AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor

VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

CARLISLE, PA., SEPT. 14, 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. ECKELS, of Silver Spring.

FOR AUDITOR,

CHRISTIAN DEITZ, of Hampden,

FOR CORONER,

DAVID SMITH, of Carlisle.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, OCT. 10TH, 1865.

DEMOCRATIC STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county is requested to meet at WETZEL'S Hotel, in Carlisle, on Saturday, Sept. 23d, at 12½ o'clock, P. M. A general attendance is requested.

THREE OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee:

Carlisle, E. W.—Fred. Cornman, Jesse D. Rhinehart.
Carlisle, W. W.—Jos. C. Thompson, Theo. Cornman.
Dickinson—Mathew Galbraith, Geo. Kissinger.
East Pennsboro'—Wm. M. Gardner, Jacob Koontz.
Frankford—John Graham, Jacob Kost.
Hampden—John Scheaffer, Eli Hoover.
Hopewell—John McCoy, John Hencil.
Lower Allen—Geo. Mumper, Jacob Barber.
Mechanicsburg—Isaac Stansburg, Adam Gross.
Middlesex—Wm. A. Tripner, Capt. J. P. Brindle.
Mifflin—Saml. Christlieb, Wm. Henry.
Monroe—H. C. Zerger, G. W. Pressel.
Newburg—D. McCoy, L. S. Eisenhower.
New Cumberland—John G. Miller, Adam Feeman.
Newton—Wm. Cope, Jacob Lewis.
Newville—J. B. Morrow, Jno. Davidson.
North Middleton—Wm. F. Swigert, J. P. Shugart.
Penn—David Caldwell, Robert Linn.
Shippensburg Bor.—Dr. R. C. Ruby, B. F. Duncan.
Shippensburg Twp.—Daniel Line, Wm. Shuster.
Southampton—Geo. Coffee, S. M. Wherry.
South Middletown—John Reep, Samuel Zug.
Silver Spring—David Lane, Alex. Klink.
Upper Allen—G. H. Mohler, Jacob Fortney.
West Pennsboro'—James Carothers, Robert McCachran.

FRESH ARRIVAL.—WM. BLAIR & SON, Carlisle, have just received 50 barrels Sugars; also, Coffees, Spices, Tobaccos, Queensware, Fruit Jars, &c., &c., which they offer to the retail trade low for cash. †

☞ PETER F. EGE, Esq., offers for sale two desirable residences in the Borough of Carlisle. Also, one first-rate hotel property at Boiling Springs. For particulars inquire of the editor of the *Volunteer*. 6t*

THE COUNTY FAIR.—Our farmers and all others interested should not forget the *County Fair*, which opens on the 11th of October next, to continue three days. The Society intend to make this exhibition the best that has yet been held in this county, and to enable them to do so thoroughly, they should have the hearty co-operation of all who feel an interest in the welfare of our county. Our farmers, whose interests are most benefitted by these exhibitions, should especially be foremost in the good work. Neighboring counties are also respectfully invited to contribute to the Fair.

☞ The Lutheran Synod of Western Pennsylvania commences its annual session this (Thursday) evening in the English Lutheran Church in this place. A large number of ministers have already arrived in town, and are being quartered with the members of the congregation. The proceedings will be open to the public.

☞ The "Suberban Residence," situated on the York Road, near Carlisle, and advertised in another column of our paper, will be offered at public sale, at the Court House, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., if not sold before that date.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday of last week a young man named SAYLOR MILLER, of Monroe township, met with a most painful accident. He was assisting Mr. G. T. B. HERMAN with his threshing, when he was caught by the belt of the threshing machine. His right arm was torn off above the wrist and his other arm so much crushed that amputation was necessary. At last accounts the sufferer was doing as well as could be expected.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the Republican-negro-equality State Convention, upon which their candidates, HARTRANFT and CAMPBELL, are placed, should, and we believe will, of itself defeat the shoddyites by an overwhelming majority. The mean and covert assault contained in one of the resolutions upon President JOHNSON, should open the eyes of all men friendly to the National administration, and who are opposed to anarchy and confusion and in favor of quiet and harmony.

