

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor



CARLISLE, PA., SEPT. 28, 1865.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
COL. W. W. H. DAVIS,
OF DUCKS COUNTY.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.
T. COL. J. P. LINTON,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR SENATOR,
A. H. GLATZ, of York Co.
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,
NATHAN SNYDER, of W. Pennsboro'.
FOR SURVEYOR,
JOHN C. ECKELS, of Silver Spring.
FOR AUDITOR,
CHRISTIAN DEITZ, of Hampden.
FOR CORONER,
DAVID SMITH, of Carlisle.

ACTION, TUESDAY, OCT. 10th, 1865.

Wm. Blair & Son, Carlisle, have just received the best assortment of Queensware in the county, which they offer wholesale and at cheap for cash.

TICKETS!
As soon as this number of our paper is issued off, we will get to work and print the Democratic tickets. The different candidates are requested to call and settle for the expense of the same.

AS ODD FELLOWS welcome will be given at Newburg Lodge, No. 502, I. O. O. F., in the Borough of Newburg, on Thursday, October 3. A large attendance of the Order is expected. A procession of the Order, in full regalia, will take place at 1 o'clock. R. A. LUBBER, Esq., of Harrisburg, and W. KENNEY, Esq., of Shippensburg, are expected to deliver addresses on the occasion. A hearty welcome is extended to all members of the Order.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. M. Mayer, of Harrisburg, has established a branch of his extensive Millinery establishment in our town, and intends to draw his entire attention to this business. The stock of goods is more extensive than any ever had in Carlisle, and has been selected with judgment and care. Our lady customers should not fail to give Mr. Mayer a visit, as he is prepared to make purchase of their Fall and Winter outfits, for we feel sure they will find their advantage to do so.

THE FIRM—New Goods.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that Messrs. Mayer has formed a partnership with Messrs. former clerks, Messrs. Duke and H. M. Mayer, and that they intend to carry on a mercantile business (at the old stand), extensively than ever. They have also supplied themselves with a very extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, and are prepared to sell at reasonable prices. Being practical business men, they will be confident of their ability to please those who call on them.

GEN. SPORTS.—We have very frequently in the columns of this paper, alluded to the athletic practice so prevalent among the young men of our town, and which is a subject of much complaint, and, if not stopped, will result seriously to an innocent village. We mean the reckless manner in which they are thrown on the public streets by the boys in their daily sports. Scarcely a day passes but we do not hear of complaints from some one who have narrowly escaped from being run over by a stone thrown by some reckless rascal. The boys may think it sport, but we will tell them, in kindness, that it is dangerous, and should not be tolerated by the community. Heads and limbs of innocent boys, in most cases, the sufferers from these vicious practices, and our streets are rendered unsafe to the daily walks of pedestrians. We hope our official Borough Council will take the matter in hand, and if they will persist in this dangerous sport, put every son of a bitch of them into the sandstone quarry, where, no doubt, they will learn better manners. So boys (both white and black) who stop your throwing stones the safety will be for your precious hides.

OUR BUSINESS.—There are some young men in this town who amuse themselves when other people are sleeping by making night hideouts with their noise, etc. Had they been engaged at something else, it would have been smart, honorable nor profitable employment.

The banking house of R. Ellis, Jr., & Co., has failed on Friday.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

The Democratic ticket continues to grow in public favor. This is as it should be. Let the party close up in solid column and not only elect their excellent ticket, (which no man doubts they will do,) but let it be done by so emphatic a majority that the State and nation will never doubt that old Cumberland is as fixed as her everlasting hills in opposition to all schemes of negro suffrage, equality and miscegenation. It is a common thing to hear Black Republicans say that negroes are as fit to vote as the Irish and the Dutch. How could a greater insult be put upon these industrious and respectable classes of our citizens? We call upon our foreign-born population to rebuke such insolence at the polls.

Some dainty Republicans declare that they consider negroes as good as themselves.— While it is not worth while to dispute that saying, let Democrats re-call with pride that they are white men—descended of white men—that white men fringed the government and bequeathed it to us, and that the generations of white men to come after us will hold us responsible for any blot or blemish we suffer fanaticism to stain it with.

It is of small consequence whether A. or B. fills a particular office for the time, but it is of very great consequence what principles we affirm by our votes. The two parties are now divided on the question whether the negro race, which never yet achieved an improvement in the arts or sciences, shall be forced into social and political equality with the Caucasian, by whom the civilization of the world has been advanced from one stage of refinement to another, in perpetual process. Infidelity to one's race is a crime.— But to betray a white race into the hands of a black, to confound distinctions which God has made eternal, to level the Caucasian down to the African in preposterous madness, as well as a very mean crime.

