desire to hold office under Grant.

—A trunk exploded in a baggage car at Indianapolis a few days ago, seriously injuring an individual who was handling it roughly. All papers that circulate among rail-road employes please copy.

—At a dramatic performance in Lancaster, while two of the performers were engaged in sword combat, one struck the other across the right hand, inflicting a gash across the four fingers reaching the bone.

—At the municipal election in Williamsport Wednesday, the Republican city officers were all reelected. S. W. Starkweather, for Mayor, received a majority of 130, defeating the Democratic, Liberal and Independent candidates.

—Fifteen hundred singing birds, of different varieties, imported from Germany by a society organized for that purpose, were turned loose in the suburbs of Cincinnati on Saturday last, the object being to domesticate them in this country.

—A panther was killed near Scalp Level, Cambria county, last winter, and another representative of that family has lately been seen between that place and the Maryland line. The flint-locks in that section are being taken down and carefully looked to.

—Robert Kreitzer, a son of Frank Kreitzer, of Chapman township, Snyder county, said to be 21 years of age, attempted to commit suicide. His mother and two brothers took the gun from him, and in the attempt to do so his mother was shot through the hand.

—James Harrison, living near Walla Walla, Oregon, was attacked at his house by 5 Indians, a few days since, because he refused to give them tobacco. They broke down the door, but he defended himself and his daughter until the neighbors arrived and captured 3 of the Indians, who are now in jail.

—A few days ago a young girl by the name of Catharine Harrier, residing in Allegheny township, Somerset county, was thrown from a horse, sustaining injuries from which she died a short time afterward. It is stated she started for some point on horseback, but was thrown off before she had proceeded very far; she again mounted her horse, and was thrown a second time; she mounted her horse a third time, when she was again thrown, and with the result above stated.

—Wm. B. Matthias, tax collector of Maidencreek township, Berks county, got up early in the morning, recently, to count his money and look over some accounts, while so doing a coal oil lamp on the table in front of him exploded, burning him badly in the face, and burning off his beard, which was long, close to his chin, and consuming $225 in bank notes which lay on the table before him.

—The trouble in Louisiana appears to be subsiding. The affair at St. Martinsville is virtually ended. De Blanc's whereabouts since his disappearance from before the town is unknown, and his troops are stated to have disbanded and gone home. A force of U. S. troops have arrived at St. Martinsville, the Court there is "quietly in session," and several persons have been indicted for treason.

—Mr. John Linard, a puddler in the mill, met with a distressing accident on Saturday evening last, just below Cambria borough, as he was returning home to Morrelville. It appears he was walking on the rail-road, when a western bound train struck him, throwing him down, and run over his right leg. He was taken to his home and his leg has been amputated just below the knee.

On Sunday afternoon, May 11, between 3 and 4 o'clock, near the Westmoreland county line, in Bullskin township, Fayette county, about one and a-half miles southeast of Mt. Vernon, on Chestnut Ridge, the body of Henry Tedrow was found in a semi-putrid condition, his eyes picked out by birds and his nose gnawed off by worms. He had been missing from home since the 20th of March. Tedrow, in the opinion of the jury empanelled to hold an inquest on the body, had been murdered. Besides the secreted situation of the body, the coat of the dead man was found about two miles distant. There were other and more direct circumstances, that not only indicate a murder, but also the probable murderer, for whom a warrant has been issued. The discovery of the body created the greatest excitement and indignation in the neighborhood for miles around. Quite a number of persons went from Mt. Pleasant to the scene. So furious were the people that it is thought had the murderer then been caught a very brief trial would have been allowed him.

"THE CONSCIENCE FUND."