After giving the President the cold shoulder, and warning him to beware! the Convention then adopts a resolution eulogistic of that petty tyrant, STANTON, the man who but recently was branded as a traitor and secessionist, by Mr. LINCOLN'S Post-Master General. Next comes a resolution in favor of negroes being secured in their "rights," which means that the negroes shall have the right to vote and hold office, and be considered "citizens." Another resolve recommends that the Southern people be stripped of the little that remains to them, and that their estates be divided among the "loyal men" of the nation, so that these loyal men may be enabled to pay off the National debt! The "loyal men" spoken of, means such *patriots* as STANTON, CAMERON, SUMNER, BEN BUTLER, BANKS, cut-throat JIM LANE, old THAD STEVENS, FORNEY, and others of the same kidney. They want the broad acres of the South to be given to them, so that they—good honest fellows—can pay off the debt that they have saddled upon the people! If this is not patriotism and loyalty, what is?

Such is the platform, as we understand it, adopted by the Negro-equality State Convention. And this is the platform on which two "soldiers," HARTRANFT and CAMPBELL, stand. Shame on them! The soldier who can countenance such a platform, deserves and will receive the execrations of an insulted people.

We learn from reliable authority that this villainous compound—this traitor platform—was written in Boston, revised by STANTON, and engineered through the Convention by CAMERON. Truly, we are under New England and shoddy rule. But will the people of Pennsylvania endorse this Boston bantling? Will they longer submit to the dictation of a set of men who have long since been regarded as fanatics delighting in mischief, and enriching themselves at the expense of the treasury?

"SHOOTING AFFRAY."—Under this caption the *Herald* of last week is very severe upon a certain "big JOHN WEARY," as it calls him. It appears that WEARY got into a difficulty with an "American citizen of African *scent*," named JORDON, who, the *Herald* informs us, is a soldier and Sergeant. WEARY, it seems, "pulled out a navy revolver and commenced firing at the Sergeant." The "Sergeant" ran away, and that was all that was of it.

After denouncing WEARY as a "ruffian," the *Herald* winds up its philippic, in these words—"Of such *stuff* is the Democratic majority in this county made up." That's rather a sweeping charge, to denounce a majority of the Democratic party of Cumberland county as "ruffians," and if it came from a source worthy of attention we might feel bad over it. We console ourselves, however, with the reflection that the *Herald's* assaults are like the oaths of a strumpet—not to be heeded or believed.

The *Herald*, in giving an account of the "shooting affray," might have mentioned also, that "big JOHN WEARY" had just returned from the army, where he had served for four long years, as a member of the 13th Pa. Cavalry. He did not pay $300 to shirk "military duty," and his reputation in his company was not that of a "ruffian," but of a brave soldier who fought for the Union, but *not* for the negro. We make no apology for his conduct about which the *Herald* complains, for we are at all times ready to condemn and see punished all infractions of the law. But yet we cannot but believe that had the negro "Sergeant JORDAN" been the aggressor, the *Herald* could have found an apology for him. The circumstance is but additional evidence that white soldiers are "fernenst" negro-equality and negro-suffrage.—The "boys in blue" saw enough of the negro to feel that there must be a distinction, and no efforts by the Abolitionists can prevent the white soldier exhibiting this feeling.—The negro-equality advocates should be held responsible for every outrage committed upon the negroes.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.—The Senatorial Conferees representing this district met at Bridgeport, this county, on the 5th inst., and remained in session two days. Some fifty or more ballots for Senator were had, with the same result—3 for CHESTNUT of Cumberland, and 3 for GLATZ of York. The Conference then adjourned to meet at Carlisle on the 12th inst.

SEPT. 12.—The Conference re assembled at MARTIN'S hotel, in this borough, according to adjournment. Several additional ballots were had, with no result. The Conference is still in session at this writing, (Wednesday noon,) but the prospects of a nomination appear as remote as ever.

We confess we are astonished that our friends of York persist in their demands to have the Senator. *Last* year we yielded to the wishes of York and gave them the Congressman; *this* year they ask us to yield them the Senator; and *next* year they will ask us again to yield them the candidate for Congress! This is piling on the agony a little too heavy. We say to our friends of York, in all kindness, that if they expect to make a pack-horse of old Cumberland, merely for their own convenience, they will find we will not stand it. There will be trouble in the camp if they persist in their demands. The candidate we present, Col. CHESTNUT, is a sterling man and steadfast Democrat, and if nominated and elected, as he should be, will represent the District with honor to himself and profit to his constituents. We hope then that the Conferees from York will look at this question in its true light, and give their votes to Col. CHESTNUT. This is no time for quibbling. Let us have harmony, and disappoint the hopes of our political opponents.

THE WEATHER, for the last eight or ten days, has been sweltering hot. The "oldest inhabitant" says he never knew as warm weather in September.

A SMALL AFFAIR.

