AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., SEPT. 7, 1865.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

COL. W. W. H. DAVIS,

OF BUCKS COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

LT. COL. J. P. LINTON,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR SENATOR,

COL. JAMES CHESTNUT, of Southampton.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

PHILIP LONG, of Newburg.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

CHAS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, of Carlisle.

FOR TREASURER,

LEVI ZEIGLER, of Middlesex.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

ALEXANDER F. MECK, of Carlisle.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

JONATHAN SNYDER, of W. Pennsboro'.

FOR SURVEYOR,

JOHN C. EOKELS, of Silver Spring.

FOR AUDITOR,

CHRISTIAN DEITZ, of Hampden,

FOR CORONER,

DAVID SMITH, of Carlisle.

ELECTION, TUESDAY. OCT. 10TH, 1865.

WM. BLAIR & SON, Carlisle, offer the best Horse Nails in the market, cheap as the cheapest at all times. †

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—During the recent August Court the following named young gentlemen were admitted to practice law in the several Courts of this county—JOHN C. GRAHAM, EDWARD W. HAYES, WM. B. BUTLER and WILBUR F. SADLER, Esqrs.—We are pleased to learn that these young attornies passed highly creditable examinations, and that they promise fair to become shining lights of the profession. We sincerely wish them success.

SENTENCE OF A MURDERER.—PETER GOLFENO, a U. S. soldier, was tried last week for the murder of Sergeant SHANNON, of the volunteer service, in January last. The trial lasted several days, and a great number of witnesses on both sides were examined. The jury rendered a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree," whereupon Judge GRAHAM sentenced the prisoner to an imprisonment of *five years* in the Eastern Penitentiary.

☞ Our carrier got "be-flummixed" last Friday, when he pitched into Constable SWARTZ in a furious manner, who, in retaliation, pitched GEORGE into the *jug* for the space of twenty-four hours, to cool down his heated temper and learn him to be more civil the next time he gets *jolly!*

☞ We learn that the post of Chaplain at Carlisle Barracks has been discontinued, and that the present incumbent will be mustered out of service.—*Herald.*

This will be good news to all our sober citizens, and most especially to the soldiers at the Barracks.

THE REPUBLICAN-NEGRO-SUFFRAGE TICKET.—The Republicans of this county met at Rheem's Hall, in this place, on Monday, and nominated the following ticket, to be defeated by 1000 majority in October:

Senator—Col. Joseph Ege, of Newville.
Assembly—Col. T. B. Kauffman, of South Middleton.
Treasurer—John Hyer, of Carlisle.
District Attorney—Capt. C. P. Humrich, of Carlisle.
Commissioner—Capt. J. H. Waggoner, of Carlisle.
Director of Poor—W. N. Allen, of Southampton.
Surveyor—Jos. Ritner, of Mechanicsburg.
Coroner—John Thompson, of Carlisle.

We may refer more at length to the convention and the ticket in our next.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book for September, was received a week ago. Its contents are, as usual, highly interesting, and specially designed for the entertainment and instruction of ladies. The fashion plates and other embellishments are very attractive, and add greatly to the interest of the number.

MOTIVES.—The Philadelphia *News*, a shoddy organ, says that Gen. HARTRANFT went into the service "imbued with a religious sentiment," and "devoted all the energies of his soul to the cause," but that Colonel DAVIS only marched forward to "draw his pay," and to "seek the honors which the Government might bestow." It is strange, however, that HARTRANFT got all the *honors* and DAVIS all the *wounds*—DAVIS having been wounded three times and left his right hand upon the battle-field, while HARTRANFT bears not a single scratch! But it is not strange, either, for DAVIS was a Democrat, who could not swallow the negro policy—designed as it was only to kill the Democratic party and not the rebellion. The honors of which Colonel DAVIS has been robbed now await him at the hands of the people!

☞ In the Shoddy Convention of Susquehanna county Galusha A. Grow made a speech denunciatory of President Johnson's restoration policy, asserted that the worst dangers were yet to be met, and declared that the equality of all colors was the true policy!

TRAITORS EXPOSED!

Let the People Read and Reflect!

In another column we publish extracts from a speech delivered at Clarksville, Maryland, by Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Mr. LINCOLN'S Post Master General. Let our readers peruse these extracts, and then ponder over the exposures they contain. We have, on more than one occasion, spoken of EDWARD M. STANTON as among the first to urge secession and treason. He was the ruling spirit in the conspiracy against the Union. When Southern men hesitated and shook their heads, STANTON hooted at their fears, was violent in his denunciations of the Union, and fairly bullied the South into rebellion! We say we have, on several occasions, charged home upon Mr. STANTON these crimes, and we knew that we stated nothing but the naked truth. Now, however, Mr. BLAIR, LINCOLN'S Post Master General, makes the expose in broader and more comprehensive language, and Mr. STANTON stands before the world branded as a traitor, "who was in full sympathy with the leaders in Congress who dragged the South into rebellion!"