This Fall's elections are to decide whether the people of Pennsylvania will help to do such a deed, and Cumberland may be expected to record a thundering NO!
For Assembly we have Philip Long, Esq., of Newburg, a gentleman whose character, moral and political, is unimpeached and unimpeachable. He is a good scholar, intelligent and honest, and will make a valuable and attentive member of the House.

Charles E. Maglaughlin, Esq., our candidate for District Attorney, is a well-read lawyer—a working man, a man who has ever been foremost in doing battle for Democratic principles. He is deservedly popular, and will be elected by a sweeping majority.
Our County Treasurer the Convention named Levi Zeigler of Middlesex. He is an industrious farmer, a man of excellent business qualifications, a Democrat in whom the most implicit reliance can be placed, is universally esteemed as an honest man and good citizen by those who know him best, and will make a prompt and efficient officer.

Our townsmen, Alexander F. Meck, is our candidate for County Commissioner. Mr. Meck is a hard-working mechanic, a sound Democrat, and most worthy man. In the event of his election—which we consider certain—he will make a most efficient and careful County Commissioner.
Jonathan Snyder, of West Pennsboro', the candidate for Director of the Poor, was an admirable selection. A careful, upright, honest man, he combines all the qualifications necessary for a faithful discharge of the duties that will devolve upon him.

The selection of the remaining officers, John C. Eckels for Surveyor, Christian Deitz for Auditor, and David Smith, Esq., for Coroner, must give general satisfaction, for if honor and integrity are of any weight in the community, they will be elected by a triumphant majority.
Such, fellow-citizens, are the nominees; they are all good and true men, competent to discharge the duties of the places for which they have been nominated, and worthy your united and zealous support. Let us forget all our preferences as to men, and rally around our banner now flung to the breeze, and determine to elect every man upon the ticket. Before a nomination, each member of the party should urge his individual choice with zeal; after a nomination, individual preferences should be merged in the public good and public will, and all go in unitedly and as a man for the nominees. Any other course must ensure only distraction and defeat.

Then, Democrats of Cumberland, be up and doing, and from this time until the close of the ballot-boxes on the second Tuesday of October, work with a right good will for the success of our ticket, and when victory perchance upon our banners, we will all rejoice together and have a good time generally. The differences which existed about individuals, and the various opinions entertained on questions of no vital importance, should all alike be forgotten for the common good. A true Democrat is a Democrat for principles and not for men, and no disappointment can sever him from the support of those principles.

THE SENATORIAL DIFFICULTY SETTLED.
Gen. A. H. GLATZ, OF YORK COUNTY, OUR CANDIDATE.
The Democratic Senatorial Conference representing this District re-assembled for the fourth time in this place on Tuesday, and on the 30th ballot unanimously nominated Gen. A. Hestand Glatz, of York county, for State Senator. We have no time now to speak of the nomination of Gen. Glatz and the circumstances attending it. In our next we may refer to the subject. In the meantime we can assure the Democrats of Cumberland county that Gen. Glatz is a most worthy man and true Democrat, and deserves and should receive the full party vote.

THE FAIR AND THE LADIES.—It is to be hoped that the ladies of our town and county will exert themselves and contribute needful work and fancy articles for the decoration of "Floral Hall" at the coming County Fair.— It is designed to make this usually attractive department doubly so this year. Ladies, let us see who can contribute the choicest collection of articles in this line. Go to work with a will and show to the world what the daughters of old Cumberland can do.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

No country on the face of the earth has a debt equal to ours. Formerly we stood amazed when we contemplated the debt of England. But we it looked enormous. But we can now look at home, and we find our debt treble that of England, and our taxable property valued at about one-half that of England. We may boast of our resources, and swagger about our ability to pay, and, like a drunken spendthrift whose property is mortgaged, point to our vast domain, and our mineral deposits, but yet after all we have the stern reality staring us in the face that our debt is enormous and almost if not entirely beyond our ability to liquidate. To meet the interest alone, grinds from the people their last green back, and deprives the widow of her last cow. No wonder man stand dumb and confounded when the naked truth is pressed home upon them, and they see with their own eyes the deplorable condition of the people of this once happy and prosperous country—happy and prosperous until a swarm of New England fanatical scoundrels, thieves and traitors got possession of the Ship of State, to ruin and strand it upon the shoals and quicksands of their own creation.