Nearly every day we read of some one returning, through the mails, money to the U. S. Treasury. One day last week one hundred and ninety-two dollars were received from New York for "non-payment of income tax," and one hundred dollars from Philadelphia for "sins of omission and commission." This money was sent to the conscience fund of the Treasury. These strange transactions have become so frequent that it has been found necessary to detail several clerks to keep a correct account of the amounts received. We have now a regular "Conscience Fund Department" in the government. As a general thing, we presume, the money returned to this "Conscience Fund" is from sick men—from men who believe they are about to die, and who feel unhappy in the possession of their ill-gotten gains. One case of this kind came to our own knowledge. A man who had been quite prominent in his party, a man of influence, and very "loyal," had been recognized by the powers-that-be at Washington, and had been permitted to steal his tens of thousands with impunity. He could obtain pardons for army deserters, bounty-jumpers and spies, by a wink and a nod. He was a secret partner in jobs and contracts that yielded enormous profits, &c. Of course our newborn patriot found it convenient to peak of the Lilliputian, Grant, as "the second Washington," Thad Stevens as "the old Commoner," and to talk "loyalty" loud, long, and at all times and on all occasions. He was *very* "loyal," but yet, poor fellow, he never saw a live "rebel." Well, this patriot took very sick; he supposed he was about to die, and for the purpose of easing his conscience somewhat, he ordered that a large sum of money should be returned to the "Conscience Fund" at Washington. His request was promptly complied with, and from that hour our conscience-stricken sick man commenced to improve in health, and finally recovered. We presume he is living to-day. Had he supposed, when languishing upon a sick bed, that he would recover, the "Conscience Fund" would never have received a single baubee from him. Conscience!—ah, how it lashes the dishonest man when Death shakes his long finger in his face!

But we are digressing somewhat.—In speaking of this "Conscience Fund" and the large sums of money received into its coffers, the question naturally comes up—what amount would be received if all the stolen money could be at once returned to it? It would amount to tens of billions—more than one-half the public debt would be wiped out; the people could be relieved of onerous taxes, and the country would once more feel a relief and buoyancy such as has not been felt for many years. It was Horace Greely who said that the war cost at least three times too much, and that for every dollar spent in a legitimate manner, two dollars had been stolen. Greeley, we venture to say, was below the mark. During the entire administration of Lincoln stealing and so-called "loyalty" went hand-in-hand. But if stealing was a practice under Lincoln, it has become a science under the grasping, bribe-receiving, pleasure-seeking Grant. We believe Lincoln himself was an honest man, but he was surrounded and deceived by as remorseless a set of villians as ever went unhung. He was kept in the dark and knew nothing of many of their boldest assaults upon the Treasury. But we cannot say this of Grant. He not only knows about the stealings that are going on, but he encourages those engaged in them, and takes a hand in the business himself. His administration will go down to posterity with a stigma resting upon it black and indelible. Yes, yes, when Grant retires from office, and is stripped of power, patronage and plunder, he will then find his level, for then even his present toadies will point the finger of scorn at the man who, during his term of office dabbled in gifts and jobs, sympathized with bribe-receivers, and whose administration was compelled to establish a "Conscience Fund Department" to receive the contributions of sick Radical thieves.

POVERTY OF VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

It has been said and thought that President Grant had more profitably feathered his nest than any official of the day or generation; yet Colfax was quite as successful, although he did it on the sly, and is not disposed to boast of his pecuniary achievement. The Philadelphia Evening *Herald* says, unless rumor is at fault Mr. Colfax has fairly earned the title of the "Artful Dodger." His prevarications in the Credit Mobilier business was in itself sufficiently discreditable had there been nothing beyond that. But it now appears that only the half has been told.

It will be remembered that just about the time when the Credit Mobilier reports were anticipated, Mr. Colfax, in addition to his already accumulated griefs, had the misfortune to be robbed of the contents of a box of valuables, amongst which was an item of bonds and stocks, footing up something like a hundred thousand dollars. It remains, however, to be explained that no mention was made at the time that the box contained anything more than a few thousand dollars in bonds, and some articles of lace jewelry. Mr. Colfax was at that time pleading poverty, and was above all things desirous of concealing from the public a knowledge of the fact that he was the possessor of anything above a thousand or two in the shape of bonds, stocks, etc. Had it leaked out that he had a hundred thousand dollars worth of valuable securities in his private cash, the aspects of the case would have been still worse, and hence when the contents of the box aforesaid were feloniously abstracted but little publicity was given the matter beyond the mere mention of the fact. Now comes the cream of the joke.

It appears that through the agency of the police the great bulk of the stolen valuables has been recovered, and will shortly be handed over to their legitimate owner, Mr. Schuyler Colfax, the late impecunious Vice President. The thieves it seems have not been held for prosecution, their release being attributed to the earnest desire of Mr. Colfax not to have his private affairs ventilated, as they would certainly be in the event of a trial of the fellows who carried off his valuables.

A RE-UNION of the Ninth Pa. Cavalry, will be held at Lykens, Dauphin county, on the first Friday in June.

THE OVERTHROW OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN LOUISIANA.

