

Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, : : SEPT. 30, 1869.

Democratic State and County Ticket.

For Governor: HON. ASA PACKER, OF CARBON COUNTY. For Judge of the Supreme Court: HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING, OF CAMBRIA COUNTY. Assembly: Hon. JOHN PORTER, Washington Twp. Register and Recorder: GEO. W. OATMAN, Ebensburg Borough. Treasurer: WILLIAM LINTON, Johnstown Borough. Commissioner: JAMES E. NEASON, Clearfield Township. Poor House Director: JOHN BLOCH, Johnstown Borough. Auditor: ANTHONY ANNA, Chest Township.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS.

I would suggest to the Democrats of the different Boroughs and Townships of Cambria county, that they meet at their respective places of holding elections, on Saturday, Oct. 9th, and nominate a ticket for Borough and Township officers, (except Assessor,) to be voted for on Tuesday, Oct. 12th. F. A. SNOEKER, Chairman County Committee.

Morrell and McDonald.

While the democratic canvass is moving on to certain success, and while many disgusted republicans are taking shelter under that canvass, it is somewhat amusing to witness the side show got up in the last Alleghanian by McDonald and Morrell.

During the campaign of last fall a story was put in circulation to the effect that Morrell furnished McDonald with the necessary funds for carrying on the campaign, and the charge received some force from the fact that the radicals adopted McDonald as their candidate and placed his name on their ticket. We never believed the story, but supposed it to be gotten up as a set off to a still viler slander got up by the friends of McDonald against his opponent. McDonald failed to defeat the democratic nominee, however, and there was, or should have been, an end to the whole matter. Especially should this have been the case from the fact that, notwithstanding McDonald's reprehensible conduct, Captain Hite, our manly and generous Prothonotary, (with the approbation of several democrats, including Mr. Oatman, our present candidate for Register and Recorder, whom McDonald charges with having promulgated the story relative to Morrell and himself,) put him in a position in the Prothonotary's office which is worth more than the office of District Attorney, to which he failed to be elected. We have said that Capt. Hite put him in that position, but we should rather have said that he left him in it, for he has not been very much out of that office since he was twenty-one years of age. So far, so good. The democratic party had not got tired of nursing McDonald—and McDonald took kindly to the nursing. Everything was lovely, etc. But after waiting a whole year McDonald must search for his character, and that search is commenced within three weeks of another election. And just here the questions naturally arise, why is George W. Oatman singled out from the scores of persons who asserted the current rumor? and why is the wrong permitted to stand an entire year without being righted? The answer to these questions is quite plain. It is an attempt to stab, not Mr. Oatman, but the democratic party, for instead of attacking the individual Oatman, as he might have done long since with a better show of fairness, if not of justification, McDonald lies in wait until Mr. Oatman is selected as one of the standard-bearers of the democracy, when he parades his grievances and thereby attempts to defeat not only the election of Mr. Oatman but of the other candidates chosen by that party which has fostered and cared for him as no other man has been fostered and cared for by any political party in this county, to say the least.

We are free to admit, on behalf of McDonald, that Samuel W. Davis, the radical candidate against Mr. Oatman, gave him his entire influence last fall against the democratic ticket, and that he (McDonald) is expected to do all he can now to cancel that debt. But if that is his object, why does he not say so in plain terms? If he must continue to war against the party in which he has "lived and moved and had his being," why not do it manfully, "on the square," without adding deception to ingratitude.

We repeat, we never credited any of the abusive stories circulated against McDonald or his opponent, but we confess that if we did place any reliance in them the correspondence between McDonald and Morrell would not go very far towards changing our belief. McDonald, whatever may be his political errors, has a good character for integrity. Why does he not rely upon that instead of seeking the interposition of his old friend Morrell, who, if the report were true, would be as great a criminal as himself? But no; these two old cronies must needs whitewash each other, and the way they do it is truly refreshing to all beholders. "Ain't I pure and spotless?" interrogates the immaculate Joseph. "Pure as an angel," is the reply of his friend Daniel. "You never gave me \$500 to aid in carrying my election, now do you?" is the next conundrum propounded by him whose coat was of many colors. "Nary a red!" replieth he of the lion's den. And with this kind of self-glorification they are both purified and sanctified—and "the spirits of just men are made perfect."

