

American

BY JOHN B. BRATTON. VOL. 34. CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1847. AT \$2.00 PER ANNUM. NO. 13.

Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," passed the 21 day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth, to give notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate:

1. The officers to be elected.
2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

JAMES HOFFER, High Sheriff of the county of Cumberland, do hereby make known and give this public notice, that on the **Second Tuesday of October**, next, (being the 13th day of the month), a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named, viz:

ONE PERSON
for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON
for Canal Commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON
to represent the counties of Cumberland and Perry, in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS
to represent the county of Cumberland in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON
for Treasurer of the county of Cumberland.

ONE PERSON
for Commissioner of the county of Cumberland.

ONE PERSON
for Director of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the county of Cumberland.

ONE PERSON
for Auditor to settle the public accounts of the county of Cumberland.

The said election will be held throughout the county, as follows:

The election in the election district composed of the Borough of Carlisle, and the townships of N. Middleton, South Middleton, Lower Dickinson, Lower Frankford, and West Pennsborough, will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle.

The election in the election district composed of Silver Spring township, will be held at the public house of George Dwyer, in Hogestown, in said township.

By an Act of the General Assembly, passed the 21st day of April, A. D. 1846, the election in the election district composed of Hampden township, will be held at the house now occupied by Henry Bressler, in said township.

By the same act the election in the election district composed of the townships of Wagon Wheel, Ship, known as the Liburn district, shall hereafter hold their elections at the public house now occupied by John G. Heck, in Liburn.

The election in the election district composed of East Pennsborough township, will be held at the public house now occupied by Samuel Hennings, at the west end of the Harrisburg and York road.

The election in the election district composed of New Cumberland, will be held at the public house of Lewis Young, in the Borough of New Cumberland.

The election in the election district composed of that part of Allen township, which election was heretofore held at the public house of George Heck, now occupied by Robert Coffey, in said township.

The election in the election district composed of that part of Allen township, not included in the New Cumberland, George Heck and Liburn election districts, will be held at the public house of David Shearer, in the election district of said township.

The election in the election district composed of the Borough of Mechanicsburg, will be held at the public house of John Hoover, in said Borough.

The election in the election district composed of Monroe township, will be held at the public house of John Paul, in Churchtown, in said township.

The election in the election district of Upper Dickinson township, will be held at the house of Philip Weaver, in said township.

The election in the election district composed of the Borough of Newville, and townships of Millin, Upper Frankford, Big Spring, and that part of Newton township, not included in the Leesburg election district hereinafter mentioned, will be held at the Brick School House in the Borough of Newville.

The election in the election district composed of Hopewell township, will be held at the School House in Newburg, in said township.

The election in the election district composed of the Borough of Slippenburg, Slippenburg township, and that part of Southampton township, not included in the Leesburg election district, will be held at the Council House, in the Borough of Slippenburg.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 24 day of July, 1839, it is thus provided, "That the qualified electors of parts of Newton and Southampton townships in the county of Cumberland, bounded by the following lines and distances, viz: Beginning at the Adams county line, thence along the line dividing the townships of Dickinson and Newton to the turnpike road, thence along said turnpike, to Centre School House on said turnpike, in Southampton township, thence to a point on the Walnut Bottom road at Keybeck's, including Keybeck's farm, thence a straight direction to the Saw Mill belonging to the heirs of George Clever, thence along Keyser's run to the Adams county line, thence along the line of Adams county to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby declared a new and separate election district, the election to be held at the public house of William Maxwell, in Leesburg, Southampton township."

Notice is hereby given,

"That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also the Legislative, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioned or appointed officer of any city or of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any elections of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for."

And the said act of Assembly entitled an act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth, passed July 24, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election, before 9 o'clock in the morning, on the second Tuesday of October, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district."

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall

not tend on the day of any election, then the person who shall be the second highest number of votes for judge at the next succeeding election, shall act as an inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy."

"It shall be the duty of the several electors, respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within twenty days of the county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, That the white freemen citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and have resided in the election district ten days aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes."

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless First, he produce a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall do so on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the state at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the election district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as he may think proper, when upon the oath or affirmation of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of his residence in the election district, and shall make the like notes in the lists of voters kept by them."