No man in the country knows STANTON better than MONTGOMERY BLAIR. He has marked the serpentine tracks of the War Secretary for years, and when he speaks of him as an original traitor and secessionist—as the head and front of the conspiracy against the Union—he knows what he says, and stands ready to *prove* his declarations true. STANTON stands before the country then, we repeat, with the charge of TREASON branded upon his forehead, and we but speak the voice of the people when we demand his arrest, imprisonment and trial. He was preaching secession and treason when ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS of Georgia, was stumping the South in behalf of the Union, and with tears in his eyes pleading eloquently for the Stars and Stripes. STEPHENS is now confined in a loathsome dungeon by order of "E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War!"

After showing up STANTON in his true colors—after branding him a traitor—Mr. BLAIR next speaks of old THAD STEPHENS of this State, and of the resolutions he dictated at the recent negro-equality State Convention that assembled at Harrisburg. He skins the old sinner alive, and exposes his base attempt to cripple the President in his efforts to restore the Union. That Convention passed a resolution eulogistic of STANTON! Another resolution finds fault with President JOHNSON. His scheme of restoring the Union, the President is plainly told, is not in accordance with the views of old THAD and the other shoddyites and "loyal thieves" who composed that pie-bald Convention. Mr. BLAIR shows that that Convention was composed of bad men who are hostile to the administration, and he warns his Republican friends to repudiate its treasonable recommendations.

Mr. BLAIR next pays his respects to SEWARD (bells!) another member of the Cabinet. [We have not room for his remarks on the Secretary of State this week.] The charge preferred against Mr. SEWARD is that, by intrigue and management with Mr. STANTON, who was in the confidence of the leaders of the Southern movement, he allowed the separation to take place, and indeed by his whole conduct aided and abetted the efforts of those who were plotting the work which he has since so vehemently denounced.—There never has been a charge made by the radical press against the Democratic party and its prominent men of giving aid and comfort to those in arms against the constitutional authority of the nation which the facts presented by Mr. BLAIR do not fasten upon Mr. SEWARD in such a way as to command full belief. Mr. SEWARD was cognizant of the mysterious manœuvring of Mr. HARVEY, who was afterwards appointed to a responsible position by Mr. LINCOLN, with the leaders of the rebellion at Charleston; he possessed through the agency of Mr. STANTON the confidences of the Southern leaders, and played for and against the Union, in that terrible emergency, thus inspiring the secessionists with faith in the ultimate success of their cause. While the Secretary of State was tinkling his little bell, and consigning innocent men to bastiles, without warrant or any form of law, he was conscious that on his head rested as much of the misery and crime attached to the rebellion as on that of any other man in the country. The late speech of Mr. BLAIR has conclusively demonstrated this.

What a revelation is this! It is now placed beyond a doubt that SEWARD, Secretary of State, and STANTON, Secretary of War, aided by the creature HARVEY, and other confidential friends of the administration, were the men who first advocated secession and treason, and by their incessant appeals and promises of aid, induced the South to revolt! What was their object, some may ask. We answer MONEY. Look at the tens of thousands of men who can now boast of their tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars, who four years ago could not command a baubee. Look at the armies of office-holders, contractors, spies, informers, vagabond chaplains, that have been and are still quartered on the Government, hanging like leeches upon its bleeding vitals, and sucking its life-blood. Ah, it is not difficult to account for the the treason of the leaders of the Republican party; they desired war—war for four years, with a million and a quarter of men in our armies—so that they, the villains, might rob and plunder, and become rich through the agency of men's blood and women's tears. This was their object, and MONTGOMERY BLAIR and Judge KELLY, two prominent Republicans, now hold up the guilty culprits to the gaze of the people, and demand that they be regarded as traitors, conspirators and thieves, and treated as such. Let their advice be heeded, and "let justice be done."

WELL MATCHED.—Col. Jacob M. Campbell and Lieut. Col. John P. Linton, the nominees of the two political parties, for Surveyor General, are from the same county (Cambria), both belonged to the same Regiment in the service, and both were unsuccessful candidates before their respective district conferences for the nomination for State Senator. We doubt whether two candidates for a State office were ever selected under similar circumstances.

PARDON OF THE RUPERTS.

At the request of numerous readers we give below the Governor's pardon of the RUPERTS. The Governor's reasons for granting the pardon are lame and false from beginning to end, as any fair man will testify to who was present at the trial of the murderers. The RUPERTS were pardoned because of their politics, and the Governor might as well have said so in plain words:

Pennsylvania, ss.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of the said Commonwealth,

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,

SENDS GREETING:

WHEREAS, At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Cumberland, held at Carlisle, in said county, on the 14th day of April, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, certain Howard Rupert, Henry Rupert and Lewis Rupert, were convicted upon a certain indictment charging them with Murder, as follows: the said Howard of Murder in the First Degree, the said Lewis and Henry of Murder in the Second Degree, and were by the said Court on the sixteenth day of August in said year thereupon sentenced as follows: the said Howard Rupert to be hung, the said Lewis Rupert to the term of six years in the Eastern Penitentiary, and the said Henry Rupert for the term of three years in said Penitentiary.