The truth is, this whole side show is got up, not to help any man's character, but to defeat a democratic candidate, and demoralize, if possible, the democracy of Cambria county—both of which unworthy objects it will signally fail to accomplish.

Judge Packer and His Taxes.

As soon as one slander against Judge Packer is disproved, radical ingenuity and malignity will invent another. The latest effort of this sort is the assertion that he refused, while he was a citizen of Mauch Chunk, to pay the local taxes with which he was assessed. No man but a knave would make such a senseless charge, and no one but a born fool would believe it. What an insult it is to common sense to ask the people to believe that he would do so, when every man knows that, as he is abundantly able to pay them, the law would compel him to do so. The Mauch Chunk Democrat, in the following article, effectually disposes of and cuts up by the roots this miserable and despicable falsehood. What will be the next lie against Asa Packer, destined no sooner to be uttered than it will be exploded?

Finding Judge Packer unassailable in decent and manly controversy, the Radicals have changed their tack of late, and now try to break his popularity with the people by wholesale and deliberate lying. So it has been impudently charged that he failed to pay his bounty and other local taxes whilst a resident of our borough. But a few figures are needful to expose this mendacity and the political debauchery in which Radicals are wallowing.

In 1865 the whole of the taxes of Mauch Chunk Borough amounted to \$45,145.18. Of this amount Judge Packer paid: Borough \$3,439.26 School 8,399.26 Bounty 15,748.62 \$17,587.14

Thus it appears that in 1865 Judge Packer paid over 70 per cent. of the total amount of borough tax levied.

In 1866 the total tax levied was \$37,801.02. Of this amount Judge Packer paid: Borough \$9,315.96 School 9,219.96 Bounty 6,989.47 \$25,525.39

In this year then Judge Packer paid over 67 per cent. of the tax levied.

So copiously had the money flowed into the borough treasury by this system of taxation that the bounty inebriatedness was paid off in this way. What bold lies the radicals must be, to charge that Judge Packer shirked his bounty taxes, when it was only through him that the burden was discharged, and the poor man relieved of an enormous taxation.

Take the year 1867, in which the total tax levied was \$21,867.47. Of this amount Judge Packer paid: Borough 5,763.42 School 9,222.88 \$14,986.30

Here, too, he pays over 60 per cent. of the total taxes levied.

In this year the radical legislators passed the law exempting the stocks of corporations from local taxation. This relieved a great part of Judge Packer's property. Still his real estate and other property remained liable to local taxation, and no one dare say he has not paid every penny of it. But Judge Packer chose to take up his residence in Philadelphia in 1867 and has since resided and voted there. Well, had he not the right to do so? Since when has it become unlawful for a man to take up his residence where he pleases? Judge Packer did no more than any other man would do under the circumstances. His business is principally in Philadelphia; most of his time is spent there; the duties of his office as Vice President of the Lehigh Valley railroad requires him to be at his post; hence in 1867 he found it convenient and chose to reside, vote, and pay his taxes in Philadelphia. Out of this a few fools would make political capital. They will have a trouble some time in doing it; but so far, they have succeeded in writing themselves shameless asses and nincompoops.

Packer and Pershing.

Below will be found a letter from Hon. Wm. A. Porter, which recently appeared in the Philadelphia Age. Mr. Porter at one time was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, and discharged the responsible duties of that high position with acknowledged ability and integrity. He is a son of the late Governor DAVID R. PORTER. His letter is a high tribute to the character of the democratic candidates for Governor and Supreme Court Judge: PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1869.