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified elector, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to refer such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the state for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the election district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also make proof of his bona fide residence, in substance of his lawful calling, in within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein."

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, in relation to his residence, or his qualification, or shall offer to make any such proof, or who shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any practice or intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or restrain any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice of such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and in default of payment, he shall be imprisoned for three months or more than twelve months, and if he shall be shown to court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or township, where the said offence was committed, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred; not more than one thousand dollars; and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount of such bet or wager, and if any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall be convicted for the first offence, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once at the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent to vote, rise and procure another vote to do, or to offer offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months."

"If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, or who is not a citizen of this Commonwealth, shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the electors, or of procuring any person to vote, or if any person not qualified to vote, shall receive or aid in the receipt of any such ticket, he shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

Agreeable to the provisions of the sixty-first section of said act, every General and Special Election shall be opened between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and eleven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are by the said act required to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, on the 13th day of October, before 9 o'clock in the morning, and the second Tuesday of October, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district."

Given under my hand at Carlisle, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1847.

JAMES HOFFER, Sheriff.

Carlisle, Aug. 26, 1847.

THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

Published every Thursday, at Carlisle, Pa., by JOHN B. BRATTON, upon the following conditions, which will be strictly adhered to:

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year, in advance, \$2 00
For six months, in advance, 1 00
No subscription taken for a less term than six months, and no discontinuance permitted until full arrearages are paid.
Twenty-five per cent. additional on the price of subscription will be required of all those who do not pay in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, 50 cts.
One square, two insertions, 75 cts.
One square, three insertions, 1 00
Every subsequent insertion, per square, 25 cts.
A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year, or for three or six months.

Office.—The office of the American Volunteer is in the second story of James H. Graham's new stone building, in South Hanover street, a few doors from Burkholder's hotel, and directly opposite the Post-office, where those having business will please call.

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1847.

AGENCY.

J. V. D. FALMUT, Esq., is our authorized Agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions, and making collections for the American Volunteer, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

THE TARIFF OF 1846.

We have recently referred to the prophecies of ruin made by the Whig party when the present Revenue Bill was passed by Congress. In the course of our remarks we referred to the increase of our revenue since that law went into operation, and the high prices which our agricultural productions have since borne. The increase of the revenue is not a matter of speculation. It is a fact ascertained by the actual returns from the Treasury Department, and admitted by all. Thus far the Tariff has had a beneficial effect. The Whig prophecies have been falsified, and the Democratic prophecies sustained by the result. It is confessed, too, that the Tariff of 1846 was laid with a view to afford protection to domestic manufactures, and not with the object of raising the greatest amount of revenue from imports. This being the case, it must have excluded from our ports a portion of those articles which would have come into the country, or it could not have answered the purpose intended by its framers. The imports being thus reduced, the reduction of the duties and the revenue therefrom, below the amount which might have been obtained by different legislation, was a natural consequence. When the Democratic party obtained the power, it was determined to adopt this different legislation, and the Tariff of 1846 forced upon revenue principles, was the fruit of that determination, producing as its result a large increase in the revenues of the Government. This result was foreseen by the friends of that measure, for they reasoned on that subject from established data, and had before their eyes the practical effect of similar legislation in England. We may then assume that as far as revenue is concerned—the great purpose for levying duties—the beneficial effects experienced since the passage of the Tariff of 1846, did not depend on temporary and accidental circumstances, but may be regarded as founded on permanent principles, connected with the laws of commercial intercourse.

The next point in which the subject may be viewed, is the effect it has exerted on the interests of the country. Here we will call attention to the prophecies of the Whigs, that the people may see how completely they have been falsified. In 1844 the Hon. John M. Clayton said at Lancaster: "Should the struggle for national independence, which is now raging throughout the length and breadth of the land, be decided against us by the vote of Pennsylvania, she will come out of that contest, with her gorgeous banner trailing in the dust, herself bleeding at every pore. The shouts of party triumph will be speedily succeeded by the wail of her ruined ploughmen and her beggared mechanics. The fires of her workshops will die away amidst the acclamations of her fatal victory; and there may be many among the thousands before me, who with sorrow-stricken, if not with broken hearts, may live to mourn the loss of that without which public liberty would cease to be a blessing."