A little squad of strange looking men assembled in Rheem's hall, in this place, on Monday of last week, and seated themselves quietly in one corner of the room, with their heads close together. "What on earth are they going to do?" asked one spectator of another. The man addressed shook his head; he was unable to answer the question. An "American citizen of African *scent*" who was present, seeing the perplexity of the two or three spectators, at once volunteered to enlighten them. "What am dey gwin to do, you ask? Why, gemmen, dis is our loyal-Republican Convention, to nominate a loyal ticket, dat is to be voted for by all loyal men who am in favor by doing away with all 'stinctions in regard to color, and who believe dat a good white man is as good as a bad colored pussin." The darkey was right—it was the "loyal"-Republican-negro-suffrage party that occupied the hall.

The company was small; nearly all the so-called "delegates" present were self-appointed, and they looked at each other without saying a word. It was a Quaker meeting on a small scale. Finally some one nominated our liberal-minded friend, Mr. JACOB RITNER, for chairman of the concern. Mr. R, it is well known, is *very conservative* in his views, and carries his motto in the crown of his hat, and it reads thus—"anything to beat the Democratic party." To carry out his principles and his motto, he is willing to sacrifice almost anything. He has been a Whig, Anti-mason, Know-nothing, Republican-abolitionist, and now a Negro-suffrage man. He sticks to his text well—"anything to beat the Democratic party;" and it was right therefore, that this veteran in the ranks should be honored with the chairmanship of the pie-bald gathering.

Mr. RITNER at once called the assembled wisdom of Cumberland county to order. A sharp-nosed gentleman whose name we did not hear, acted as Secretary. A long pause now ensued. The chairman finally reminded the "convention," that business was to be transacted, and hoped "some gentleman would make a motion." Another pause.—The silence was broken by some one, (Mr. Post-master ZINN, we believe,) who moved that "the convention bind itself to nominate none but returned soldiers for the various offices." Adopted unanimously. The adoption of this resolution appeared to brighten up the ideas of the "delegates," and they winked their eyes and nodded their heads at each other. Then candidates were proposed for the various offices, but as fast as proposed, they (through their friends) declined the honor. This was rather a damper to the spirits of the "delegates." Another Quaker meeting was the result. Some one at length moved "that the Convention proceed to business, and nominate a ticket, to be composed exclusively of veteran soldiers." Adopted unanimously. Another Quaker meeting, during which a couple of "delegates" with the quiet and cunning of cats, slipped out of the hall, and that was the last that was seen or heard of them. Mr. Post-master ZINN renewed the motion, and moved that the convention "go to work." Carried unanimously. Then another Quaker meeting. Several "delegates" including the chairman, fell into a sound sleep and snored audibly. At length somebody "*insisted* that the convention proceed to nominate a ticket—to be composed of our brave soldiers," &c. Carried unanimously. And this time the motion was obeyed. Voting commenced, and in a few minutes the following ticket, "*composed of veterans*," was announced. The mountain had labored and a woolly-head was born:

Assembly—Col. T. B. Kauffman, Pa. Vols.
District Attorney—Capt. C. P. Humrich, "Home Guards."
Treasurer—Maj. John Hyer, "Home Guards."
Commissioner—Capt. J. A. Waggoner, Pa. Vols.
Co. Surveyor—Gen. Jos. Ritner, "Home Guards."
Director of Poor—Col. Wm. H. Allen, "Home Guards."
Coroner—Capt. John Thompson, "Home Guards."

Senatorial conferees were appointed, instructed to support Col. EGE. Gen. TODD of the "State Guards," then made a little speech—a very little one—and congratulated the Convention on having nominated a ticket composed entirely of *veteran soldiers*. He predicted its success—in a horn! The following song, prepared expressly for the occasion, was then sung, all the "delegates" joining in, and our friend, Post-master ZINN, officiating as leader:

"Chalk and ivory! Heels and shins!
Sambo's glory now begins!
Go 'way white man! You don't know
How to vote right—dat is so.
Yaw, yaw, yaw!—Yaw, yaw, yaw!
De happiest day I eber saw!

"Whar's de tickets!—Fetch 'em straight!
I votes early—I votes late—
I votes often—I votes right—
I's no ignoramus white—
Man and brudder—equal born—
De maker's image (in a horn!)
De glory ob de risin' day—
De cullud cuss from Africa!
Oh, kinkey, minkey, stinky, oh!
If dis ain't glory, tell me so!"