AND WHEREAS, Hon. Frederick Watts, R. M. Henderson, Provost Marshal of said District, A. B. Anderson, Commissioner, Wm. S. Roland, Surgeon, Members of the Board of Enrolment of said District, Joseph W. Patton, Deputy Provost Marshal, Hon. Lemuel Todd, A. B. Sharpe, Esq., Samuel V. Ruby, Esq., James A. Dunbar, Esq., J. M. Weakley, Esq., John Hays, Esq., John Lee, Esq., James R. Smith, Esq., F. Beltzhoover, Esq., H. Newsham, Esq., C. P. Humrich, Esq., R. P. McClure, Esq., and William H. Miller, Esq., Members of the Bar of said county; Rev. A. Babb, Rev. H. M. Johnson, D. D., Rev. J. A. Murray, Rev. T. J. Clerc, William B. Mullin, Esq., R. E. Shapley, A. W. Leidich, William W. Dale, M. D., B. R. Peffer, John S. Munroe, Sobieski Lee, John Morrison, Edward B. Weakley, J. E. Barnitz, Johnston Moore, P. F. Hollinger, John S. Sterrett, George Line, Andrew H. Blair, A. K. Rheem, H. Harkness, Thomas Baird, Geo. Zinn, R. C. Woodward, Dr. G. W. Neidich, R. Wilson, Esq., P. H. Long, M. D., Daniel Comfort, George Houck, John T. Green, Jas. Moore, sr., Solomon Brindle, James Kyle, Jas. Dunlap, John Sadler, Daniel Hollinger, William A. Coffey, William E. Green, Wm. Sellers, and very many others, good and respectable citizens, earnestly recommend and urge the pardon of said Howard, Henry and Lewis Rupert, for the reason, "that the man killed was a deserter from the Army of the United States for the third time, and had for a long time succeeded in eluding arrest, although repeated efforts had been made to capture him; that he was known to be a desperate character, constantly armed, and that he had threatened publicly to shoot any one who might undertake his arrest, and that he had actually shot several times at a person who attempted to arrest him; that said Ruperts have borne unexceptionable characters; that they were specially authorized and requested by the Provost Marshal and Board of Enrolment of said District to undertake the arrest of deceased, and that deceased was shot whilst endeavoring to escape after he had been arrested and whilst in the act of drawing a pistol in resistance to lawful authority; that the testimony did not indicate any malicious intention on the part of said Ruperts; that under the circumstances surrounding the case, it was impossible to have an impartial trial, and that the case is in all respects a suitable one for the exercise of Executive clemency."

Now Know Therefore, That in consideration of the premises, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, I have pardoned the said Howard Rupert, Henry Rupert and Lewis Rupert, of the crime whereof they are convicted as aforesaid, and they and each of them are hereby thereof fully pardoned accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, and of the Commonwealth the Ninetieth.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

"UNGRATEFUL DOG." — The Norristown *Herald*, with the coarseness and turpitude peculiar to radical shoddy organs, says of Colonel Davis:

"He placed himself in the attitude of the ungrateful dog which bites the hand that feeds it."

Had Col. Davis been placed in a civil position under the Government, (such as postmaster, for instance,) where there is no risk of loosing life or limb, and in which the work is light and the pay heavy; and had he, through a newspaper owned by him, "bit the hand that feeds him,"—as, for instance, the post-master of Harrisburg is doing, by supporting the Cameron platform and denouncing the President's "mild and generous method,"—then would he, indeed, be an "ungrateful dog."

But, Col. Davis held no such civil position. He took his life in his hand and made an offering of it to his country. He owes nothing for his "feed," but it owes him a debt that can never be repaid. *No soldier* who gave his person and his life to the cause can be held in gratitude for the trifle of food and money which it has furnished, for he gave more than he received. The great Treasury of the nation, before the war, *could not have purchased the good right hand which this same Col. Davis has given to his country.*

And yet, although Col. Davis, like thousands of other brave soldiers, has been wounded and maimed, and although he has risked all that a man hath to give, he and his fellow heroes are to be accounted "ungrateful dogs" because they happen to differ with the civil office-holders and the cowardly sneaks and speculators who stuck to their homes and merely shouted "down with the traitor and up with the flag." If the soldier who has fought and suffered and bled for his country is not to have a voice in shaping its future destiny through political principles he believes to be the best; if he, as a freeman, is not to be allowed the same right of choice, in selecting officers of the Government, as the thief who has preyed upon the substance of the nation or played ignoble mouth-piece for a base shoddy aristocracy, then he has been thrice a fool to have risked his life as the tool of grasping office-holders and domineering demagogues.