This lamentable result was to be produced by the destruction of the Tariff of 1846, and the adoption of the revenue ideas of the Democratic party. The Philadelphia North American in July, 1846, pursued the same course in the following strain addressed to the people of Pennsylvania:

"Behold your handiwork! You affected to favor the tariff—a policy which either you shall live or bear no life—yet whose hills and valleys ring with the songs of protracted labor; and whose vast heaps of affluence and prosperity knew no existence but in the tariff—your hand it is that has stricken it down. You have ruined yourselves and your country. You have made the desolation that you have loved; see your mines deserted, your farms extinguished, your shuttles stilled, your labor without hope, your capital without profit. Pay your State debt, if you can; in default of that, you are sunk into bankruptcy, dishonor and misery, and be the scow of the world, as a State that sold a glorious birthright for a wretched mass of political pottage."

The National Intelligencer, a little more than twelve months ago, said of the Tariff of 1846—"The fatal mistake which strikes at the root of all the industry of the country, and at the living of every man in it, is what earns his bread by the sweat of his brow—his workshop and his monstrous scheme," and so on; "In two days more will become a law of the land."

"Dier the fruit to be reaped by those who put their trust in demagogues!"

The Hon. Horatio Johnson, not to be behind any of the raised the shout of ruin, said in the debate in the Senate—"If this bill should become a law, it will ruin not only the hundreds of thousands engaged in the labor of the land, but the value of the land itself; it will bring ruin to the manufacturer; ruin to the agriculturist; ruin to the planter; ruin to the peace, comfort and virtues of the people."

Such were the forebodings of the Whig press and the Whig leaders; and when we looked abroad for their fulfillment, our eyes search in vain throughout the limits of the country. War has failed to shake the credit of the nation, sustained as it is by the increased receipts from our custom houses. We hear of no distress among the manufacturers—of no deserted farms or ruined workshops—and no bitter fruit has been reaped by them. On the contrary, all is joy, life and activity. Manufacturers are springing up—and villages are growing and flourishing even in the State of Pennsylvania, whose people were told to take the desolation they had wood—see their mines deserted, their forge-fires extinguished, their

shuttles stilled, their labor without hope, their capital without profit. No one—no, not even the Whig prophets themselves, can point to the fulfillment of their confident declarations. The country has been prosperous in every ramification, of its industry. Every branch of industry has felt the benefit of prosperity. But yet the Whig cling to their hatred of the Tariff of 1846. They repudiate the doctrine that Mr. Clay himself so confidently sanctioned at one period of his life. He declared in Congress that a nation's imports were measured by her exports, and that in a series of years the quantity exported from a country must balance that imported into it. The logical deduction from these principles was, that a system that imposed the lightest possible restrictions on foreign imports into our country, would enable foreign countries to buy from us the largest amount of our agricultural productions. This deduction has been abundantly verified by the history of English countries—yes, by the history of our own trade. The Whigs deny this, but without reason. They contend that the prosperity of the country, since the Tariff of 1846 went into operation, was produced by the famine in Ireland. But the only effect of the scarcity in Europe would be to increase the price of breadstuffs. This leaves the prosperity in other branches of industry except agriculture unaccounted for—and of course fails to account for the whole phenomenon. There must be some other cause at work; and we can see none other except the Tariff of 1846.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

[No. 5.]
To the People of Pennsylvania:

EXALTED CITIZENS.—In our previous addresses we have endeavored to prove that the conduct of the present administration of the State Government, was such as to justify the public confidence which chose it. The facts upon which we based that opinion, are uncontroverted, and the reasoning which led to our conclusions, is yet, and must forever remain, unanswerable.

