

A WORD FOR OURSELVES

We this week present the AMERICAN VOLUNTEER to its patrons in an enlarged form and in a new dress, which we think will compare favorably, in taste and beauty, with any paper in the State. The type now used upon it are of the most modern and tasteful styles, issued from the foundry of Messrs. L. Johnson & Co., of Philadelphia and the paper is printed upon one of Campbell's improved power presses, which for neatness and accuracy of execution has no equal.

To do this, however, we need the cordial and united support of our political friends. As a general rule, Democrats do not properly sustain their party organs, and if their local papers are sometimes not all that they should be by the fault of the party and not with the party editor. In a large Democratic county, such as this, our subscription list ought to be twice as large as it now is. There never was a time when it was more vitally important to scatter Democratic truth broad cast among the people, in order to combat the heresies of the fanatics who are tearing up the very foundations of our system of government.

ABOLITION INCONSISTENCY.

Abolitionism is daily involving its followers in worse and more perplexing inconsistencies. But a few years since they opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, because, as they alleged, that constitution was not ratified by the vote of the people. Now they pass a bill allowing negroes to vote, in the District of Columbia, when the people of the District, at a public election, decided almost unanimously against negro suffrage. Are the people of the District of Columbia less able to take care of themselves than were the outlaws and murderers of the Kansas border? If they are not, then are not their wishes in regard to their own local government entitled to some slight respect at the hands of the abolition fanatics in Congress? The truth of the matter is, this action of Congress in regard to the District is but the entering wedge to prepare the way for universal negro suffrage and equality; and these same radicals are already declaring that as liberty to the slave was first secured in the District, followed by the extension throughout the whole country; so will his enfranchisement in the District be followed by congressional legislation compelling all the States to confer upon him the right of suffrage.

OUR TERMS.

We refer subscribers to the terms of this paper, to be found at the head of the first column of the first page. We intend to adhere to these terms strictly, and, as near as possible, conduct our business on the cash principle. We have to pay us for everything we use in our business, and it is therefore absolutely necessary that we adopt the same cash rule. We therefore hope to be able to dispense with ledgers and day-books, and at the end of each week have in our drawer the amount the office has earned.

OUR JOB DEPARTMENT.

The jobbing department of our office is now complete, and equal to any outside of Philadelphia. We have added to it an immense assortment of new material, at a very heavy expense, and are now prepared to execute all kinds of job work, from the largest poster to the smallest fancy card, at short notice and at reasonable rates. An experienced job printer will have charge of this department of our office, and he feels confident of his ability to execute his work in a manner that cannot fail to render full satisfaction.

DEMOGOGUES IN HIGH PLACES.

When our country was in its infancy the people were zealous of their rights and particular in the selection of men for high positions. WASHINGTON, JOHN ADAMS, JEFFERSON, MONROE, MADISON, JOHN Q. ADAMS—these were the first six Presidents of the United States. Great, glorious names—men of giant minds, statesmen and patriots. JAY, ELSWORTH, MARSHALL, TANEY—these great lawyers succeeded each other as Chief Justices of the United States Supreme Court. Their talents, learning, and purity of character attracted the attention of the civilized world. In the United States Senate, in the House of Representatives, in the State Legislatures of the several States, could be found only the pure, the talented and the honest; demagogues and rogues were not then to be found occupying these honorable positions. No, no—the people themselves were pure, and their public servants, State and National, were selected because of their integrity and greatness.

But, we are speaking of our country in its infancy. Let us come down to a later date—to a date some thirty years ago, when "old Hickory" occupied the Presidential chair. How did the United States Senate of that day compare with the present Senate? Who now occupies the seat of the great DANIEL WEBSTER? The poor demagogue, SUMNER—the man with one idea, and that idea the negro, who is in the seat once occupied by the learned and powerful debater, SILAS WRIGHT of New York? MORGAN, a man noted for his demagoguism and knavery. Who in the seat of that man of power, LEVI WOODBURY, of N. Hampshire? CLARK, the negro-worshipper. Who in the seat of the great BENTON, of Missouri? BROWN, a little man of little mind, who considers the negro "the coming man." Who in the seat of the great statesman, and patriot, WILLIAM ALLEN of Ohio? BEN WADE, a man of vulgar mind, who, a few days ago, thanked God that "the black man had brought the late rebellion to a close." Who are found in the seats formerly occupied by Southern statesmen? Almost nobody. They are empty—empty, because such creatures as SUMNER, WADE, WILSON and other demagogues, prefer anarchy and desolation to peace and union.