When such an influential and independent journal as the New York *Herald* sounds the alarm to the friends of liberty in the earnest works which are contained in an editorial in a recent issue, it is time for partisans to cast aside their politics and seriously contemplate the situation. We reproduce the entire article and bespeak for it from Republicans and Democrats a careful perusal. It runs thus:

"The overthrow of the regularly elected government in Louisiana, through the aid of federal bayonets, is producing its legitimate results in disorder, riots, and bloodshed throughout the State. A severe fight took place at St. Martinsville, between the citizens and Kellogg's police, and serious disturbances occurred in New Orleans. Some foolish youth fired a pistol at the usurper; but, fortunately for the good name and caus e of the people, without fatal result.—When the administration at Washington procured prostituted the United States Army to the work of driving from power the legitimate authorities of Louisiana and installing the minority candidates in their place the people of New Orleans, compelled to choose between massacre and submission, yielded their liberties to preserve their lives. Their city was in the hands of federal troops; their halls of legislation were filled with armed men and surrounded by artillery; their Courts were broken up at the point of the bayonet; their public officers were seized and confined on the authority of orders issued by a debauched United States Judge and executed by an unscrupulous United States Marshal. The President, advised by a partisan Attorney General, approved and endorsed the acts of the usurpers, recognized the Kellogg gang as the regular State government and refused to allow any appeal from his arbitrary decision. If the people of New Orleans had then executed the law on the revolutionists and acted out to them the punishment they deserved, the streets of the city would have been swept by United States artillery, and men, women, and children would have been the victims of a general massacre. The citizens weighed the cost of asserting their rights and decided to pay so heavy a price. They trusted that time and the peaceful but strong expression of indignation that arose from all parts of the State would secure their liberties from further outrage and would at last restore to them those constitutional rights of which they had been robbed.

"The forbearance of the people of New Orleans was applauded by their fellow countrymen throughout the Union. The rebellion of the South had left behind it wounds too deep and memories too painful to suffer our citizens to look calmly upon a renewal of civil strife.—The South generally felt that the past needed atonement, and knew that any resistance, even to federal tyranny, would be cruelly used to the the injury of the Southern States. But the events of the few past weeks in Louisiana render it doubtful whether the patient endurance of the people of New Orleans will suffice to avert from the state the evils of civil commotion. The Kellogg usurpation, emboldened by the success of its first crime against the laws and the constitution, is seeking to render its power absolute all over the state. The ignorant negroes, rendered brave by the discovery that the United States Army is at their back, are prepared to aid in any outrage the Kellogg whites may prompt. Kellogg and his associates have therefore resorted to override the popular will in every parish, and to place creatures of their own in every public office.—Appointments are made without any pretence of authority, and the hired ruffians known as the "Metropolitans," an armed force created in the New Orleans in violation of law, are employed of all the thieves and cutthroats whose knives are at the service of any one who can pay for them, are sent from parish to parish to make war upon the people, if necessary, to drive out the legal authorities and install the Kellogg appointees. With characteristic audacity the white ruffians prompt the negroes to take a prominent part in the fighting, and hence the trouble is fast assuming the terrible aspect of a war of races. Already one fearful massacre has occurred and the unfortunate blacks have suffered the most severely. Bands of white prompters leaving them to their fate. In the parish of St. Martins, a state of civil war actually exists, and a regular battle between the New Orleans cutthroats and the negroes on one side and the citizens of St. Martins on the other side is eminent. St. Martinsville is in a state of siege. We read of the throwing out of pickets, of the arrival of recruits and reinforcements, of the blockade of the Court House and other military movements, just as if a state of war actually existed.

Do the American people pause to reflect upon the fatal consequences of this condition of society in one of the sovereign States of the Union? Do they consider themselves that the liberties of the people of Louisiana can be stripped from them, that the legally elected officers of the Louisiana State Government can be driven from power at the point of the bayonet and the liberties and rights of other communities and other States be yet preserved? Do they picture to themselves the horrors of a war of races, or imagine that in the event of a conflict between the whites and blacks of Louisiana the scenes that would follow could be confined to one State of the Union? The occurrences in Louisiana to-day are fraught with danger to the peace of the Union and to the lives of hundreds of thousand of innocent persons. The only hope of safety lies in the continued patience and endurance of the unhappy people of that oppressed State. They may possibly be called upon to endure nearly four years of tyranny and outrages, but even that will be better than a contest the extended evils of which no person can forsee. The probability is that the ruffians who now flout the usurped power in Louisiana will before long quarrel among themselves and aid in their own destruction.—The same result has been seen before in the State. At all events the troubles of Louisiana—and, let us hope, of the whole South—will at least end with the present Presidential term, and it may be better to bear them to the close than to invite worse evils. Whatever can be peacefully and legally done to thwart the designs of the Kellogg usurpation and to protect the rights of the Commonwealth should be resorted to; but violence and bloodshed will only entail greater suffering on the people, while it may cause the iron heel of federal tyranny to press with yet more cruel force upon the neck of the unhappy state.