The people will determine whether Col. Davis, the maimed soldier, or the stay-at-home sneaks who slander him and oppose the President's policy while they are fed at his hands, (biting the hand that feeds *them,*) most rightfully deserves the name of "ungrateful dog."—*Patriot & Union.*

A DAMNING RECORD.

If ever there was a record which should condemn an Administration to perpetual infamy, it is the recently published list of our soldiers who perished at Andersonville. The list of Pennsylvanians, for one year only, embraces over *seventeen hundred* names!—Seventeen hundred of our best and bravest left to die by inches, without shelter, without hope, almost without food and why? Simply because the Administration, through that base tool, Beast Butler, refused to exchange prisoners unless the Confederate authorities would acknowledge the black soldier to be the equal of the white one; and because the "loyal" friends of the Administration would not permit an exchange, for fear that the Rebel army, when reinforced by the exchanged prisoners, would be too strong for our forces in the field, and they, the "loyal" men aforesaid, would have to stand their chance in another draft.

It is said that when Secretary Stanton was urged to affect an exchange, and thus save our poor fellows from starvation, he replied, "I'll be d——d if I'll exchange fat, healthy men for skeletons!" Whether this statement is true or not, it is certain that our government could, at any time during the last two or three years of the war, have relieved our starving men. We had nearly twice as many prisoners as the Rebels had, and the fact that our men were left to perish by thousands when they might have been rescued, cannot be disproved. At one time the prisoners at Andersonville, with the consent of the Confederate authorities, sent four of their comrades to state their grievances to our Government; but these men were kept in New York, where they first landed, the furloughs permitting them to visit Washington were kept from them, and but for the persistent efforts of the reporters of the New York press, who visited the men and had their statement published, the Northern people would never have known anything about their arrival.—The Government was willing that thousands of white men should starve, if negro-equality could be established by the sacrifice.

Yet the Abolitionists, who aided and abetted Stanton, Lincoln & Co., in their acts of heartless cruelty, pretend to be the friends of the soldiers. That any soldier or any citizen who ever had a relative in a Rebel prison-pen, can endorse the policy of a party which has sacrificed thousands of our soldiers, by the most terrible of deaths, on the altar of negro-equality, is strange, indeed. Better to have had more drafts, more years of war, than to have thus condemned our brave boys to a lingering death by starvation and exposure.

To glance over the list of Pennsylvanians is enough to make one heart-sick. What then must it be to look over the long list of thousands of names, representing every Northern State, in the grand total? Thousands of half-naked, freezing, starving men lying upon the bare ground, under the open sky, perishing slowly but surely, while the shoddy "loyalists" reclined in their easy chairs, in the fullness of plenty! The dying soldier turning his dim and sunken eyes appealingly northward, as he murmurs, "Oh, ye who yet can save us have ye left us here to die?"—while the bloated nigger-worshipper sips his wine in his gorgeously furnished mansion, and swears that there shall be no exchange until blacks and whites are declared equal; and when even that point is conceded by the Confederate government, declines an exchange because he fears that the Rebel army will be too much strengthened by the prisoners in our hands! What did such men care for the soldiers? Absolutely nothing. They wished to use the bayonets and ballots of those in the field—the poor, dying men they were done with; they could use them no longer; they might perish for aught they cared.

No nation can prosper while its rulers have so much blood and misery to answer for as has the Administration of the Abolitionists. Shame upon a government which would resort to such a mean, cruel, cowardly expedient to keep out of the rebel ranks a few thousands of men, as the starvation of twice that number of our soldiers, while a million or two of "loyal" men, who had never carried a musket, were clamoring for a "vigorous prosecution of the war;" and more shame upon the American people if they countenance such actions hereafter.—*Pottsville Standard.*

THE SWARM OF GENERALS.

The reason why such an army of Generals is kept in service is becoming an inquiry of interest to those who pay the taxes. On the 28th of July last, an order was issued from the Adjutant General's office, Washington, assigning one hundred and six Major and Brigadier Generals to duty in the nineteen military divisions into which the country is sub-divided. These do not include the general officers commanding negro troops, those on staff duty, and those specially detailed in orders from the War Department. These all told cannot count up much less than two hundred general officers retained in service months after the war is ended to all intents and purposes.