Such is the ticket "*composed of veterans*." There is not one single element of strength in the concern, and it will be defeated by a majority close on to one thousand. We believe every man on it is in favor of negro-suffrage, and this was the only test question. Personally we have nothing to say against any one of the above-named gentlemen, for we believe they are all respectable citizens. But the people of old Mother Cumberland will crush this ticket on the second Tuesday of next month. They have sworn in their hearts that white men shall rule in this country. They have a rustic belief that this is a white man's Government, made by white men, for white men. This is their belief, and let no fanatic stand in their path when voting day arrives. All who do so will meet a swift opposition, and a crushing defeat.

DECLINED THE HONOR.—In Clinton county the Republicans placed two soldiers on their county ticket, but they immediately declined the honor, and in their letters of declination they state that "no true soldier will accept a nomination from a party whose chief plank in their political platform is negro-equality." Let other soldiers who have been placed upon negro-suffrage tickets imitate their brother soldiers of Clinton.

THE NEGRO QUESTION NOW IN ISSUE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The negro-voting Abolition leaders are trying to dodge the negro question, in this State, and striving to deceive the white freemen of the State into the belief that it is not involved in our coming October election; and they do this, knowing the contrary to be *the fact*. The following circular from one of their chief men, which is being secretly sent broadcast over the State, speaks conclusively on the point:

PETITION.

The undersigned respectfully ask the adoption of the following PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION:

No State shall make any distinction in civil rights and privileges among the naturalized citizens of the United States residing within its limits, or among persons born on its soil of parents permanently resident there, on account of race, color or descent.

I ask your attention to the following, as a means of ensuring government prosperity in our country:

Do not trust to *State* enactments to SECURE the ballot to the disfranchised at the South.

Pro-Slavery States will give a vote to the Freedmen to be again recognized as States; and when admitted, will take it away, and again oppress them.

Before any of the rebellious States are admitted, make it the FUNDAMENTAL Law of the NATION that no State shall put a ban on any one because of race, color, descent, and then the otherwise defenseless population of the South will have the means to make their rights respected.

Sign and have all true friends of Peace and Freedom to sign the petition on the other side. When you have ten names or less, see that the petition is sent to your Representative in Congress. If you agree with this, do not lay it aside, expecting others to do your work.

EDWARD M. DAVIS,
July, 1865. *Philadelphia.*

Now, suppose the negro-voting amendment to the Constitution of the United States, suggested in the above circular, to be adopted by the Abolition Congress, it then comes directly to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for approval and ratification, and would be decided by the Senators and members of Assembly, who are to be elected at our next election.—Consequently, the issue of negro-voting in Pennsylvania, is fully before our people, for this secret Circular Amendment applies to all the States. It says expressly that "NO STATE shall make distinction in civil rights and privileges," "on account of RACE, COLOR, or descent;" that is, that the "civil rights and privileges" of the negro shall in every State be equal to those of the white man!

What say our white freemen—what say the white soldiers—of Pennsylvania to this? If they are in favor of it and want to have negroes as their political equals—they will vote for HARTRANFT, CAMPBELL, and the Abolition Senatorial and Assembly candidates, in October; if they are opposed to it, and would have Pennsylvania preserved as a white man's State, they will vote against these men and for the white man's, or Democratic candidates. Such will be one of the real and important issues in October next, and the Abolitionists know it, but are aiming to keep the mass of the voters from seeing and understanding it.

NEW YORK—NEW JERSEY—IOWA.

The Democratic State Convention of New York formed a strong ticket and adjourned on the 7th inst. Major General SLOCUM, one of the most distinguished Generals in the late war, heads the ticket as the candidate for Secretary of State. The balance of the ticket is—for Comptroller, Lucius Robinson; for State Engineer, S. H. Sweet; for Canal Commissioner, C. H. Armstrong. We will carry New York by an immense majority. The returned soldiers are joining the people to put down the fanatics and thieves. The Democratic soldiers of New York will not be swindled out of voting this fall as they were last.

NEW JERSEY.—Glorious little New Jersey is also preparing to skin all negro-equality demagogues. Brig.-Gen. THEODORE RUNYON, the man who "fought forty battles and never was whipped," is the Democratic candidate for Governor. Of course he will be elected.

In Iowa the Democrats and returned soldiers met together and unanimously agreed upon a ticket. This seals the fate of STONE, the shameless soldier who dared to accept a nomination for Governor from a Convention that adopted a negro-equality platform. It is a disgrace to any soldier to become the candidate of the negro-suffrage party, and all who do are bound to go under. Iowa is ours!