THE radicals of Maine are reduced to such a strait in seeking an available candidate for governor, that they propose to nominate ex-Governor Kent, who was elected in 1840, and whose success started the ball for the Whigs in the Harrison campaign. There is nothing left to the Maine radicals from which to manufacture political thunder except the tradition embodied in the old campaign song which sets forth that

"Maine went, hell-bent,
For Governor Kent,
And Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

THE State Superintendent of Common Schools has invited the County Superintendents of the State to meet him and other officers of the school department in private conference, to talk over and settle all educational questions which it is their duty to consider. The counties of Juniata, Dauphin, Blair, Bedford, Clearfield, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Perry, Cumberland, York, Adams, Franklin and Fulton, will meet at the school department in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, June 3, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

SENATOR SUMNER DIVORCED. — A letter from Boston, bearing date May 11, says:

By arrangement the libel for divorce filed by Hon. Charles Sumner against his wife on the ground of desertion, came up for hearing in the Supreme Court Saturday. F. D. Balch appeared as counsel for Mr. Sumner, and Sidney Bartlett and J. K. Lathrop for Mrs. Sumner. Neither libellee nor libellant were present, and after hearing one witness Judge Coll decreed the divorce to Mr. Sumner on the ground above stated.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following officers were elected in Philadelphia on the 5th inst., for the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad and Mining Company, to serve for the ensuing year: T. B. Kennedy, Esq., Col. T. A. Scott, John Rice, Wistar Morris, Josiah Bacon, George B. Roberts and Strickland Kneass were chosen a board of Directors. T. B. Kennedy, Esq., was elected President of the road.

DAVID D. MUMMA, Esq., of Harrisburg, has been appointed assessor of bank stock for the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Dauphin, by Auditor General Allen.

ALTHOUGH it is probable that I never will live among you, but in the future be only a visitor as I am at present. Yet I hope to spend some days with you every year, and expect to cast my vote here always.—*Grant's Speech at Galena, his former home.*

The dummie didn't know that a man can't vote where he gains no residence.

THE N. C. RAIL-ROAD.—The committee of the stockholders of the Northern Central railroad report in favor of the lease of the line to the Pennsylvania railroad company.

A SOCIETY for the promotion of the sale of lager beer was organized in Altoona one evening last week. Six kegs per night is the average quota.

GOV. DIX, of New York is puzzled whether to sign the Local Option Bill or veto it.

THE MODOC WAR!

Our Troops Again Surprised!

THE INDIANS REPULSED!

Extermination Commenced in Earnest!

LAVA BEDS, May 11,—9 A. M., via San Francisco, May 12.—At sunrise yesterday the Modocs came into Lieut. Bayles' camp and fired on the picket guard. Capt. Jack's band rode within 100 yards of the camp, when all dismounted and charged into the camp, firing into a herd and the guards. The first volley stampeded the herd. The herd left for camp, and while the men were getting under arms the Modocs gave volley after volley, killing 4 soldiers and 1 Warm Spring Indian. A rally was made and the charge was sounded. This time Donald McKay and some men united, driving the Modocs into the timber, capturing twenty-one ponies and three pack mules. One Modoc was left on the field and nineteen mules, packed; also six dead bodies. Before the retreat the trail was covered with gore. The Indians beat a hasty retreat towards McLeod range of mountains. Capt. Hasbrouck handled his men dexterously. He is now furnished with five days' supplies, but water is very scarce, which deters a long stay in the field. When Capt. Jack attacked the command Capt. Hasbrouck's soldiers recognized the uniform of Gen. Canby on Captain Jack. Thirty-three Modocs were engaged in the fight. There is a strong suspicion here that the Modocs are receiving aid from outside parties. The artillery will be moved to the side of the lake to prevent the Modocs from returning, and the balance of the troops will immediately follow and exterminate them. General Davis is determined to keep the savages moving until the last Modoc is killed. The soldiers gain greater courage by having the enemy in the open ground. The wounded are being moved into camp in wagons, and from there will be taken to headquarters. Two soldiers are reported mortally wounded. Capt. Hasbrouck thinks the Modocs have no ammunition, except what remains in their pouches, as they lost their entire reserve of ammunition in this fight. The condition of Lieut. Harris is much the same as last reported.