To the Editors of the Age: GENTLEMEN: A friend has called my attention to a recent article in the Press, in which this passage occurs: "In the case of the judicial nomination, the mistake of awarding it for more political services is now painfully felt. Hon. William A. Porter represented the judicial talent before the convention and public apology will now be made for the error of overslaughing him in the heat of a partisan contest." This article seems to have originated in some misapprehension. I have not been a candidate for any office whatever, for eleven years. I was consequently not a candidate before the present Democratic State Convention. No person requested or authorized, directly or indirectly, so to represent me. Learning from the newspaper, that I had been a candidate, and supposing they knew more on the subject than myself, I caused the proceedings of the convention to be carefully examined, and I was gratified to find that my name had not been proposed nor voted for, nor mentioned during the sessions of the body. I had been a member of the convention, I could with the clearest conscience have voted for Mr. Pershing. I have represented with him the interests of important clients, and I found him a man of perfect integrity, of clear head and free from those whims and caprices which, where they exist, are the curse of the profession and the disgrace of the Bench. I cannot omit here to say a word also of the other candidate on our ticket. Having frequently conferred with Judge Packer on matters of business, I can truthfully say that I have seldom met any man who has impressed me so much with the accuracy of his judgment, the breadth of his views, and the purity of his principles. In another respect, he is a remarkable man, and that is, in not being changed by the acquisition of the wealth—doubtless the severest test to which any man's character can be subjected. When a student of law, I frequently visited him at his little store in Mauch Chunk, and now after the lapse of thirty years, I can distinctly recall the same cordial greeting, the same unostentatious manner, the same frank and manly bearing, the same liberal and benevolent sentiments which have since attracted to him so large a share of the respect and affection of his fellow-citizens.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours, WILLIAM A. PORTER.

REMEMBER that next Saturday is the last day for registering the names of voters.

Horses and Billiards.

The "second Washington," after "swinging around the circle" last week in Western Pennsylvania, for the purpose of aiding the election of the man who, in 1865, declared in a published letter, when he was seeking the democratic nomination for Governor, that he was a democrat "without an affix or prefix," returned to Washington on yesterday week. A special dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated on the day of Grant's arrival at the seat of government, details his first movements in this wise:

"After visiting his stables he drove out to the State Department, where he had a conference with Secretary Fish."

Please first and business afterwards.—Of course it was in perfect harmony with Grant's well known tastes for all the sports of the turf, that he should pay his respects to his horses and his mares and his young colts before condescending to call on the Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, who was just then troubled with Sickles' blunder in Spain in reference to Cuba.

The same paper, the Inquirer, of the 23d inst., contains the following special dispatch from Washington:

"During the absence of the President an elegant billiard room has been constructed for his use, between the conservatory and the main building, upon the right of the passage leading to the conservatory. The room is handsomely fitted up and wainscoted with narrow strips of walnut and North Carolina pine. It is about twenty feet square, affording ample room for a large table. It is accessible from the private part of the house, only being reached by the passage from the second floor, between the state and private dining room."

Although it does not require much intellect to play billiards, it is nevertheless said to be an interesting as well as an exciting game. It may therefore be safe to say, that between his horses in the stables of the White House and his billiards in the White House itself, Grant's time hereafter will be entirely monopolized. Oh! what a sad and instructive commentary is all this, in the year of grace 1869, on the practices and mode of life of our earlier and less gifted Presidents.—Times change and men change with them.

Let Them be Challenged.

The following special dispatch from Washington, under date of Sept. 22d, is taken from a Philadelphia radical paper:

Postmaster General Crosswell has granted leaves of absence for seven days to clerks in his department from Pennsylvania who desire to go home to vote, and eight days to the Ohio clerks.

It is about time that this annual raid on the ballot boxes of Pennsylvania by Washington city clerks should be sternly resisted by the democracy of the State. A clerk in the Post Office Department, although a native of Pennsylvania, has no more legal right to vote in this State than he would have, if he were a clerk in Boston. This is a self-evident proposition, and requires no argument to enforce it. Under the present election law three qualifications are necessary in order to enable a voter to exercise the right of suffrage. First, he must be registered; second, he must have paid a State or county tax within two years; and, third, he must have been a resident of the district for ten days previous to the election. Can a Washington city clerk show that he possesses even one of these requisites. To say that he can is simply preposterous. He is registered in Washington; here he pays his taxes and there he votes for city officers. That is his residence, and it is a well settled principle that a legal voter cannot have two places of residence. That these clerks should be permitted to cart-bag into this State and vote, is a plain and palpable fraud on the ballot-box. If they will live in Washington, there they must do their voting.