Let us see how these general officers are employed. General Hooker is placed in command of the Department of the East, which embraces the New England States, New York and New Jersey, and six Major and two-Brigadier Generals are assigned to him for duty. He is expected to find places for them, and he therefore scatters them around his department. It requires three of them to keep the State of New York in order, and one Brevet Major General takes charge of New Jersey. Before the war General Wool commanded this same Department of the East, and had not a general officer under him. It can be done now just as easy as then. There is not a full brigade of troops in the whole department, and some of the districts have not a Major's command in them. If an officer of the latter rank could not take charge of any one of these districts after four years of experience, he would deserve to be turned out of service. While we were a Colonel in the service we commanded a larger force, in active operations, than General Hooker commands to day. Then it was the custom to compel Colonels to do the duty of Major Generals, but now the rule is more than reversed, for Generals are permitted to do the duty of Majors. The other eighteen departments are as liberally supplied with generals. The number of general officers would not make so much difference were they not such an expensive article, for they and their staffs do not cost the country much less than a million and a half of dollars a year; and many of them do not earn their rations.

How the administration can have the conscience to keep up such an expensive military establishment in time of peace we cannot tell. There is not an armed enemy within all our borders, and the country was never more quiet than now. With the people litterally groaning under taxation, the expenditure is as profuse as though we did not owe a dollar. If this great military incubus is kept up, it will crush out the martial instincts of the people, and cause the very name of a soldier to be dispised.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

☞ The President has issued another proclamation, removing every restriction upon internal domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade with the south, from and after September 1st, subject only to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ Captain Moore has arrived at Washington from Andersonville, and reports having enclosed the cemetery there. Thirteen thousand graves have been properly marked and but five hundred are unknown. Many of the bodies had been decently buried by the rebels.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR ON THE WAR PATH.

He Shows up the Shoddy Disunionists.

[Extracts from his Clarksville, (Md.,) Speech August 27, 1865.]

ED. STANTON GETS FITS.

Mr Stanton, now Secretary of War, then Attorney General, was in full sympathy with the leaders in Congress who dragged the South into rebellion. He met Senator Brown, of Mississippi, at the door of the Supreme Court as he passed from the hall of the Senate, after taking leave of it as a secessionist forever. He encouraged him; told him he was right; it was the only course to save the South; he must keep his constituents up to it, &c. This is proved by Mr. Brown, formerly Senator from Mississippi, who mentioned it at the time to the Hon. James S. Rollins, of Missouri. Mr. Saulsbury, Senator from Delaware, by a resolution offered to the Senate last winter, proposed to substantiate it before a committee of that body; but the committee was not granted. The fact is confirmed, too, by the known relations of the Secretary to parties at the time, and I have assured by one of his colleagues in Buchanan's Cabinet that in his intercourse with his associates he was most violent in denouncing any attempt to maintain the Union by force, and continued his denunciations till after he entered Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Is it not for that he was so lauded and glorified by the Thad. Stevens party in the resolutions of the recent convention at Harrisburg, in which President Johnson is substantially pronounced an USURPER for presuming to set up governments in the Southern States, instead of calling on Congress to take the subject in hand, to which they claim it belongs exclusively? They declare also that these States should not be allowed State Governments, and their motive for claiming authority for Congress is evidently because they believe Congress would not sanction the organization of such governments. Mr. Stanton concurs with them, and has been and is yet aiding them effectively in their scheme. This explains the retention so long of a vast and unnecessary military force, and some of the remarkable movements made by portions of it, involving enormous expenditures, as I believe, against the wishes of the General-in-Chief and the remonstrences of the Secretary of the Treasury.—Besides the CORRUPTION FUNDS thus secured, it serves to bankrupt the Treasury, and thus compel the call of Congress, a great point in the game of his associates.

THAD. STEVENS' PLATFORM SHOWN UP.

According to the programme of the Stevens resolutions, there are no loyal men in the South but the enfranchised blacks, the white man who succumbed to the usurpation and obeyed its behests—as this very man was compelled to do—is disfranchised as disloyal. In logical sequence from this state of facts, the National Legislature is to absorb all legislation, State and National, over the whole South. It is to assume absolute power over everything south of Mason and Dixon's line—and how is it to be exercised?

Mr. Stevens, forgetting that our government was bound by the Constitution to protect the people of every State from all domestic violence and usurpation, as well as foreign invasion, and in failing to do it might be justly held to indemnify the loyal people who have suffered by the rebellion, has the hardihood to declare in his resolutions that the people of the South, *en masse*, confounding the innocent with the guilty, are bound, out of their substance, to pay the whole National debt incurred by the war. This is somewhat like tying a millstone round the neck of every man of the commonalty and throwing him into the ocean. It certainly overwhelms him in a flood from which he can hardly swim out with such a weight.