LAVA BEDS, May 12,—The forces are acting some 25 miles from here and are working their way and probably driving the Modocs towards the point they occupied at the time of the Thomas massacre. The troops are moving from this camp to-day, hoping to cut them off before they reach it. All are active now, and the Modocs will be allowed no rest. Gen. Davis hopes to have begun an action which will end in the extermination of the tribe. It was a grand mistake of the Modocs, who undoubtedly thought they could stampede this force as the stampeded others, but they met the Warm Spring Indians. These warriors started at the first fire as fast as they could get their guns, forming in the flank of the Modocs, which surprised them. The cry "Warm Springs!" went through the Modoc ranks, and they were stampeded in place of the soldiers. The Warm Springs drove them steadily all day, and on their flank last night, and will renew the fight to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—A despatch from Yreka says the Modocs are twenty-four miles from the place of the last fight, but by pursued by the troops and Warm Spring Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14,—Despatches received from the Lava Beds to-day state that 375 soldiers and the Warm Spring Indians are now scouring the Lava Beds and surrounding country. The total number of troops in the field is 20 officers and 480 men.

LAVA BEDS CAMP, SOUTH OF TULE LAKE.—May 12, 10 A. M., via Yreka, May 13.—Since General Davis assumed command of the Modoc expedition in person, ten days ago, only one conflict, that of Saturday, has occurred, though the movement, of which this last affair was the feature, is still progressing, and several bodies of troops are now hunting the Modocs. Gen. Davis found the soldiers disheartened by the disasters of the campaign, and had to resort to many devices to arouse their flagging enthusiasm and increase their inefficiency. He began his work with an address that won for him the sympathy and friendship of the officers and privates, and inspirited them with confidence. He studied the situation carefully, profited the experience of his predecessors, gave the wearied soldiers time to recuperate from the fatigues and mental excitement incidental to their rough fights in the Lava Beds, sent out scouting parties, had his men disciplined in Indian dodges, and now has his first grand movement in operation. It is his intention to harass the Modocs, keep them moving from place to place and subdue them. Men say they feel that Gen. Davis means business.

LAVA BEDS, May 10—11 P. M.—Lieut. Bacon, of Troop K, First Cavalry, who has arrived in camp with his detachment, having been on escort duty between here and Capt. Jack's old stronghold, brings a report from Lieut. Chapin, commanding the latter camp, that his pickets heard firing in the direction taken by Col. Mason's command, in the present scout after the Indians, and it is generally supposed that an engagement has occurred.

CAMP SOUTH OF TULE LAKE LAVA BEDS, May 13, 6 A. M.—Part of the men of this camp, if not the entire force, will be moved to Boyle Camp, on the north side of Tule Lake, within the next two weeks. This camping ground is very unhealthy in summer. Already rattlesnakes and scorpions are familiar with the interior of the tents, and are making unsocial visits during the night.

NEW YORK, May 14,—Special despatches from the Lava Beds contain further details of the last fight. Capt. Hasbrouck's men knew that the Modocs were in the vicinity, and went to bed, thinking themselves fully guarded against any surprise, but the Indians approached so stealthily, by creeping on all fours, that the men were only awakened by the first discharge, which killed one man, Corporal Totten, troop D, 1st Cavalry, and wounded eight.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14,—A despatch from Yreka to-night says the Modocs are in another rocky fastness, which they are making stronger. The troops will not attack them before the arrival of re-inforcements. The new position is about twenty miles south of the battleground. O. Burgess has been bogus Charley on the Upper Klamath, who said he knew nothing about the contemplated massacre of the Commissioners, and that there were thirty Modocs left, who would fight until the last man was killed. Scarcely five men will be left in camp to guard the stores until the arrival of re-inforcements.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Advices from the Lava Beds to-night state that reinforcements with mortars are moving towards the present positions of the Modocs. The troops in the field are suffering for want of water. The remains of Gen. Canby are on the train which arrives at San Francisco this morning for the east.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The following was received from Yreka to-night:

J. W. Dalton arrived here to-day from Hot Springs Valley, via Bugsotville, having left the former place on Tuesday last, at which time the Pit River Indians, numbering 300 warriors, had gathered together in council, having been called by Old Dick, their head chief. Dick is peaceably inclined, and very friendly toward white settlers. He said he did not know what the result of the council would be; but the same Indians, headed by old Shawhead, wanted to fight, and talked of putting him (Dick) aside and making some one else chief, and should they do so settlers might know that some trouble was in store. Old Shawhead came to Fort Crook, and some think he has been up to the lava beds holding a conference with Captain Jack.