We trust that democratic editors throughout the State will give this matter their immediate attention. Let the right of these Washington city gentlemen to vote, be challenged in every instance, and if the officers of any election board receive their votes, let them be presented for a willful violation of the plain provisions of the election law.

Our first page will be found a lengthy report of a recent interview between Judge Packer and a reporter of the New York Sun, a leading radical newspaper. It will be found interesting, and will amply repay a careful perusal. Judge Packer's views are characteristic of the man, and are marked with all his strong common sense and discriminating judgment. Who will say, after perusing the sentiments of Judge Packer, as given in this interview, that he is not eminently fit to be Governor of this great Commonwealth? We would like to see a report from the same or any other newspaper correspondent, of a similar interview with John W. Geary. The contrast between Packer and Geary would then be fully apparent.—It would be as Hyperion to a Satyr, or as brains and practical common sense, against inordinate vanity and self-glorification.

An esteemed friend in Philadelphia writes us words of good cheer from that city in regard to the political prospects, not only there but also in various other parts of the State which he has visited. He says that the democracy "feel confident of carrying Philadelphia by 3,000, and believe it is possible to get a majority of even 7,000." The same gentleman, we are led to believe, informs the Harrisburg Patriot, that in all his travels he did not meet with a solitary democrat who faltered in his support of Packer and Pershing, but, on the other hand, heard of defection in the radical ranks wherever he went.

We publish the following section of the Registry Law for the information of the officers of the different boards of election. It will be seen that it changes the time, as well for opening as for closing the polls, from the law as it existed under the old system: Section 16. For all elections hereafter holden under this act the polls shall be open between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a. m., and be closed at six o'clock, p. m.

ALTHOUGH it is the general impression that a person cannot vote unless his name is on the Registry list, yet such is not the fact. To be properly registered will of course save the voter a vast deal of trouble and inconvenience on the day of the election. The fourth section of the Registry Law, which makes provision for a failure to have one's name on the registry list and which we publish for general information, is as follows:

Section 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming the right to vote, and also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a citizen of some other country, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years which was assessed at least ten days before said election, and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce a certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall make oath that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; but if on claiming the right to vote he shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further swear that he is at the time of taking the oath a resident of the district in which he claims to be a voter, and that he has resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days next preceding said election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the election the electors shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law, to be filed by the return judge, with the prothonotary, and shall remain on the file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age, the same words being added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such elections.

For remedy for these manifold evils (which none can deny, and all good men must lament,) the people must act with energy and wisdom. They must call better men than they now have to places of public trust, and they must break up the monopoly of power by the Republican party. The election of Asa Packer will point to reform and improvement in our affairs, and will go a great way toward securing them. For it will mean that integrity and capacity, high honor, spotless character, business ability, experience in affairs, and a charitable, tolerant and magnanimous spirit are appreciated by the people, and that men possessing them, will be secured whenever possible for the public service; and it will mean also, that a party in possession of unchecked power for many years, whose performance in the administration of government are unassailable, will be called upon to surrender its power, or to divide that power with another party more faithful or more competent.

The Harrisburg Convention claimed for our State the right and privilege of determining for herself the rules of popular suffrage within her limits. This right, which was recognized in the Republican platform of 1868, is one of vital importance, and should not be surrendered for any consideration. For if the right to determine whether Africans, Asiatics or Indians shall be electors of a State or not, be taken away from the States—no matter in what way—their character as sovereign free States is clearly gone from them. We are not so directly interested in the adjustment of suffrage in the Southern States under the reconstruction laws of Congress, as in the general question of State power over the subject of suffrage. Though we may acquiesce in the former as an accomplished fact—as an exceptional exercise of Federal power over seceded States which is beyond recall—we must claim for the latter an enduring interest and vitality. Our brethren of California have declared at their recent election that they will not agree that Congress shall have power to create Japanese and Chinese voters for that State. They claim for themselves entire jurisdiction over the subject of suffrage within their State, and will not surrender it. Nor will we surrender our similar right, if we shall be wisely instructed by history and by reason, and shall be regardless of our interests and honor.