But lest some men who have considerable substance in land or other estate that has survived the war may go to work and build up again an independence for themselves and their devoted country, Mr. Stevens has provided another sweeping resolution, which cuts down at one blow all such aspirations. The resolution is that confiscation, like our great reaping machines, shall be driven by a steam engine of our absolute Government—absolute over the South—and reduce all fortunes to ten thousand dollars value. It does not say whether the valuation is to be Confederate paper or greenbacks. But whether it be one or the other, the stubble-field will be little worth the gleaning when we shall have first extracted the war debt from the unhappy subjects of the rebellion. To get a Government sufficiently hardened to execute these decrees, Mr. Stevens appeals to the soldiers, and tells them that no man is ever to be nominated for any office unless he has served in the field. So they are to be the dispensers of all the spoils of the stript, the naked children. How little this veteran politician knows the magnanimous patriots who fought their battles for the liberal and merciful institutions of our country! They are the last men in the world to urge cruelty in cold blood. These men when hungry took the bread out of their own haversacks and gave with their canteens to their prostrate foes. Let *them* judge the South, and we are all brothers.

Mr. Stevens next promises the manufacturers unbounded protection if they will only help *him* to strip the South and reduce it to utter ruin. The manufacturers, so far from doing this, will lend it their capital, at least credit, that they may clothe them and enable them to produce fresh material for their operatives and rich markets for the result of their successful industry. He appeals to the holders of the Government bonds, saying the plunder of the South is to pay their debt. They will reply, we will not kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

But who is to execute the Draconic decrees of Thaddeus and his omnipotent parliament? Who is to squeeze out the taxes from the desolated South to pay the whole war debt? Who is to carry out the sweeping confiscation throughout all rebeldom, and divide the lands among "the only loyal people of the South,"—the negroes?

The resolutions name the President as a proper sort of man; but he is plainly told that his scheme of restoring the Union will not do. It is too rose water, milk-water—too lenient; and yet Mr. Stevens says the rebels reject it. But Thaddeus knows a man who can do the business, who can compile his doomsday book of conquests and confiscations. Who could be better fitted for it than the man to whose prodigious energies and excellencies it would seem all our successes are to be ascribed? He has a resolution of extollation in the platform all to himself, exalting him by name, in contrast with the poor cital made of the President to make him, like a "Hyperion to a Satyr." The rest of the Cabinet are thrown in the lump, not named but as the "colleagues" of Mr. Stanton. They are worthy gentlemen that must pass.

Now this is not altogether an absurd distribution of parts in the Executive power, considering the work cut out for it by Mr. Stevens. He is radical from the foot to the crown of the head. He is a root-and-branch man, and could spare nothing of the Government but the body—the Congress—and that he would turn into a revolutionary club.—He wants a revolution. He wants a Murat to work it up. Who can fill the function so well as Mr. Stanton? He wants a guillotine. He wants a Santerse, the butcher, to reign on its scaffold and ply its axe. Can any one doubt that Mr. Stanton would take this part? And if Mr. Stevens would add peculiar bitterness to the execution of the process of his revolutionary tribunals in wasting the South and harrowing the feelings of its victims, could there be a better selection of an agent to pour gall into the wounds than Mr. Stanton?

☞ Market price of Gold, 144.

The Democrats and the Soldiers.

The soldiers in Iowa have nominated a State ticket in opposition to that of the Republicans, and the Democrats, after examining into the principles of the nominees, have accepted and endorsed them as their own.—This is doubling on the Republicans a team which they will find it hard to beat. In Iowa, as in this State, the soldiers have discovered that all the promises of the Republican party amount to nothing. In this city the Republicans said that all the offices should be given to the soldiers, but took good care to put none but old hacks, whose sides are worn with the harness and seamed with the lash of the party, upon the ticket. Generals Owen and Collis, and Colonel Clarke were good enough to meet the hardships and dangers of the battle field, while Leaguers drank their brandy and smoked their cigars, and the office-holders pocked their thousands of dollars per annum; good enough to be amused with promises, but not good enough to share the emoluments of office. This is so well understood in our city that the soldiers have become disgusted, and the result at the polls will show how ineffectual are the hypocritical attempts of the Republicans to coax to the support of their nominees the the brave men just returned from the labors and carnage of the battle-field.

The truth is, that while the Republican party are everywhere trying to overreach the soldier by tricks and deception, the Democrats are recognizing their claims in the most substantial manner. In Iowa they have adopted the soldiers' ticket; in this State they have placed two brave soldiers upon the State ticket. In Philadelphia they have nominated three soldiers, Colonel Biddle, Adjutant Weaver and Captain Reilly, for lucrative offices. So long as the Republican party could use the soldiers to prop their tottering political edifice, they were loud in promises and wordy in compliments. But when the soldiers asked for a fulfilment of previous pledges they were denied, and banished from the Convention by a vote that was a virtual insult to them. The Democratic party were the friends of the soldiers of 1776, of 1812, of 1847, and they are the real friends of the soldiers of 1861. This is shown by the action of the party in Pennsylvania and Iowa, and the soldiers will not overlook the fact.—*The Age.*

THE PROFITS OF OFFICE.—The Republican Administration pays its office-holders with a liberality and prodigality not only unknown in the past history of the country, but astounding even in royal and imperial Europe. One of our Republican exchanges, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, thus notices the appointment of Preston King to the office of Collector of New York. It says:

"The office is supposed to be the most lucrative one within the gift of the President. Simeon Draper is understood to have realized from it, in an entirely legitimate way, nearly a hundred thousand dollars in less than a year. In ordinary times it is worth about thirty thousand a year."