In his late speech at Lancaster, Thaddeus Stevens referred at some length to our national indebtedness, which he said was nearly if not quite, FIVE THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Besides this enormous debt, Mr. Stevens declared that the people must raise by taxation, for hundred millions of dollars annually to pay the current expenses of the Government! More than this, let it be remembered that every town in the country, as well as every county, is groaning under an immense debt, which in the aggregate founs up more than half as much as our National debt! Mr. Stevens makes this fearful exhibit of our indebtedness for the purpose of proving that we are not able to pay it, nor even to pay the interest on it. He therefore mentions two remedies, viz—either to confiscate and sell out to the highest bidder the entire property and wealth of the South, and appropriate the amount received to the payment of our debt, or if this is not agreed to, then to acknowledge our inability to pay, and repudiate! He favors the first proposition. Wendell Phillips, another shining light in the Jacobin party, and who, it was well known, had more influence over the late President Lincoln than any man living, agrees with Stevens, and comes out fair and square in favor of repudiation.

Such is our position at this time. After swamping the country in debt, the leading men of the Jacobin-negro-squall party can propose no other way of getting clear of the difficulty except by repudiation or robbing our neighbors of their property. A bright future, truly. And we have men of sense who still adhere to the reckless rascals who have brought these troubles upon us. Will not the people without resort to party, rise in their might and assist to put down the thieves?

DEMOCRATIC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.
At a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee, held Sept. 28, 1865, in Carlisle, Jos. C. Thompson was chosen Chairman and Theo. Cornman Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published in the Democratic papers of the county:
WHEREAS, The Conferees from York and Cumberland counties have not yet failed to nominate a candidate for State Senator.
AND WHEREAS, The Democracy of Cumberland county are firm in their conviction that to this county belongs of right and justice the candidate for said office.
AND WHEREAS, In the person of Col. Jas. Creswell Cumberland county has presented a candidate a fearless and consistent Democrat, whose history is that of unflinching devotion to the principles and interest of the party.
Resolved, That we look to our Senatorial Conferees to insist upon the rights of this county to the nomination for said office of State Senator, and ask them to make use of all honorable means to secure the nomination of Col. Creswell, for whom the Democracy of Cumberland county, in Convention assembled, expressed their preference as the candidate for said office.

JOS. C. THOMPSON, Chairman.
THEO. CORNMAN, Sec'y.
A SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The Sabbath School Celebration in Myers' woods at the York Road, on Saturday last, was well attended and the weather remarkably fine. In the forenoon, the Rev. Wm. C. Bennett addressed an attentive school and audience. Among other things, he dwelt upon the absolute importance of the youth, and all others to keep themselves intimately acquainted with the Lord's prayer, the Apostles' Creed, the Ten Commandments, &c., together with their spirituality, purity, strictness and extent. Dr. Mover concluded the exercises with an appropriate prayer. The committee of arrangement performed their respective duties with great satisfaction to all parties.

Importance of a Full Vote.
We would especially impress upon the mind of every Democrat in the State the acknowledged and admitted fact, that all that is needed to insure a glorious triumph for the Democracy at the coming election is the polling of our full votes. Let this be done and our majority will be sufficiently large to crush out of existence in this State that mongrel political organization which derives all its vitality from its close connection with the fanatics and radicals of New England.
There are some eighteen hundred election districts in this State, or very nearly that many. The absence of three Democratic votes in each of these would be a loss to us of five thousand four hundred votes. Think of that. Let every Democrat who reads this think of it, and then let him resolve to see to it that every vote is polled. Get out the vote and we cannot be defeated.

Watch Them!
The Republican Abolitionists are secretly at work, organizing their party. They will exert every nerve to get out their vote. Democrats of the country! roll up your sleeves and determine that you will increase your vote of last fall. Let every district aim to increase its Democratic majority.
Ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, has been pardoned.

QUALIFIED "LOYALTY."

During the last four years the shoddy press and patriots (!) have prated so persistently and loudly about what they term "loyalty," which they defined as consisting of an unqualified support of the Administration, that it is somewhat puzzling to tell what language like the following means, which is no more nor less than one of the resolutions of the Luzerne county negro suffrage convention:
Resolved, That we will give Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, our united and hearty support so long as he adheres to the principles under which he was elected, and which he advocated and promulgated on the floor of the United States Senate.