The country desires not only peace, but all the fruits of peace—restored concord, restored prosperity, and a complete restoration of constitutional rule in all the States. We seek for this; we desire this with all our hearts. So far then as national policy is concerned, our cause is the cause of peace and of good will among men; of pure and unadorned common sense; of the fundamental law as inspired by a humane and Christian spirit, and it is opposed only to mismanagement and wrong—to the rule rule of the military in time of peace and to the plunder of the people.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee, WM. MUCZLER, CHAIRMAN.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Committee, duly impressed with the importance of the approaching election, and desirous of discharging the duties imposed upon them in all suitable ways, propose to address to you a few sincere, earnest words.

We desire by the election of Mr. Pershing, to the bench of the Supreme Court, to secure a judge of ability and high character, who will impartially administer the law, and will make the Constitution and the Laws the rule of his judgment and action.

The election of Asa Packer, to the office of Governor is recommended by many considerations of high moment, to some of which we propose to call your attention.

Reform is needed in the State Government, and he is a fit man to introduce and execute it. For he comes to the performance of public duty, armed with integrity as with a garment, with a knowledge of the business interests of the people, and with an earnest purpose to do good and resist evil.

What has been amiss in legislation and in Executive action at Harrisburg in recent years, in relation to the election laws, he has had no concern and no sympathy with the mismanagement of the State finances and with the enactment of odious or improvident laws; he has been engaged in honorable enterprise of great public utility, and has given his sympathies always to honorable men, whether in business or in political life. He has had much knowledge of public life and of public men. This is an indispensable qualification for the office of Governor, or of President. Without it, Executive service must be badly performed or neglected.

Asa Packer represents well one practical effect of our free institutions. A penniless youth, and a man of humble position in the early years of his life, he has achieved a prominent position and the confidence of his country, and distinction as a political man. He now appears before you, not unsolicited, as a candidate for the highest office in the State Government, and holds as such the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, more truly and firmly than could a man of high rank and proud lineage in a country of despotic or aristocratic institutions. In every case, popular confidence is based entirely upon the solid foundation of real merit; tried throughout an eventful career and manifested in honorable, useful, and magnanimous action.

Asa Packer, in the gubernatorial chair, will give to us what we greatly need; a strong point of defence and security against violent, unjust, ill-considered, selfish and partisan laws. He is above all business, independent of all cliques and "rings," (so-called), and as incapable of conscious injustice to political opponents as of unworthy subservience to political friends. He will be just, firm, faithful and tolerant in his high office, if he shall be charged with his duties, and will pursue therein no selfish object, when it is a matter of private gain.

Asa Packer is a true representative of the industrial interests of the State and of our great public improvements. His relations with both are extensive, and his views regarding them enlightened and liberal. He will favor and aid the development of the former and all possible extensions of the latter, so that our people shall be prosperous and be enabled the better to bear the great burden of their public debt.

The present canvass has not been one of excitement or of noisy effort. But we believe that earnest thoughts has been directed by our people to the issues involved in it, and to the respective claims of the candidates before them. There is a disposition in the public mind (and a proper and timely one) to pass from sectional and adventitious questions connected with the recent war, and bestow attention upon financial, monetary and industrial ones, which come home to our people in their every-day pursuits and avocations. Money is scarce for many legitimate and useful investments; our taxation is in many respects unequal, and upon some subjects oppressive; the rates of interest upon public loans are improvident; the expenses of government (both State and Federal) are excessive, if not prodigal, and the relation between capital and labor are uneasy and disturbed; and then there is unquestionably a general lowering of the moral tone of public life below the level of former times.

For remedy for these manifold evils (which none can deny, and all good men must lament,) the people must act with energy and wisdom. They must call better men than they now have to places of public trust, and they must break up the monopoly of power by the Republican party. The election of Asa Packer will point to reform and improvement in our affairs, and will go a great way toward securing them. For it will mean that integrity and capacity, high honor, spotless character, business ability, experience in affairs, and a charitable, tolerant and magnanimous spirit are appreciated by the people, and that men possessing them, will be secured whenever possible for the public service; and it will mean also, that a party in possession of unchecked power for many years, whose performance in the administration of government are unassailable, will be called upon to surrender its power, or to divide that power with another party more faithful or more competent.