One hundred thousand dollars from one office!—all legitimate profits!—in one year! Who would not be a Republican patriot at such a magnificent price?

There are seven Major General, glittering in gold lace and stars, who have recently been appointed to take charge of a few thousand troops in New York and New England. These Major Generals get six or seven thousand dollars a year, and have also with them an expensive and numerous staff in each instance. About the only business of them all is to drink, play billiards and gallant the ladies. Yes, they have one other duty, which is thus stated by the Rochester *Union*:

"Six Major Generals of volunteers, under the Department Major General, who in turn is under the Grand Division Major General, all to remind the good people of New York, New Jersey and New England, that the Stantonian system of government—the greatest invention since the days of Joshua—is still in existence, though the rebellion is dead."

SHOOTING IN COURT.—While R. P. Allen, Esq., was addressing the jury, in summing up the evidence in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joel Sanford, who was at the bar on his trial, charged with adultery with Elizabeth Gouldy, who was also sitting in the bar of the Court, John B. Gouldy, the prosecutor and husband of the woman, stepped behind Sanford and attempted to shoot the prisoner. The pistol did not explode, and in an instant the prisoner clenched Gouldy and threw him down, and during the struggle two shots were fired by Gouldy, none of them taking effect, though the court room was densely crowded.

A panic seized the vast assembly—some fled out of the windows and took refuge on the stone cornice, while the crowd rushed for the doors. After a scene of the wildest excitement, Gouldy was secured and taken to jail, and the trial resumed.

John B. Gouldy was a soldier in the late war. During his absence his wife dishonored him, and had a child, said to belong to Sanford. Upon his return, discovering that his wife, during his absence, had been playing the harlot and rioting on the money he sent her, caused both to be arrested.

The evidence in the case shows the sad condition of demoralization, resulting from the late war.—*Williamsport Democrat.*

☞ "BOND-OCRACY." — Before the war there were about three billions of dollars worth of slaves in the country, owned by less than half a million people. This was called the slave-ocracy. The capitalists of the country have made war upon and demolished the slaveocracy. It has cost three billions to do it. The Southern slaves are turned into government bonds, which are held by less than half a million of capitalists. Slaveocracy is turned into Bondocracy. And the question comes, shall we accord the Bond-holder a privilege the slaveholder never asked—an exemption from taxation? This is abolishing slavery—in a horn! It sets sambo loose, but binds the chains of eternal servitude upon the white laborer.

☞ The Emperor of Austria has signed a decree ordering the suppression of military tribunals for the trial of offenses committed by civilians in Hungary.—*Ex.*

The Emperor of the United States has ordered the continuance of the military tribunals, for the trial of offenses committed by civilians in the States. The party now in power is ahead of the Austrian despotism.

A LOYAL OFFICE HOLDER.—A man named Gridley, poundmaster of San Francisco, has been arrested for fattening hogs on the carcases of dogs and selling the same to butchers.

☞ The only difference between a negro suffrage advocate and a negro is—the one has the "kinks" inside while the other has them outside.

☞ The New York Herald says the name of the "loyal" pardon broker who received $500 for getting the Presidential signature to a pardon was Hon. Thomas Corwin.

☞ The strike amongst the miners in the uper end of Wyoming valley, still continues, operators say coal will again advance in price in consequence of the strike.

[COMMUNICATED.]

On Saturday last was the appointed time for the celebration of St. John's Union Sabbath School, at Boiling Springs. When the time of meeting the wagons arrived to take the scholars and others to Beltzhoover's Grove, we had all the prospects of a wet day. And all the anticipated enjoyments of the little ones and others, for that day, seemed to be blasted. The gentlemen concluded that we should have our celebration at St. John's School Rooms. The ladies, however, were more courageous and thought otherwise. They triumphed. And, as we went to the Grove and while there, very many "big" clouds were hanging, in all directions in the heavens. They served as umbrellas over our heads, to brake off the rays of a scorching sun. The dust being layed and the atmosphere cooled by former rains, it became one of the pleasantest days in a grove that we ever witnessed. The gentlemen were highly pleased that they had yielded to the ladies, and all seemed to find the occasion soul-animating and soul-refreshing. Here we took our good dinners and suppers and had many good things left. We also listened to short and appropriate speeches from Dr. Mower, Father Leidy and the writer.—We then returned to our homes in fine spirits and without accidents. Unfeigned thanks to our Heavenly Father for such and all other unmerited blessings and enjoyments.