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Read the advertisements of real estate for sale, in to-day's *Volunteer*. A number of very desirable farms and other properties are offered, and any persons who desire to make investments in that line, will find many excellent opportunities. The advertising columns of the *Volunteer* are among the best media of communication between buyer and seller. It circulates everywhere in Cumberland county, and largely in the adjoining counties; and is consulted weekly by thousands of the best men of capital and business in the State. It is a great mistake in those having properties for sale not to advertise them extensively. They should advertise in every paper in the county and also by bills. We heard of a circumstance a day or two ago that we may mention. A man had a good farm for sale, and he advertised it in one of our town papers. The day of sale arrived and the farm was sold.—A subscriber of ours who wanted just such a farm, told us he would have paid ten or fifteen dollars an acre more for the property than it sold for had he known it was for sale. Had the owner therefore advertised in the *Volunteer*, he would have expended perhaps $10 more for advertising, and received for his farm ten or twelve hundred dollars more than it sold for. We repeat, then, that those having properties for sale should advertise extensively. It is the best investment they can make, and they should not neglect it.—"Penny wise and pound foolish" never did and never will pay.

$2,757,689,751.

An official statement of the public debt of the United States has been published. On the 1st of August, the amount was put down at the above sum. If a "public debt is a public blessing," as Jay Cooke contends, we are certainly in a fair way of enjoying the "blessing" for a good many years to come.

☞ Jefferson Davis is now allowed to write to his wife.

THE NEGRO-SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The proposition to confer on Sambo the inestimable privilege of approaching the ballot box and enjoying other rights which white men have heretofore alone enjoyed, is exciting considerable discussion over the country and creating no little commotion in the Abolition ranks. In Connecticut the Republican party has come out square-footed in favor of it, and an election is to be held in that State on the 2d of October to decide for or against the negro, so far as regards Connecticut.—In Iowa, Col. Stone, the Republican candidate for Governor, planted himself on the negro platform. A large body of soldiers called another convention and nominated Col. Benton, a moderate Republican, but opposed to negro-worship. The Democrats have endorsed this nomination, and there is some fun ahead in Iowa. In New Jersey the Republican Convention laid Sambo "on the table," and in Pennsylvania they are fighting for him behind the bush. The Republican organization, as a party, is everywhere in favor of elevating the negro to a level with the white man, but they are afraid to say so.—They fear the vote of the soldiers. Thousands of these have gone through the Southern States, spent years on the plantations, saw the niggers for themselves and know how to appreciate them. They are opposed to giving him the right to vote. So is the Democratic party everywhere. Our grand old party stands by the white man. It believes that this government was formed by white men for white men and their posterity. This is the correct, popular and only sound doctrine. On it the Democratic party firmly stands. But disguise it as they will, the Black Republican party is in favor of conceding the right of suffrage to the negro. It is in favor of sending "Cuffee" to the ballot-box along with the white man, and placing him in the jury box. These questions enter into the contest this fall. Those who vote the Abolition ticket in October vote for negro-suffrage. The people are at liberty to take their choice.

Shows His Hand.

General Hartranft, the Republican candidate for Auditor General, a few nights ago, on the occasion of a serenade, made a short speech returning his thanks. On the eve of a great political canvass one would suppose that the General would define his position on all the political issues of the day. This he has failed to do; but he has done that which shows that he is entirely committed to the views of the extreme radicals on the policy of restoring to the Union the States lately in rebellion. On this point he says:

"The military power of the Rebellion is crushed, I may say forever, and the nation looms up amidst the ruins more grand and powerful than it ever seemed before. But *remember* the spirit of the Rebellion is still alive, and must be most carefully guarded. Let it be shorn of all political power, for in that is concealed all its strength and danger."

Of course the south must be "shorn of all political power," and the people ruled by Provost Marshals and Military Commissions, under the direction of that great engine of tyranny, the Bureau of Military Justice.—This is the plan of such men as Wendell Philips, W. Lloyd Garrison & Co., who wish to hold the Southern States as conquered provinces. President Johnson wishes to restore power to the people of the South as soon as possible. Does General Hartranft know that this speech makes war on the President and his policy?

The General is very careful not to touch the negro suffrage question, and seems to give that the widest possible berth. As a soldier he should be a frank man, and the people expect him to be frank; why not then let the people know his views on this question? We are anxious to hear them, and no doubt the soldiers of the 51st regiment also want to know whether he is for or against Cuffee controlling the ballot? Come General, out with it.

STANTON RESPONSIBLE.