The Abolition party have always been a disunion party, and their professions of love for the Union have been a transparent sham against which the Democratic press has ever warned their dupes. They must now show their hand, and Thaddeus Stevens, the representative man of the Abolition party in Pennsylvania, in a speech a few days since at Lancaster, said:
"THE VERY EXISTENCE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY depends upon the rebel States being kept out of the Union for a while. Their admission would nullify the speedy triumph of the DEMOCRACY INEVITABLE."
The Abolitionists are opposed to the Union! Mr. Stevens says so, and the meaning of the resolution quoted above is, that if Andrew Johnson will keep the Southern States out of the Union they will support him, but should he persist in his policy of restoring the Union they will "oppose the Administration." The Abolitionists of Luzerne are "copperheads" by their own definition of the word. If not, will some of them tell us upon what contingency rests their "loyalty?"

A LARGE TOTAL.
The expenditures of the government during the past year amount to the enormous sum of \$1,200,000,000, or over \$3,500,000 per day.
Says the New York Express: The Tribune is responsible for this statement, so that it need not be charged to the Copperheads!—How often the Express and other journals have been abused by partisan papers for publishing the truth upon this and kindred questions, the public now begin to see. There never was any good occasion for lying upon this subject, as the practice was both one of poor morals and poor policy. The debt, however, being so large, there is now an imperative demand for more economy.

The country does not need an army of 50,000. Why then provide for an army of 150,000, or 300,000, as we sometimes hear? The rebellion is everywhere scotched and killed, and is just as dead in Texas, where we thought it would have a longer life, as in Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. In the forests, the Kirby Smiths, the Mosbys, have all not only laid down their arms, but expressed an eagerness to succumb to the government. All are peace-makers, and eager to go to business. Why then provide for so large a standing army. Still more—why not reduce the number of expensive officers with their expensive staffs? And still more—why not reduce the scores of civilians created by the war? There is hardly a large custom house, post-office, or land-office, where there are not large salaries. When we read such records as the above, and feel the immense burden of taxation resting upon the people, it is time to speak out.

REPUBLICAN ENMITY TO THE SOLDIERS.
On the 30th of March, 1864, Mr. Hopkins, the Democratic Senator from Washington county, offered the following resolution in the State Senate:
Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to bring in a joint resolution instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for a repeal to pay the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the army of the United States in coin or its equivalent.
This, it will be seen, was a proposition to increase the pay of the soldiers, yet how was it met by the Republican majority in the Senate? Was it promptly passed, and the soldiers paid in the same currency which the late President of the United States was receiving in payment of his services, the same given to the foreign ministers of the government? The resolution went to the Committee on Federal Relations of the Senate, a majority of whom were Republicans, and there slumbered until the 13th of April, when Mr. Hopkins introduced a resolution directing that committee to report on the following day. This resolution was defeated, every Republican Senator voting against the same, and thus an increase of the pay of the soldiers was prevented.

What a wonderful love the Republicans bear to the soldiers! It makes quite a sentimental record of violated vows and promises. The Republicans refused to increase the pay of the soldiers, they refused to place them on their tickets, they refused to appoint them to offices in the Custom House or Post-office, and yet, in consideration of past friendships, solicit their votes at the polls!
"STRENGTH IN."—Colonels Davis and Linton addressed the Democracy of Lancaster, at Fulton Hall, on Wednesday night, the 20th inst. After Col. Davis had concluded, Col. Linton followed, and, in opening his address, made the following good hit:
"The distinguished gentleman who has just preceded me, I perceive, carries into political life the same characteristics for which he was noted as a soldier. As the boys say, 'When he goes in he makes such clean work of what is before him as to leave nothing to be done by the reserves; besides, he has an ever-decided advantage over me; every time he waves his right hand in gesture the audience cry out how he is slumping it!'"
This allusion to the shattered hand of Col. Davis "drew down the house" in rounds of applause.

Little renegade John Cessna, the Chairman of the Yunyon State Committee, has issued an immense address, which has much to say about negro equality and suffrage, but not one word against. With many words he seeks to conceal the thought—the design—of the shoddy party leaders to make the negro the political equal of the white man.
The Abolitionists of this State hang their hopes of carrying the coming election upon the hangerman of Mrs. Suratt. We have an idea that their hopes, their hangerman and themselves, politically, will be hung up to dry about the 10th of October.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL'S PORTRAIT AS PAINTED BY HISSELF.