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By order of the Democratic State Central Committee, WM. MUCZLER, CHAIRMAN.

Political and News Items.

—Grant has been practicing considerable on his side since his return, and is reported to be awkward as usual on carrous, but good at pocketing.

—Governor Geary has pardoned the negro wretch, Cain Norris, who some time ago was convicted at Chambersburg, for outraging three white women. Another edition of Article XV.

—Geary, in his speeches in 1866 and 1868, pledged his word to the people that Negro Suffrage would not be introduced against their will. He has deliberately violated his pledge. Vote against the Pledge Breaker.

—A young man named Edwin Stewart was killed in a spoke factory in Mercer, last week, by having his head nearly sawed off by a buzz saw. After receiving the terrible injury he walked a few steps, sat down and died in a few minutes.

—The Chicago-Grant faction pledged the radical party to leave the suffrage question with the people of the loyal States. The authors and supporters of the Fifteenth Amendment have broken this solemn covenant with the people. Down with the Pledge Breakers!

—Why Geary invited some Democrats to go to the Louisville Convention appears by the fact that it is held on our election day, the 12th of October! Besides the list of delegates printed in the papers, many more have been privately appointed—most of them Democrats.—You are particularly requested to be at Louisville on the 12th of October.

—All doubts entertained of the guilt of Zachary T. Hockinberg, convicted of the murder of Miss Nancy Ann McCandless at Butler, have been dispelled by the confession of Hockinberg. He admits the burning of Mr. McCandless' barn; also the shooting over the bed of the young girls in the house of Mr. McCandless, and finally to the murder of Miss McCandless.

—There is a boy fifteen years of age, in Black Hawk county, Ohio, whose father died three years ago, leaving his widow, an eighty-acre farm burdened with a \$1,000 mortgage. He has taken sole charge of the farm, paid off the mortgage purchased a horse, a sulky plow, a wagon and a set of harness, besides an \$80 sewing machine for his mother, and is now out of debt.

—John Bowman, who occasioned the frightful disaster on the Erie railway, at Carr's Rock, on the night of the 18th of April, 1868, by misplacing a rail, was formally arraigned before the court at Millford, Pike county, last week. He pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in a new building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter trade, and at moderate prices for cash or on terms.

—To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and to spread information which he conceives to be of great value, and which he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address: Rev. DR. J. B. WILSON, my 20-1/2, Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

SIEVES AND WIRE CLOTH!

MANUFACTURED BY SELLERS BROTHERS, No. 623 Market Street, Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1869-3m.

How Packer 'Opposed the War.'

In spite of all the proof which has been heretofore given to the country, Radical newspapers and speakers persist in representing Asa Packer as a friend of the rebellion, and a sympathizer with secession.—This, like all the other stories which they are trying to keep afloat, is proved to be a gross falsehood. On the 17th day of April, A. D., 1861, a meeting of the citizens of Mauch Chunk was held to give expression to their opinion upon the action of the South. A committee of fifteen was appointed to draft resolutions, Hon. Asa Packer being one of the number. The following are the resolutions as adopted:

Resolved, That the treasonable conspiracy of a portion of the citizens of the American Union against our common country has at length culminated into an open and avowed act of warfare, commenced by the rebel forces at Charleston, under the direction of the usurpers of National authority at Montgomery; and whereas, an appeal has thus been made to us for the overthrow of a government to which we all owe allegiance, not only by birth but also by every other obligation which ought to command the patriotism of the citizens of a free and hitherto prosperous and happy country, therefore

Resolved, That we recognize no political associations inconsistent with our obedience to the laws as administered by a Constitutionally elected President, no matter to what party he may belong.

Resolved, That this is a time for acts rather than words. The argument has been exhausted. The only question is whether we shall continue to have a country; or whether the glorious nationality, which was our proud inheritance, shall go down to our posterity in weak and discordant fragments—a lasting memorial of the degeneracy of our race.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mauch Chunk, in town meeting assembled, without distinction of party, do solemnly pledge ourselves to stand by the national flag, for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the law everywhere. (South as well as North, West as well as East.)