That thousands upon thousands of Union soldiers died in Southern prisons because of the obstinacy of that fiend, STANTON, in refusing to exchange white soldiers for white soldiers, is now known to the world. The people look upon STANTON and Beast BUTLER as the murderers of some ten or twelve thousand soldiers of our armies. Posterity will regard them two of the greatest monsters and villains that ever lived, and the very Devils will stand aghast when their just doom overtakes them. The people of Bedford county regard STANTON as the civilized world regards him, and at their late County Mass Meeting adopted the following pungent resolution:

Resolved, That whilst we are shocked at the tales of suffering in Southern prisons, we hold up to the public gaze, as responsible for those sufferings, Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, who refused to exchange our perishing heroes, upon the ground that the rebel authorities would not exchange whites for blacks, and who declared, according to the authority of the correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, that he would not exchange "healthy rebels for skeletons."

THROW IN YOUR MITE.—Who would not willingly give his earthly goods, could he, by so doing, re-instate our country in its condition of happiness and prosperity, just before the first election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency? Ah! who would not yield his life, if that single sacrifice would give him the power to evoke from their graves the forms of the millions who perished in our unnatural and unhappy civil war? Yet, if the Truth written by the finger of the Almighty upon His creature man, be not observed in the administration of our national affairs, a worse than the war of the great rebellion must inevitably fall to the lot of this country. History proves that when God's law is violated by nations, they are punished and must expiate their sins, just as individuals. God's law of *Distinction between the Races*, is about to be trampled under foot by the besotted men who were the prime movers in bringing about our civil war.—Just as sure as there is a solar system, if they succeed in getting the nation to follow their footsteps, there will be war of races, a war of extermination, a war in which there can be no compromise and which will shock civilization to its very centre. Now is the time to avert this prospective calamity. Every white man has it in his power to render such a war beyond possibility. Let all cast in their mite of influence in favor of the Divine Law of Distinction between the races. Let every voter do what he can to prevent the election of all candidates for office, whose political associations render them obnoxious to the charge of favoring the contemplated overthrow of that social order so clearly revealed to us from Heaven. Throw in your mite for the cause of Eternal Truth.—*Bedford Gazette.*

OUR STATE CANDIDATES.

The Committee appointed to inform Messrs. DAVIS and LINTON of their nominations, respectively, for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, have performed the duty assigned to them. Below we publish the responses of our candidates, which will commend themselves, for good sense, candor and patriotism, to all thoughtful conservative men:

LETTER OF COL. W. W. H. DAVIS.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., Aug. 29, 1865.

Messrs. Jacob Zeigler, William Bennett, Henry S. Mott, Wm. V. McGrath, and Robert L. Johnson, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 25th inst., announcing my nomination as Democratic candidate for Auditor General of the State. Although the position was not sought for by me, I accept the nomination and tender my thanks for the compliment thus paid me. A decent respect for the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania, whose suffrage is solicited, seems to require a frank statement of my views.

I was opposed to secession, even when simply a political dogma, advocated at the hustings and at the forum; which is proved by my subsequent conduct when it had grown into armed insurrection.

I am opposed to negro-suffrage, as every white man should be. Nature has erected a barrier against the two races enjoying equal political rights in the same community where they approximate in numbers as in the Southern States. San Domingo is a good case in point to prove the incompatibility of the two races exercising equal political privileges in harmony. There has been almost perpetual warfare between the negroes and mulattoes since the island has been in their possession; which has been only a struggle for the ruling influence between the pure African and the mixed blood. If this people, of the same race, but of different caste, cannot govern a small island in peace, what are we to suppose would be the condition of things when the negro comes into competition with the pure Caucasian in the struggle for empire in the South? The founders of our government intended that the white should be the governing race in this country, and it will be a calamitous day for both people when the black man is given the political franchise, and entitled to hold office. I am opposed to any change in the State Constitution in this respect; and deny to Congress all right whatever to fix the qualification for suffrage in any State.

I am in favor of President Johnson's policy of restoring the States, lately in rebellion, to their constitutional obligations. I cannot admit that their ordinances of secession took any of them out of the Union. For a time an armed force interrupted their constitutional functions, but did not destroy their identity as States. Hence the States, in their political signification, not having been destroyed, they need no reconstruction, but simply to be restored to the reciprocal rights and duties; when the Union will be made whole as before. Whenver they shall send representatives to Congress who are qualified by the Constitution, and the laws of the respective States, there is no rightful power in that body to refuse their admission. I appreciate the peculiar and trying situation of the President, and think he should be treated with forbearance by all parties. His plan of restoration gives evidence that he does not intend to ignore the rights of the States, and be led captive by the radical doctrine of consolidation.