The Johnstown Tribune, published in the town thereof, Jacob M. Campbell resides, gives the life and public services of the Abolition candidate for Surveyor General. It is no doubt authentic, as the materials were furnished by the Colonel himself. So far from aiding Col. Campbell in his political aspirations, this autobiography ought to overwhelm him with defeat. One of the great objects of this life, seems to be to prove the Colonel an original Dissident. Thus it is stated that in 1848 he refused to support the old Hero, General Taylor, for President, and called upon to re-visit the election of the Abolition candidate. The same article informs us that in 1852, he again supported the Abolition candidate for President and Vice President, John P. Hale and George W. Julian, and of course opposed Gen. Scott, the Whig candidate.
If the splendid military achievements of Scott and Taylor did not render them worthy of Jacob M. Campbell's support, what are the brilliant services that he has rendered in the field, for which the people of the State are called upon to reward him, by electing him to a responsible office?
Was Jacob M. Campbell an original dissident? Let facts answer this pregnant question.
On the first of February, 1850, John P. Hale presented a petition to the Senate of the United States, which prayed Congress to "decide and propose, without delay, some plan for the immediate, peaceable dissolution of the American Union."
Daniel Webster denounced these petitions, and in substance declared that they prayed members of Congress to violate the oaths they had taken to support the Constitution, and thus cover themselves with perjury.— Three Senators voted for these petitions, John P. Hale, Wm. H. Seward and Salmon P. Chase.

On the 25th of February, 1850, similar petitions were presented in the House of Representatives by Giddings, of Ohio, and were voted for by eight members, among whom was George W. Julian.
Two years after this, with a full knowledge of the facts, Jacob M. Campbell is found battling to defeat the veteran Scott, and expending all his energies to elevate Hale and Julian to the highest offices in the country. Is a man who boasts that his dissimulation dates far back on his political history, worthy of the support of the people of Pennsylvania? In view of the terrible struggle of the last four years, let this question be answered at the ballot-box.

It is deserving of notice, that the labored biography of Col. Campbell, in the Tribune, entirely ignores the services of Col. Linton, who was thrice wounded, and of the other meritorious officers of the 54th regiment, Merrill, Rose, Bonacker. Does Col. Campbell, in arrogating to himself all the military glory of the regiment, act with soldierly magnanimity to his fellow officers?
Jacob M. Campbell, having acted during his whole political career against the old Democratic and White parties, opposing such true union men as Taylor, Cass, and Scott, is now found in the same company he has ever consorted with, Hale, Julian, Wilson, Sumner, Stevens, &c., all disunionists in the past, and all advocates of negro suffrage and negro equality now.—**Patriot & Union.**

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS NOW?
During the late rebellion the Republican, or Union party, as it is called, stigmatized all persons who honestly opposed the acts of President Lincoln, as "traitors," and "men who opposed the administration for the sake of assisting the rebels." In other words, those who opposed the Government, meaning by that term, the President, were disloyal. Now if they were to take the arguments, as advanced by them a short time since, and apply them now as they did then who would they find to be traitors now? What party is now opposing to the Government's Reconstruction Policy. What party is now opposing many acts of President Johnson, or the "Governments," as they call it? We will answer for them—the Republican or "Union" Party.

At the Republican State Convention in Minnesota, held in St. Paul on the 6th inst., a resolution, approving of President Johnson's policy, "both civil and military," was voted down. In other words, the Union men of Minnesota refused to support the "Government," and are opposed to him. Now we ask every sensible man, judging by the rules laid down by the "Union" party for the last four years what are these men? Are they not "traitors"? Are they not giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government? If not, then their charges against the Democracy during the war were false, and as slanderers and falsifiers of a large and respectable portion of the citizens of the United States. Can a party which thus willfully falsifies, be trusted by the people?

To the People of Pennsylvania.
DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL CO. ROOMS, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1865.
You are upon the eve of a most important election.
Both political organizations have announced their plans, and presented their candidates for your suffrages.
The Democratic party distinctly affirms its support of the policy of reconstruction adopted by President Johnson, and announces its opposition to negro suffrage and negro equality.
Upon these, the real issues of the canvass, the Republican platform is ambiguous, its candidates are mute, its central authority is silent.
We believe that it is your right to know their sentiments, and that they who seek your support should be frank in the expression of their opinions.
Can you sustain the President by voting for those who refuse to endorse his policy? Will you hazard the superiority of your race by voting for those who are unwilling to proclaim their belief in the inferiority of the negro?
DEMONSTRATE TO PENNSYLVANIA!
Press home upon your antagonists the vital issues of the canvass.
Through the press and on the rostrum, in the field and in the workshop, demand that they shall answer.
Are you for or against President Johnson's policy of reconstruction?
Are you for or against negro suffrage and negro equality?
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