Three Executions in one Day.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Nixon, the murderer of Chas. H. Phister, was hanged this morning. The doomed man after taking farewell of his family and friends last evening, ate a hearty supper and remarked to his keeper, "This is my last night on earth, and I have done what I never did before—taken two cups of coffee." He then prayed, after which he fell asleep. He was awakened at 5 o'clock A. M., and having dressed, attended Mass. At 9 o'clock he left the cell and walked firmly to the scaffold, carrying in his hand a large crucifix. Arriving at the scaffold he knelt down between two clergymen and repeated the Lord's prayer. The prayers over, the rope was cut and the body was launched upwards seven feet. After hanging some minutes a tremor of the limbs and heaving of the chest were perceptible. At 9:16 the physicians pronounced life extinct, and at 9:30 the body was cut down, when the medical men ascertained that the neck was not broken and that death had resulted from strangulation.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Charles Mortimer was hanged at Sacramento city to-day for the murder of Mary Gibson. He was either insane or simulated insanity with a singular persistency; he did not or pretended not to recognize his brother, the minister who attended him, his counsel, nor any other person. His countenance exhibited no motion, he did not utter a word.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 15.—Luigi Luisignani was hanged to-day for the murder of his wife, formerly Johanna Moosi. He ate a hearty breakfast this morning, after which he tried to be cheerful. At half past ten A. M., the sheriff entered his cell with a noose and black cap. Lusignani trembled violently, but summoned all his strength and walked to the scaffold. Everything being in readiness the sheriff gave the signal, the drop was sprung, and Lusignani's body leaped in the air, a few minutes past eleven o'clock A. M. His frame shuddered convulsively for a few seconds, then all was quiet.

Terrible Mining Disaster.

An explosion in the Drummond colliery in Pictou county, Nova Scotia, on Monday of last week, set the mine on fire, and all attempts to extinguish the flames failed. More than 40 men are inside, and it is feared all have perished. Their families crowded around the pit's mouth, with cries of distress.

Some terrible explosions have occurred. The men, including some volunteers who went down to rescue others, are no doubt dead. The disaster was caused by a strike of the men a few weeks ago, for higher wages, during which time the mines lay idle, and became filled with gas, which took fire from a blast as soon as the men recommenced work. The explosion on Wednesday was so violent that the people fled to the woods for safety from the flying stones from the mouth of the pit.

Town and County Items.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R.—The passenger trains on the Cumberland Valley Railroad arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD:

Accommodation Train leaves Chambersburg 5.50 A. M., Shippensburg 5.20, Newville 6.00, Carlisle 6.35, Mechanicsburg 7.02 arriving at Harrisburg 7.30 A. M.

Mail Train leaves Hagerstown 7.35 A. M., Greencastle 8.08, Chambersburg 8.50, Shippensburg 9.22 Newville 9.51, Carlisle 10.10, Mechanicsburg 11.05, arriving at Harrisburg 11.35 P. M.

Day Express Train leaves Hagerstown 12.00 M. Greencastle 12.28 Chambersburg 1.05, Shippensburg 1.37, Newville 2.10, Carlisle 2.50, Mechanicsburg 3.16, arriving at Harrisburg 3.45 P. M.

Night Express Train leaves Hagerstown 6.25 p. m., Greencastle 6.58, Chambersburg 7.35, Shippensburg 8.02, Newville 8.35, Carlisle 9.00, Mechanicsburg 9.35, arriving at Harrisburg 10.05 p.m

WESTWARD.

Accommodation Train leaves Harrisburg 8.00 A M., Mechanicsburg 8.35, Carlisle 9.11, Newville 9.41 Shippensburg 10.20, Chambersburg 10.44, Greencastle 11.16, arriving at Hagerstown 11.45 A. M.

Mail Train leaves Harrisburg 1.55 P. M., Mechanicsburg 2.27, Carlisle 2.56, Newville 3.22, Shippensburg 4.02, Chambersburg 4.35, Greencastle 5.11, arriving at Hagerstown 5.40 P. M.