The Convention did well to demand an immediate and complete restoration of all civil rights in the loyal States. If there was an excuse for withholding them in the days of actual rebellion, there certainly can be none now. You say to the President firmly, but kindly, restore to the people the *habeas corpus*, and trial by jury, as fully as they were enjoyed before the rebellion, and abolish military courts except for the trial of persons in the military service of the United States. These things are granted to the people by the Constitution, and withholding them violates it in spirit and in fact. When we ask that they be restored, we only demand what belongs us.

I am in favor of the most rigid system of economy in the administration of public affairs. In view of the heavy taxation there should be retrenchment in every possible way. All officers, civil and military, whose services a state of peace does not absolutely require, should be dispensed with; and our system of taxation should be so amended and equalized, that every man will be obliged to bear his share of the public burden according to his ability.

I am please that the Convention took action on the subject of equalizing the bounties of soldies. There is every reason why the patriotic men who enlisted in 1861 and '62 should be placed on an equality with those who enlisted at a later period. Should I be elected, whatever influence I may possess, official or otherwise, will be exercised in obtaining justice for the early defenders of the government. Whatever honor others may have acquired in the contest just closed, the private soldier, who bore the heat and burden of the day, will always remain the true hero of the war, and he is entitled, at all times, to our consideration and gratitude. My past history is sufficient guarantee that I shall not overlook his claims. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. H. DAVIS.

LETTER OF COL. JOHN P. LINTON.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Aug. 29, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 25th inst., officially informing me of my nomination for Surveyor General "by the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 24th inst.," has just been received.

No only was this nomination unsought and unexpected on my part, but if I had been consulted beforehand I would have urged my friends not to introduce my name before the Convention. Any hesitation, however, in now accepting, might be construed into a want of appreciation of the distinguished honor conferred by the Convention, or a want of faith in the principles promulgated by it. I certainly feel neither. The importance of the position would have been my chief reason for not soliciting it, and the resolutions adopted are but a practical application to existing exigencies of those cardinal principles of Democracy which I have always conscientiously maintained.

Accepting, therefore, this nomination and its responsibilities, I remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN P. LINTON.

To J Zeigler, Wm. Bennett, Henry S. Mott, Wm. V. M'Grath and R. L. Johnson, Committee.

A BIG THING.—The Great Sanitary Fair, lately held at Chicago, was a big affair.—Nearly half a million dollars were taken in. After expenses, bills, salaries, &c., are paid, there will be a large amount left for the soldiers. Last week there was but fifty thousand dollars left above expenses, and the managers were quarreling over that. We repeat—*Loyalty pays!*

☞ A Republican exchange says that Simeon Draper, late collector at New York, realized one hundred thousand dollars in less than one year from the profits of the office. No wonder the cry of "copperhead" has been so loud from all the Government office-holders.

☞ The grand jury of Bedford, Pa., has presented a true bill against John P. Reed, Jr., charged with the murder of Provost Marshal Crouse, on the first of August last.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

We are indebted to the *American Democrat* for the following report of the proceedings of the August term of the Criminal Court:

Commonwealth *vs.* Peter Golfino. The defendant was a soldier at the Carlisle Barracks, and was charged with murder of James Shannon, a soldier belonging to the draft rendezvous at this place, on the night of the 3d of January last, in North Hanover street. The killing was not denied, but the defense of partial insanity was put in by the defendant's counsel. This plea had the effect, perhaps, of inducing the jury to find a verdict of murder in the second degree, instead of murder in the first degree. Sentence to the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of five years.

Com. *vs.* Henry Hipple. Robbery. The defendant was convicted of knocking down and robbing a man named John Curran of about $450, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Com. *vs.* James Shroyer. Horse stealing. Verdict guilty. Sentenced five years to Eastern Penitentiary.

Com. *vs.* Eichelberger. Assault and battery on oath of Mrs. Denlinger. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $2 and costs of prosecution.

Com. *vs.* Emanuel Weitzel. Assault and battery on oath of his father. Verdict guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Com. *vs.* Richard Burk. Robbery, on oath of Jacob Diffenbaugh. Prosecutor not appearing defendant discharged.

Com. *vs.* James Carothers. Larceny of turkeys on oath of L. K. Hoch. Plead guilty and sentenced three months to county jail.

Com. *vs.* Francis McGuyer. Larceny of $20 from Wm. Schumen. Plead guilty and sentenced to three months in county jail.

Com. *vs.* George Scott, Alias Piper, and Robert Lane. Larceny. Acquitted.