The widow of Capt. James Lawrence, whose memorable words—"Don't give up the ship"—are known to every school boy, died at Newport, R. I., on the 15th inst. Her maiden name was Julia Montdevort. Her children—two daughters—long ago preceded her to the other world.
In Arkansas and Northern Mississippi, the prejudice of the Federal soldiers against the negroes is so great that the latter cannot safely settle in the vicinity of the camps. So says a report of the Freedman's Bureau.

The citizens of Marengo and adjacent counties, Alabama, have petitioned for the removal of one Col. Lynch, of the 5th Wisconsin cavalry, who has been endeavoring to incite a negro insurrection.
We have news by way of New Orleans of various Liberal successes in Mexico. The town of Santiago has declared for the Liberals, whose forces are stated to be rapidly increasing.
The first mail for Charleston from Washington for over four years left the latter place on Friday last.
A riot occurred among the negroes at Hampton, Va., on the 11th. It was quelled by the military. Twenty-one negroes were captured.
Extensive beds of copper ore are said to have been recently discovered in Frederick county, Md.
Major General Slocum has written to Dean Richmond, accepting the nomination of the Democracy of New York State.

Jefferson Davis has been removed from his casemate cell to more airy and comfortable quarters in Carroll Hall, at Fortress Monroe.
The ravages of the cholera at Smyrna and at Barcelona, in Spain, are increasing. It has also appeared on the Island of Majorca.
General Butler returns an income of \$34,253. How much of this was made in New Orleans by robbing?

Diary of a "Loyal" Pennsylvanian at Washington.

A correspondent at Washington sends the following, with a note, in which he states:—"We have been a great deal amused at the antics of the "loyal" Pennsylvanians hereabouts; and to give you an insight into the lives which they lead, and how they serve their country for twenty-four hours a day, at the rate of \$2,000 per annum, I send you these extracts from a diary which I have obtained possession of, no matter how." We annex the extracts:
MONDAY.—Feel devilish blue this morning—so much so that I can't get up. The doctor says last night; dunned by landlady—couldn't pay; went to mother for money last week—no answer yet; called to see Ekin about a jockass advertisement for our country papers; wonderful man that Ekin; to the theatre to-night; then to Brigg's to spot my last twenty at faro; and then—no matter where—it's to see Nan.
TUESDAY.—Worse this morning; lost all at Pringle's; borrowed a fifty till quarter day to pay landlady but gave half of it to N. M. and didn't we bust in the chair punches; headache this morning; didn't get to my desk till eleven; a head clerk blew me up; said I had to set up with a sick friend; saw Ekin to day; he promises me the jockass advertisement sure.
WEDNESDAY.—Some story—drunk last night; met chief clerk, who is from county; mum's the word; then we went to Pringle's; he told me Ekin was going to get all of us loyal fellows furloughs to go home and vote; he said to Pringle's to get a jockass advertisement, however; at my desk all day.
THURSDAY.—Met Jack Jones, a one-legged soldier from the wild cat district, bucktail regiment; lost a leg at Petersburg; been in hospital ever since; asked me for ten dollars to help him home; told him I was sorry, but that was the government's duty and it was a principle with me not to interfere; Jack booked off after some palaver—'he's a damned rogue; saw Ekin about the jockass ad—'he told me all about going home; went with one of Stanton's clerks from Philadelphia and called on Nan; we arranged for a good time we go home to vote.
FRIDAY.—Met Jack Jones, the one-legged soldier, is dead; am on a committee of resolutions to report something emulating for his old lady at home; the old lady says I must not work so hard; good old lady; saw General Ekin about a jockass advertisement for the "Republican"; got it too and promised Ekin the puff he gave me about himself should be in the paper; to Pringle's; won twenty; cut Nan to-night and saw Rose, a jolly girl, but decidedly avuncular.
SATURDAY.—We had a good meeting of "loyal Pennsylvanians" to-day about Jack Jones; my resolutions adopted; speech much applauded; sunk an X to send Jack to his last home in Cambria county; got leave of absence to-day on account of my wife's illness; went riding with Sam to Blacksburg; gay supper party; oceans of champagne; Nan deuced lively; went home; to Pringle's—no luck; terrapin supper with a party of clerks who are going home to vote; laughed about Ekin and his jockass advertisements; all went home obedient.