Day Ex. Train leaves Harrisburg 4.45 P. M., Mechanicsburg 5.17, Carlisle 5.47, Newville 6.20, Shippensburg 6.48, arriving at Chambersburg at 7.15 P. M.

A MIXED TRAIN leaves Chambersburg at 7.32 p. m., Greencastle 8.40, arriving at Hagerstown 9 30 p. m.

Night Express Train leaves Harrisburg at 11.25 p. m. Mechanicsburg 11.58, Carlisle 12.28, Newville 1.02 Shippensburg 1.31, Chambersburg 2.05, Greencastle 2.37, arriving at Hagerstown at 3.05 p. m.

☞ Making close connections at Harrisburg with trains to and from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, and all points West.

Notice to Drovers.—A stock train will leave Hagerstown daily (Sundays excepted) at 3.20 p. m., and Chambersburg at 5.40, arriving at Harrisburg at 10.45 p. m., and at Philadelphia at 7 o'clk a. m. next day.

Trains run on Philadelphia time, which is ten minutes faster than our local time.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.—On Saturday afternoon last, shortly after four o'clock, flames were discovered issuing from a large two-story frame building on Church Alley, belonging to F. Gardner & Co., used for the purpose of manufacturing wheels for grain drills and as a place to keep different varieties of patterns. The fire doubtless originated by a spark from the cupalo of the casting *shop*, as the employees of said shop were casting at the time the fire was first discovered. The building, as above stated, being frame, was soon enveloped in flames, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the firemen to subdue the devouring element. A large lot of valuable lumber, together with a variety of tools, patters, &c., were consumed with the building. The loss is about four thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance.

The flames from the above building soon communicated to a one story frame dwelling, immediately across the alley, belonging to Daniel Eckels, but were arrested after considerable difficulty. The damage to this building will not exceed fifty dollars.

At this stage of the fire the roofs of the row of two-story brick dwelling houses—five in number—a short distance East of the above were discovered to be in a blaze, and before water could be obtained the entire first and second stories were in flames. The following persons, with their families, occupied the dwellings at the time of the fire: Felix Shumpp, William Elmer, Frederick Hays and a widow named Mrs. Schade. The fifth house was unoccupied. Most of the household goods of the above occupants were saved, although in a damaged condition. The loss to this row of buildings is estimated at two thousand dollars, partly insured.

While the furniture, &c., was being removed from the burning buildings, many valuables were stolen by miscreants, who visit such places solely for the purpose of plundering. A valuable gold watch and numerous other articles were stolen from Mrs. Schade, a pair of boots from Fredk. Hays, and various articles of value from the other occupants.

Had the fire been properly managed, and the engines a sufficient supply of water; the above row of buildings could have been saved without much difficulty.

We were unable to learn the cause of the short supply of water on the day the fire occurred, some contending that the reservoir was empty, and others that the pipes are too small to convey sufficient water to supply the engines. At all events the matter should be carefully investigated, and wherever the defect is let it be speedily remedied, so that we may never witness a repetition of last Saturday's work.

During the progress of the above fire flames were discovered in the rear of the blacksmith shop, adjoining the carpenter shop at the foundry, but were extinguished before any considerable damage was done. This fire was occasioned by the hands leaving the shop, a large fire being in the furnace, when the first alarm was given.

ALMOST ANOTHER.—About half-past four o'clock, on the same afternoon the above occurred, fire was discovered on the second story of a dwelling on South street, but was soon subdued.

DECORATION DAY.—On Friday, the 30th inst., our citizens will again be called upon to perform the solemn duty of strewing flowers on the graves of those who "fought their last battle, and sleep their last sleep," that this country might remain a unit and be preserved, and will, we believe and hope, be observed with the mementoes of memory which custom has established as appropriate to the occasion. Although not parcel or part of the Grand Army of the Republic, which arrogantly assumes the charge of the ceremonial, we will suggest a better plan for its observance instead of the one heretofore carried out in this section. We have witnessed, with real regret, that no matter how fair were the flowrets, or gay the garlands, or how handsome the wreaths which were strewn o'er the graves, that in a few brief days their beauty had faded—their fragrance had fled—by exposure to atmosphere and sun. Now, to remedy this, we are of opinion that it would be far better to plant flowers in pots, which would in beauty bloom all through the season, and for many a month would continue to fling fragrance over the resting place of our brave ones. This plan is plain and practicable—therefore pursue it.