Com. *vs.* John Addams, Jeremiah Morgan, John Fought, William Farrer, Andrew Smith, Henry McFarland, Henry Weight, Thomas Yeoman, Jonathan Southwick, Joseph Myers. The defendants are soldiers at the Carlisle Barracks, and were charged with an aggravated riot on the evening of the 5th of July last. The defendants were acquitted by the jury and the borough directed to pay the costs.

Com. *vs.* George Holmes. Larceny of a watch and pair of boots, the property of Mr. McCulloch, of Newton township. Plead guilty and sentenced one year to Eastern Penitentiary.

Com. *vs.* Kramer. Forgery. Plead guilty and sentenced one year to Eastern Penitentiary.

Com. *vs.* Rhine. Assault and battery. Recognizance of prosecutor forfeited.

Com. *vs.* Scott Taylor. Assault and battery on oath of John Parks. Ignored at prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. *vs.* Leah Reed. Assault and battery on oath of Brenner. Ignored and prosecutor for costs.

Com. *vs.* William Goucher, Charles Linthurst, and Albert Mumford. Malicious Mischief. Ignored and county for costs.

Com. *vs.* Peter Brown. Assault and battery. Ignored and Fanny Houpt, prosecutor for costs.

Com. *vs.* John Hemminger and Jacob Myers. Refusing to repair road. Ignored and county for costs.

Com. *vs.* Samuel C. Haller. Nuisance on oath of Helen S. Sturgeon. Ignored and prosecutor for costs.

Com. *vs.* Henry Powell. Abduction. Ignored and county for costs.

Lynch "Law" Justified by a Governor.

The Carlisle *Volunteer*, at the request of numerous readers, publishes Governor Curtin's pardon of the three Ruperts, and in doing so, says:

"The Governor's reasons for granting the pardon are lame and false from beginning to end. 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.

The reasons assigned by the Governor are—that the Ruperts were "respectable men;" that the murdered man was a deserter and of "desperate character;" and "that under the circumstances surrounding the case, it was impossible to have an impartial trial." Of these reasons he considered "the case as in all respects a suitable one for the exercise of Executive clemency."

The Ruperts were "respectable men." It was young Ketchum before he fell; so was the Scotch physician, who was lately executed for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law; not only was he respectable but outwardly very religious. The *previous* character of the criminals should have weighed but little in their favor, if the atrocities surrounding the murder are to be taken into consideration.

The murdered man was a "desperate character." Does that fact justify any individual in substituting himself for the whole body of society, and, in an illegal and most atrocious manner, taking the life which the laws would not declare forfeited? If so, what can we call such action if not "Lynch law," and how can we look upon the Governor's clemency except as an attempt to justify "Lynch law?"

"Under the circumstances it was impossible to have an impartial trial." The Governor does not state what those circumstances were, nor why it was "impossible to have an impartial trial." Does he mean to impeach Judge Graham, upon whose mind there appeared, from his charge and sentence, to be no doubt about the justice of the punishment he was compelled by the laws to award the guilty men? If the Governor does not mean that Judge Graham is a false judge, what does he mean? The jury in the case was composed of *seven* Republicans and five Democrats, so that it is scarcely possible that the "impossibility" rested there. The only "circumstances," then, that prevented an "impartial trial" must have been the perjury of witnesses or the unfaithfulness of the Judge. Which is it? As the Governor granted the pardon the *next day after sentence was passed*, he can, perhaps, by reason of his long and patient (!) examination of the case, tell exactly who is to be held responsible.—*Patriot & Union.*

SHODDY GONE UP IN IOWA.—The soldiers and the Democracy of Iowa, with their candidate, Benton, are bound to carry the State against the negro-suffrage candidate of the Republicans, Judge Stone. The Soldiers' Convention numbered 350 members—all soldiers and many of them wounded. The delegates only withdrew, because Stone was not endorsed, viz: one commissary and two quartermaster's clerks, who are known to the soldiers as "sow bellies." These three held a Stone meeting and endorsed their negro-suffrage candidate. It was a bad move for the Republicans of Iowa to put their candidate on the black platform, directly and openly. They should have been shrewd, like their Pennsylvania brethren, and so constructed their platform as to mean one thing to one another. Had the Iowa Repubs a platform like the Cameron gutta-percha arrangement they could, if successful, declare that it was an endorsement of negro "rights" and "universal suffrage;" and if defeated, they could as easily deny they were whipped on the Black Issue. They need a Simon out in the western edition of Massachusetts to teach "wig-wag" for them.—*Patriot & Union.*

Married.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. S. P. Sprecher, Mr. WALTER W. ALLISON, to Miss HALLIE A. WISS, both of Carlisle.