SUNDAY.—Congress writer and ex-cabinet; came on from Baltimore last night; sneaked a notice; told her hard work &c.; went to church with wife at night; came home and found Ekin had left me a free pass and leave of absence for ten days to see some one and vote against those devils, traitorous, villainous copperheads.
"From this," adds the correspondent.
"You may be able to judge how our 'loyal Pennsylvanians' serve their country, and the use they put the money to, that their professions of loyalty and denunciations of copper heads secure them."

Not a Word About Frauds.
One astounding and very noticeable thing in these days is the entire silence of the Republican press upon the subject of the enormous frauds that have been constantly occurring in the different departments of the Government. An exchange says the immense frauds that have been perpetrated in the several departments of the Government by employees have astounded the tax payers, but have had no visible effect upon the radicals. Scarcely have we heard a word from them on the subject. The exchange says the same, but, not having sufficient honesty to condemn what they know is wrong. We hear of no court martials being ordered to try Government defaulters, but we certainly would hear of the speedy organization of one if some misguided sinner should run away with an officer's horse, or a small portion of the funds taken from the paymaster's chest. When a quartermaster, a revenue collector, or any other employee of considerable prominence in the party, absconds, leaving the Government his creditor to a fabulous amount, money is the word. Rather than expose the delinquent, the Abolitionists let the people an amount sufficient to meet the amount abstracted from the United States Treasury.—The great object had in view by radicalism will not permit questions of fraud, embezzlement, taxation, finance, or civil liberty to interfere with its speedy accomplishment. It is too vital to the welfare of the party, and, therefore, those things must be kept secret and not divulged on any account.—**Lancaster Intelligencer.**

The citizens of Marengo and adjacent counties, Alabama, have petitioned for the removal of one Col. Lynch, of the 5th Wisconsin cavalry, who has been endeavoring to incite a negro insurrection.
We have news by way of New Orleans of various Liberal successes in Mexico. The town of Santiago has declared for the Liberals, whose forces are stated to be rapidly increasing.
The first mail for Charleston from Washington for over four years left the latter place on Friday last.
A riot occurred among the negroes at Hampton, Va., on the 11th. It was quelled by the military. Twenty-one negroes were captured.
Extensive beds of copper ore are said to have been recently discovered in Frederick county, Md.
Major General Slocum has written to Dean Richmond, accepting the nomination of the Democracy of New York State.

Jefferson Davis has been removed from his casemate cell to more airy and comfortable quarters in Carroll Hall, at Fortress Monroe.
The ravages of the cholera at Smyrna and at Barcelona, in Spain, are increasing. It has also appeared on the Island of Majorca.
General Butler returns an income of \$34,253. How much of this was made in New Orleans by robbing?

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The 12th annual meeting of the Cumberland County Teachers' Institute will be held in "Literary Hall," in Newellville, commencing on Tuesday, October 31st, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., and closing on Friday evening, November 3rd.
Papers will be prepared, and read before the Institute as follows, viz:
D. D. Travers, Subject, Orthography; G. W. Gault, Reading; S. A. Mowers, Writing; Arithmetic; A. D. Eisenhower, Mental Arithmetic; William Hefflinger, Geography; Miss Sue Adams, Grammar; H. M. Stouffer, Penmanship; John N. Taylor, Algebra; J. B. Landis, Geometry; Dr. J. J. Pennypacker, Physiology; D. K. Noell, History; Clara Oulver will drill a class on Reading; Eliza Moutz, on Geography; S. A. Sillinger, on Grammar; Jno. Zinn, on Writing; Arithmetic; Wm. Logan, on Mental Arithmetic.
A new feature in the Institute will be the spelling of 500 words. This list will be selected by the county Superintendent, and intended to embrace only words in common use.
Ten copies of Webster's Dictionaries will be given as premiums to the ten best spellers. The best speller will receive a copy of Webster's Pictorial Unabridged, worth \$12.00, the 2nd best, the Imperial Octavo, worth \$6.00, the 3rd, the Royal Octavo, worth \$4.50, &c. Each competitor must bring ten pencils and a small book, which will be the paper on which to write the words will be furnished, and numbered so that names need not be made known.
Four of the Business Committee will make an effort to secure the best Dictionaries; but other teachers can, and will, do as good a good spelling. The Dictionaries are to be an effort; we, therefore, hope that all will come prepared.
Those who do not respond at roll call on Wednesday noon may not be taken into the spelling class. Misses C. A. Harris, J. E. Hefflinger, Adie Subalter, G. H. Hinkle, G. H. Miller, Catherine Green, P. Line, and Messrs. Jno. Hinkle, Jno. J. Cornick, Jesse Lavery, J. Z. Henry, J. R. Boyer, will each, prepare a paper on any subject and read it before the Institute. Prof. Kerr, Hillman, Brooks, Gillen, Long, and others are expected to be present. The number of teachers from each township are reported to the State Superintendent.
We, therefore, hope that directors will give teachers time to attend the Institute. Persons who actually come to attend the Institute, can get tickets to return home free, applying to the County Sup't.
Each board of school directors in the county will please to send, at least, one of its members to represent them in the County Institute on Thursday, November 3rd, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the re-establishment of the Normal School. The friends of education, generally, the Hall Company, and all interested in this enterprise are heartily invited to be present. Those who cannot be present, will notify John Wagoner, Esq., of the number they can accommodate and at what price per week.
A. S. PALM, Business
D. M. C. GRING, Committee
E. A. CHAIN,
Geo. SWARTZ,
September 20, 1865.