DEATH OF INDIAN JOE.—Many of our readers will no doubt be sorry to learn that Indian Joe, who resided at Doubling Gap, this county, is no more. Joe visited this place frequently some years ago, offering baskets and other trinkets for sale, but for a long time past nothing has been seen of him, many supposing that he had moved from these parts. He was a full-blooded Indian, and, though civilized, he bore with him many of his aboriginal traits. His forefathers belonged to the Lawrence River Indians. It was in that region some years since that Rachael Moffit, an inhabitant of Doubling Gap, met him. They were married, and it was doubtless through her influence they came to the Gap, where they have been living peaceably ever since. Joe's occupation was basket-making, and he was an expert in the business.

THE Conodoguinet Lodge, No. 173, I. O. O. F. of Newville, will celebrate their 27th anniversary on the 28th inst., by a public parade. A number of sister lodges will assist, and a large turnout is expected.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER—*His Escape and Re-capture.*—On the 30th of last month a package containing $1100 in mutilated currency mysteriously disappeared from the Express office at Shippensburg, and although diligent search was made for the same, nothing could be learned of its whereabouts until Tuesday of last week. On the above day a negro named Benjamin Washington, arrived in this place from Shippensburg, and at once proceeded to several of our stores, where he purchased articles and gave this mutilated currency in payment therefor. He finally entered Mr. Heysinger's jewelry store and purchased some article, giving Mr. H. a ten dollar bill, who being unable to make the necessary change, went to one of the banks to get the note changed. The cashier, who had been previously informed of the loss of the money, at once observed that it was a mutilated note, there being no signature on it, and told Mr. H. to go back to his store and detain the negro until an officer could be procured. In a short time Constable Mathews arrived, who arrested the negro and took him before Justice Shryock, who committed him to prison. In the evening of the day of his arrest Washington admitted his guilt, and promised, if taken to Shippensburg, to restore the balance of the money. He was accordingly taken thither by Deputy Sheriff Goodyear, who with Washington proceeded to the residence of negro named Arter, where the remainder, amounting to $1040 was recovered. After an examination before Justice Butts, of Shippensburg, the Deputy Sheriff placed the prisoner in the lock-up for the night, supposing him to be safe, but before morning he succeeded in making his escape. The prisoner was subsequently re-captured by the same officer, a short distace East of this place on Friday afternoon last, and again placed in jail. It is rumored that several other parties were engaged in the larceny.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT.—We learn from the *Valley Sentinel* that a disgraceful riot took place in Shippensburg, on Saturday night, the 10th inst., in which quite a number of young roughs figured conspicuously. The particulars of the affair are as follows: On the night in question, the train due at Shippensburg at 8:02 P. M., brought a supply of the "ardent" to that town, which was at once taken possession of by a number of fast young men. From that time until after midnight, the peace of the town was disturbed by hideous yells, carousing and shocking profanity. On Sabbath morning a party *proceeded to an uninhabitated dwelling house in the township, north of the borough*, and there scenes transpired which would be a disgrace to the untutored savage. The party, in a state of nudity, exposed themselves from the windows and roof of the house. How long this continued, we are unable to say. Towards evening, on Sabbath, another scene transpired—a street fight—in which several young men figured prominently, and which drew from three to four hundred persons to the scene. The first encounter took place near the Lutheran church, and was only stopped after the party attacked sought refuge in a house—even there it was kept up a short time, but the citizens finally restored order. Shortly after this, a crowd was attracted to another part of the town, near the Company warehouse, where another disgraceful row occurred. The fight was kept up until a great many persons had collected, when the citizens again interfered, and once more the town was quiet. The parties engaged in the rows were promptly held under bail for their appearance at the next term of Court.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT FIRES.—Would it not be well for our Borough authorities to appoint three good, judicious men who would attend all fires in the town, and whose word would be law against the reckless destruction of property? Our people are beginning to feel that they have more to fear from the depredations of a set of vandals, who make it a point to attend fires, than they have from the devouring element. These depredators take pleasure in demolishing fences, out-houses, furniture, &c., and the owner is compelled to look on without any means of redress. This abuse must be arrested at once. It has become unendurable, and if our authorities will not protect citizens, they must and will protect themselves. Let an ordinance be enacted on the subject.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING. — In compliance with the call of the chairman, the Democratic County Committee of Cumberland county assembled in the Arbitration room, in the Court-house, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention. James H. Graham, Jr., of Carlisle, was selected as the Senatorial, and S. N. Emminger, of Mechanicsburg, as Representative Delegate. No instructions.

DEATH OF BENJAMIN FICKES.—