W. C. B.

VERY APPROPRIATE.—The telegram dispatches announce that wherever and whenever Jeff. Davis is tried, Major General Butler will appear as the prominent prosecutor. To those curious in keeping the run of public affairs, we can only refer to the printed proceedings of the Democratic National Convention held in Charleston, in which it will be seen that about the only friend Jeff. Davis had was this aforesaid squint eyed scoundrel Butler. He voted for Davis for President fifty-two times and made a speech out of the Convention, pledging fifty thousand men from Massachusetts to the South in the event of secession. It is eminently proper that this renegade who did so much for the South and against the North should appear as the prominent prosecutor. Unless President Johnson is lost to all shame he will send this Bethel-braggart about his business and permit his twin jailors Stanton and Holt to manage the business.—*Pittsburg Post.*

THE SOLDIERS ON THEIR OWN HOOK.—The soldiers of Iowa met at Des Moines on the 23d and nominated a full State ticket against the Republican negro suffrage candidates.—Col. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., was nominated for Governor. He is a moderate Republican. The Democratic Convention met on the following day and ratified the soldiers' nomination. The negro suffrage candidate, Stone, will therefore have to "go up."

☞ A severe rain-storm visited Philadelphia on last Monday afternoon which flooded the streets and cellars and destroyed a considerable lot of property.

Married.

On the 30th of August, by the Rev. W. C. Bennett, Mr. SAMUEL TROY, of Greenwood, to Miss ELIZABETH C. ZELL, of Mount Holly Springs, this county.

In this place, at the Reformed Parsonage, on the 28th ult., by Rev. Samuel Phillips, Mr. BENJAMIN E COOVER, to Miss MARY A. COOVER, both of Penn township, this county.

In Mechanicsburg, on the 3d inst., by Rev. John Ault, Mr. JACOB SNYDER, of East Pennsborough township, to Miss ADA MADE[illegible] of Mechanicsburg.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. S. P. Sprecher, Mr. SIMON DILLER, to Miss LYDIA ANN MORRIT, both of Monroe township.

Markets.

CARLISLE MARKET.—Sept. 6, 1865.

FLOUR, Superfine, per bbl.,		
do., Extra,		
do., Rye,	do.,	
WHITE WHEAT, per bushel,		
RED WHEAT,	do.,	
RYE,	do.,	
CORN,	do.,	
OATS,	do.,	
SPRING BARLEY,	do.,	
FALL do.,	do.,	
CLOVERSEED,	do.,	
TIMOTHYSEED	do.,	

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, Sept. 6, 1865.

FLOUR, superfine,	
" EXTRA,	
RYE FLOUR,	
CORN MEAL,	
WHEAT, red,	2 05 a 2
" white,	2 25 a 2
RYE,	
CORN, yellow,	
" white,	
OATS,	
CLOVERSEED,	
TIMOTHY SEED,	
FLAXSEED,	2 55 a
BARLEY,	1 00 a
WHISKEY,	

W. C. SAWYER, J. A. DUKE, J. E BURKHOLDER

NEW FIRM.

I HAVE taken into partnership Jno. E. Burkholder and Jno. A. Duke, (clerks in the store,) for the purpose of continuing the Dry Goods business under the title of W. C. Sawyer & Co. Our store is now open for business, with a large stock of seasonable goods may be found. We will be receiving new goods every day and intend to keep up the reputation of the store for activity, liberality, and for always having the best stock of goods in the valley.

Being very thankful for the large patronage given me by a generous public, I respectfully ask a continuance of the same to the new firm. We will endeavor to merit the favor of those who will give us a call.

The books of the late owner are open for settlement, and persons indebted are requested to make settlement.

East Main street, one door below Martin's Hotel.

W. C. SAWYER.

Sept. 7, 1865.

Clothing!—Sep. 1865

J. W. SMILEY, has just received a large and elegant assortment of superfine and medium quality of French and German Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimers and Vestings, a general assortment of Union Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, &c., all of which I will manufacture to order in superior style, at moderate prices, or sell by the yard. I have secured the services of Thompson S. Reigter, one of our most fashionable and popular Tailors, who will always be found in the store to cut and superintend the manufacturing department, and he hereby invites his old patrons and the public to give him a call.

A large assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

of our own manufacture for men and boys, at prices to suit the times, will always be found on the shelves. I will let no man undersell me. Also

Boots, Shoes and Hats.

My stock of prime Kip, Water Proof, Calf and heavy Boots, &c., for men and boys is very large and complete, together with a full assortment of Women's and children's fine and every day wear, all of which you will find selling at the very lowest prices possible. Come see, and be satisfied.

TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS, &c.,

at the lowest prices.

Do not fail to give me a call, as I will always be glad to see you and feel confident that I can supply you with as good, well made and desirable Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., as can be found in the market and I think at lower prices.

North Hanover street, between Shreiner's Hotel and Halbert's corner, Carlisle.

J. W. SMILEY.

Sept. 7, 1865—3m.