"Loyal" Pennsylvanians at Washington.
A few days since the telegraph announced the fact that the "loyal Pennsylvanians" of Washington had been holding meetings in reference to the coming election. It was understood that they were all coming to vote. The railroads were to carry them free of fare. The Washington Union thus happily hit off these fellows:
"There are a number of 'stay-at-homes,' holding public positions in this capital, holding from the Kansas State, and considering themselves as 'loyal Pennsylvanians.' This is not only refreshing but rich, rare and rare. These poor devils, whose \$1,200 per year just manages to keep them from asking alms, staking themselves up as something more holy than the holy. Their lives are even now shaking with the fear that other may call themselves more 'loyal' than they, and just them from their pinyeem position, and for the purpose of holding their place they herald themselves as the pink of loyalty. A little over a year ago, the annual knocked at the gates of this city for entrance, which so frightened these 'loyal Pennsylvanians,' that the report of a market on 'loyal Pennsylvanians' in the trenches of this time, but the 'loyal' was 'loyal' from the sixth century. They were the 'loyal Pennsylvanians'—getting their \$16 per month instead of \$110 like these bogus 'loyalists.' About the amount of the matter is the 'loyalty' of these chaps is only skin deep, and they are in consequence, not to be trusted. There are thousands of soldiers now of business, who are competent to fill any clerkship in the gift of the heads of the different Bureaus, and they should be appointed at once in place of these 'loyal' electioneering soldiers, who fight with paper bullets. We would like to ask these 'loyal Pennsylvanians,' whether they are for the Administration or for Chase and his Jacobins. They cannot serve two masters at the same time.

Black men are not always proud. One of them presided at a radical meeting at Oberlin, Ohio.—**Pentecost.**
The Ohio State Fair closed on Friday. The receipts were \$16,000.

Married.
On the 13th inst., by Rev. S. P. Speecher, Mr. JOHN MURRAY to Miss SUE SMITH, both of Mount Holly Springs, Pa.
On the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. JOSEPH COLEMAN of York Co., Pa., to Miss MARY HENAMAN of Silver Spring twp.
In this place, at the Reformed Parsonage by the Rev. Samuel Phillips, on the 21st inst. Mr. SAMUEL A. MACKENZIE to Miss ANNE KUSELEY, both of North Middleton twp. In Mechanicsburg, on the 10th inst., Mr. JOHN AULT, Mr. DAVID BOWMAN, Marion, Iowa, to Miss REBECCA A. MILLER of Upper Allen twp., this county.

Markets.
CARLISLE MARKET, Sept. 27, 1865.
FLOUR, Superior, per bush, 50
do, Extra, 48
do, Rye, 45
do, Corn, 40
do, OATS, 30
do, SPRING BARLEY, 25
do, FALL DO., 20
do, CLOVERSEED, 15
do, TRIFOLIUM, 10

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, Sept. 27, 1865.
FLOUR, Superior, 50
do, Extra, 48
do, RYE, 45
do, CORN, 40
do, OATS, 30
do, SPRING BARLEY, 25
do, FALL DO., 20
do, CLOVERSEED, 15
do, TRIFOLIUM, 10

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, Sept. 27, 1865.
FLOUR, Superior, 50
do, Extra, 48
do, RYE, 45
do, CORN, 40
do, OATS