It is true, and all people of this Commonwealth know it, that Governor Shunk has the three great qualifications of a republican officer. He is honest, he is capable, he is faithful, and he is patriotic. His political principles he learned in the school of Simon Snyder, and during a long life, he has never known what it was to surrender them under any temptation, or in the face of any peril. Devoted to the best interests of his country, and to the laws, his heart and his mind, his spirit and his intellect, are alike enlisted in their support. His experience has given him an enlarged and thorough acquaintance with public affairs, and particularly with the duties of a Governor of this State. He is perfectly qualified in saying, (and we say it most emphatically) that the State contains no man who understands all her affairs, from the most comprehensive rule of policy down to the minutest matter of official detail, better than he does. This is not a life sufficient boast. During his public service, he has had countless opportunities of becoming rich by corruption; but from every temptation he ever tried to come out with hands as clean as they were empty.

It is not our business to draw a contrast between the candidates for Governor. It is not our duty, nor does it accord with our inclination, to make any charges against the personal character of Gen. Irvin. The warmest personal friend, or the most bigoted enemy of the Federal candidate, will not pretend to say that his life has been more upright and disinterested, or free from stain, than Governor Shunk's. To compare the talents, experience and capacity of the two men, would be a comparison too easily made for the Federal candidate, who we believe that the people have, any desire to discard their present Chief Magistrate, and elect in his stead the person offered to them by the opposition.

But the object of this address is to prove to the honest, the wise and the patriotic citizens, that we go further. We take higher and stronger ground. We assert that the election at this time of Gen. Irvin, or any other man, of the party to which he belongs, would be pregnant with the most important consequences to the State. We solemnly declare it, as the profound conviction of our minds, that three years of Federal rule in Pennsylvania, would tarnish the character of the Commonwealth, bankrupt her treasury, and smother all moral liberty from the administration of her most important business.

But we are aware, fellow-citizens, that some of you think us rash in making so severe and sweeping a charge. But we have made it deliberately; and what is more we make it fearlessly, because we can prove it to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced man in the Commonwealth.

In a former number we told you that the Federal party had been rightly termed, "THE INCAPABLES." The universal failure of the party to conduct the business, since the Federal party came into power, by appointing, that the fundamental errors of their political creed, render them incompetent for high public employment. The Democracy believe, that the government was made for all the people, and that the burdens and the duties should be equally distributed; that the objects of the law, should be attained for by enforcing the law; that classes in business cannot be favored under our Constitution, and that no man should be just above, is so much understood from the rest. Under the benign influence of these principles, the country has prospered as no other ever did and so long as the party which believes in them and practices upon them, maintains the same degree of integrity, and the same vigor in arms, they will stop her mighty march to greatness. It must be manifest to you, that this is the only one which a free and intelligent people will ever tolerate. But our opponents think differently. They believe (and absurdly) that special privileges, bounties and favors, are the great object for which the Constitution was formed. The owl in the fable, complains of the sun, because its light was so strong that he could not see to catch a mouse; as if all creation should be made on purpose that an owl may catch mice! A Federal speculator curses Democracy with similar earnestness, because its beneficent principle of equality interferes with the mousing schemes by which he would accumulate wealth. He thinks the government was made for him, and for nobody else. He declares that the country is ruined, whenever he and his class are not loaded with special favors; the process of the party take up the cry; their orators join in the shrilling shout; and thousands of horrid imps are de-caved into the world; that a government which shows no favor to any particular class, and gives protection, in equal measure, to all the great interests of the nation, is some monster of great wickedness. This cardinal mistake, is the source of all the wrongs that the country has ever seen or shall see. Nor is it any wonder, that an error so glaring, upon a point so vital, should obscure their judgment upon every kindred subject. A supposition so absurd, is worthy of the fable, and is as often exhibited. We are not at all surprised, that they should be so ready to make a fool in all things that pertain to religion.

We have not said that our opponents want personal integrity, and we are true to them in the country, are some of the most gifted men in the country, and are some of the most honest men in the country, and are some of the most upright men in the country, and are some of the most virtuous men in the country, and are some of the most patriotic men in the country, and are some of the most honorable men in the country, and are some of the most noble men in the country, and are some of the most generous men in the country, and are some of the most magnanimous men in the country, and are some of the most disinterested men in the country, and are some of the most selfless men in the country, and are some of the most unselfish men in the country, and are some of the most altruistic men in the country, and are some of the most philanthropic men in the country, and are some of the most benevolent men in the country, and are some of the most merciful men in the country, and are some of the most 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