Another Abolition Outrage.

At the late election in the Franklin and Adams district, C. M. Duncan, the Democratic candidate for State Senator, was elected over a Republican named McConaughy, by a small majority. This was too much for the abolitionists to stand and as their party had a majority in the Senate, they felt sure that any kind of a charge would do to oust the duly elected Democrat, and so it has proved. At first they intended to put in a bogus soldiers' vote, but the soldiers came home too soon and declared they did not cast any votes. Then they resorted to the deserters' vote—the votes cast by men who were said to be deserters from the army and under law of Congress disfranchised. Well, on this ground McConaughy went to Harrisburg and had his petition presented to the Senate, contesting Mr. Duncan's right to a seat and a committee was drawn.

THE RUMP CONGRESS.

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THE FREEDMEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

—EX-GOV. ALLEN, of South Carolina, arrived at Washington a few days ago, and gives an unfavorable report of the condition of the negroes in that State. He says that large numbers of them refuse to work, and the next cotton and rice crops are likely to prove a decided failure. He has been requested to confer with Gen. Grant and the President on the subject.

A MAMMOTH NEGRO BOARDING HOUSE.

A bill has passed the U. S. Senate (the disunionists voting for it, and the Democrats against it,) which provides for the enlargement of the powers of the mammoth national negro boarding house, called by some the "Freedmen's Bureau." By the provisions of this bill the creatures entrusted with the management of the concern are clothed with almost unlimited powers, and are authorized to draw on the Treasury for as many millions of dollars, as, in their own opinion, may be necessary for the comfort of the tens of thousands of worthless blacks who are to be protected by the Bureau. It provides for an agent in every county where freedmen are found—and in what county are they not found!—making 1,375 agents, for this is the number of counties embraced in the United States. Each agent is to receive a salary independent of stealings of \$1,500 a year. Seventy-two assistant agents, and three thousand two hundred clerks are also to be appointed, whose salaries are to be fixed by the head superintendent or boss cock of the boarding house. The salaries of the officers of the concern alone (to say nothing of the stealings,) will amount to some three millions of dollars a year!

JOHNNY LOOMING UP.

—Little Johnny Cessa, of Bedford county, who has been a leech upon the Democratic party for years, and who left that party two years ago because they would not give him the nomination for Governor—a place after which he has hankered for years—is now asking his new made friends to confer that honor upon him for the dirty work he has performed in the Abolition camp during the past year. We see that he has beaten Frank Jordan for the delegates in Bedford county and that the delegates in Franklin county are instructed for him. Johnny is a slippery politician and the old stages in the abolition party who want to give open work will have to keep their top eye open to keep up with him. What an incorruptible executive he would make!

THE MARRIAGE OF MRS. DOUGLASS.

—STEPHAN A. DOUGLASS, was married in England last week, to Brig. Gen. G. Williams.

MARRIAGE OF MRS. LANE.

—MRS. LANE, niece of ex-President BREWSTER, was married at "Wheatland," near Mr. Johnson, merchant of Hays, Superintendent of the Northern P. & O. railway, died at Philadelphia, recently typhoid fever.

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—BEAUREGARD is in New Orleans. Delta contains an appeal from his delivery of fifty thousand cross-bills, a Louisiana railroad of which he is superintendent and chief engineer. At Columbus, Mississippi, a mining company has been organized to operate in that State and Alabama. It has bought 9,000 acres of land.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, WHO WAS CONVICTED OF FORGERY, AND SENTENCED TO A TERM OF FOUR YEARS AND SIX MONTHS, HAS BEEN PLACED IN THE SHOP OF THE PRISON.

—DISOLVED.—The bloody party that has existed between Stanton and Baker, at Washington, for the past year, was partly dissolved on the 1st, by the President muzzling out of the concern.

HON. OSWALD THOMPSON, JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMONS AT PHILADELPHIA, DIED AT HIS RESIDENCE, ON TUESDAY, FROM THE EFFECTS OF PARALYSIS, RECEIVED ON HIS LAST.

—THE PROPERTY OF the late Douglas, in Chicago, which at the time of his death was considered more than beyond its value, increased so in value during the war as to pay and leave a large surplus for his heirs.

DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

—A mysterious disease, from which many is so considerably affected, is an epidemic disease that has been investigated.

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