Resolved, That we will furnish our full ratable proportion of the contingent of Mauch Chunk, shall be called upon to surrender its power, or to divide that power with another party more faithful or more competent.

The Harrisburg Convention claimed for our State the right and privilege of determining for herself the rules of popular suffrage within her limits. This right, which was recognized in the Republican platform of 1868, is one of vital importance, and should not be surrendered for any consideration. For if the right to determine whether Africans, Asiatics or Indians shall be electors of a State or not, be taken away from the States—no matter in what way—their character as sovereign free States is clearly gone from them. We are not so directly interested in the adjustment of suffrage in the Southern States under the reconstruction laws of Congress, as in the general question of State power over the subject of suffrage. Though we may acquiesce in the former as an accomplished fact—as an exceptional exercise of Federal power over seceded States which is beyond recall—we must claim for the latter an enduring interest and vitality. Our brethren of California have declared at their recent election that they will not agree that Congress shall have power to create Japanese and Chinese voters for that State. They claim for themselves entire jurisdiction over the subject of suffrage within their State, and will not surrender it. Nor will we surrender our similar right, if we shall be wisely instructed by history and by reason, and shall be regardless of our interests and honor.

The country desires not only peace, but all the fruits of peace—restored concord, restored prosperity, and a complete restoration of constitutional rule in all the States. We seek for this; we desire this with all our hearts. So far then as national policy is concerned, our cause is the cause of peace and of good will among men; of pure and unadorned common sense; of the fundamental law as inspired by a humane and Christian spirit, and it is opposed only to mismanagement and wrong—to the rule rule of the military in time of peace and to the plunder of the people.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee, WM. MUCZLER, CHAIRMAN.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Committee, duly impressed with the importance of the approaching election, and desirous of discharging the duties imposed upon them in all suitable ways, propose to address to you a few sincere, earnest words.

We desire by the election of Mr. Pershing, to the bench of the Supreme Court, to secure a judge of ability and high character, who will impartially administer the law, and will make the Constitution and the Laws the rule of his judgment and action.

The election of Asa Packer, to the office of Governor is recommended by many considerations of high moment, to some of which we propose to call your attention.

Reform is needed in the State Government, and he is a fit man to introduce and execute it. For he comes to the performance of public duty, armed with integrity as with a garment, with a knowledge of the business interests of the people, and with an earnest purpose to do good and resist evil.

What has been amiss in legislation and in Executive action at Harrisburg in recent years, in relation to the election laws, he has had no concern and no sympathy with the mismanagement of the State finances and with the enactment of odious or improvident laws; he has been engaged in honorable enterprise of great public utility, and has given his sympathies always to honorable men, whether in business or in political life. He has had much knowledge of public life and of public men. This is an indispensable qualification for the office of Governor, or of President. Without it, Executive service must be badly performed or neglected.

Asa Packer represents well one practical effect of our free institutions. A penniless youth, and a man of humble position in the early years of his life, he has achieved a prominent position and the confidence of his country, and distinction as a political man. He now appears before you, not unsolicited, as a candidate for the highest office in the State Government, and holds as such the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, more truly and firmly than could a man of high rank and proud lineage in a country of despotic or aristocratic institutions. In every case, popular confidence is based entirely upon the solid foundation of real merit; tried throughout an eventful career and manifested in honorable, useful, and magnanimous action.

Asa Packer, in the gubernatorial chair, will give to us what we greatly need; a strong point of defence and security against violent, unjust, ill-considered, selfish and partisan laws. He is above all business, independent of all cliques and "rings," (so-called), and as incapable of conscious injustice to political opponents as of unworthy subservience to political friends. He will be just, firm, faithful and tolerant in his high office, if he shall be charged with his duties, and will pursue therein no selfish object, when it is a matter of private gain.

Asa Packer is a true representative of the industrial interests of the State and of our great public improvements. His relations with both are extensive, and his views regarding them enlightened and liberal. He will favor and aid the development of the former and all possible extensions of the latter,