CARLISLE, PA., Thursday Morning, August 16, 1866.

HIESTER CLYMER, OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Democratic County Ticket. FOR CONGRESS

Hon, A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, of York Co. FOR ASSEMBLY,
PHILIP LONG, of Newburg. FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES, HUGH STUART, of South Middleton THOS. P. BLAIR, of Shippensburg.

FOR PROTHONOTARY. Capt. JOHN P. BRINDLE, of Middlesex.

SAMUEL BIXLER, of West Pennsboro'. FOR REGISTER, Maj. JACOB DORSHEIMER, of Mechanicsburg

FOR COMMISSIONER, Mal. M. G. HALE, of Southampton

FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR, JOHN PAUL, of Monroe

FOR AUDITOR Capt. P. G. McCOY, of Newton Election, Tuesday, October 9, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

1. The States, whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress, by men duly elected, who bear true faith to the Constitution and laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted.

2. The faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the National debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. We owe obedience to the Constitution of the UnitedStates(including the amendment prohibiting slavery) and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

4. Each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualification of its own electors.

5. The white race alone is entitled to the control of the government of the Republic, and we are nawilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

6. The bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent anual message and Freedmen's Bureau veto message of President Johnson entitles him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.

on two respective Constitution and love their country.

7. The nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's eare and protection.

8. We urge upon Congress the duty of equalization that the hourties of conventions and the protection. 8. We urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sallors.

18 The editors are attending the great National Convention, now in session at Philadelphia. This, we hope, will serve as an apology for all short-comings in today's paper.

OUR TICKET.

The Democratic Convention of Monday last was more largely attended than any similar body has ever been attended in this county. The "unterrified" were here in crowds from every township; and the interest taken in the deliberations of the convention was one of the most cheering indications of the campaign. The ticket is an admirable one, composed of good and true men-men of integrity, capability, character and position. Some of them were gallant soldiers in the army of the Republic; the others have grown gray in the service. Altogether it is such a ticket as has seldom been presented to the people of Cumberland county for their support, and will be triumphantly elected by a good round thousand majority.

WEBSTER ON THE CONSTITUTION.

"I wish to preserve the Constitution as it is, without addition and without taking from or adding to it one jot or tittle,"—Daniet Webster, in the U.S. Senate.

The above are the words of DANIEL WEBSTER, a man who was one of the idols of the Whig party, and who was regarded by all men as a most profound lawyer and sagacious statesman. They are the words of a patriot, of one who loved his country more than he loved party. What would this great man say could be burst the coffin and the sods that bind him down in the earth and again take his seat in the Senate and scan the proceedings of the late rump Congress?-During the session of this treasonable and abhorred body eighty-seven amendments to the Constitution were proposed! Indeed, nearly every member of the majority had his amendment in his pocket. cut and dry, before he took his seat! The old Constitution that cost our fore-fathers so much anxiety and labor, and which was considered by all christendom a model in its way, did not suit the pigmy politicians of the present day, and they determined to destroy it. Its provisions they have studiously and unblushingly disregarded ever since their treasonable party obtained power, and now they desire to wipe it out section by section.

Freemen of Cumberland county, and of Pennsylvania!-give ear to the words of WEBSTER, and frown down the attempt the disunionists are making to mutilate the National Constitution. The Amendment to be submitted to the next Legislature of this State will give the negro the right of suffrage if adopted. This is its whole object, as any man of sense will see who reads it. Are the people of this State willing to grant this privilege to the blacks? Are they willing to give ignorant negroes the controlling power at the polls? If not let them array them. selves against this iniquitous attempt of the radicals, and let them "preserve the Constitution as it is, without addition, and without taking from or adding to it one jot or tittle."

OBSERVE the fact-not a Geary organ in the State denies being in favor of negro suffrage! Geary himself does not deny the charge! Their whole cry is-"Our platform don't say anything about negro suffrage-for that ain't an issue now."-It don't matter what the platform says, for that can be pitched overboard, like the Chicago platform of 1860, even if directly against negro suffrage-which it is not .-But it does matter what the Geary organs and the Geary leaders say. Their views and utterances constitute the platform and principles of the Geary faction, and they are all for negro suffrage and equality. They do not and dare not deny the fact.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION is now in session, in the city of "Brotherly Love." At the time of our going to press we have heard nothing that would be of interest to our readers. In our next we will give a full and concise report of the proceedings of this great gathering of the nation's great men.

16 J. M'D. SHARPE, Esq., of Cham-Congress by the Democratic Conferees of the 16th District.

OF COURSE IT ISN'T.

Mr. CUFF. BROWN was not far wrong when he remarked that there were many things in the Herald, intended to be funny, which he couldn't see in that light. He might have said the same of the Herald's logic and its law. They are good of the kind, but of a very poor kind. Two weeks since, we called attention to the fact that the Republican Convention of Cumberland county had passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we heartly endorse the plan of reconstruction embodied in the proposed amendments to the Constitution recently adopt-ed by the majority of the National Congress." We then gave the language of the first of those amendments "recently adopted by the majority of the National Congress," as follows:

"All persons born or naturalized in the Unite states, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof a States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are efficies of the United States and of the State whereis they reside, and no States shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of cit-izens of the United States."

We then proceeded to say that by this amendment negroes were declared to be citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." By a plain and simple definition taken from Webster's dictionary we then showed that a citizen is "a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the clective franchise, or the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers," and we argued from these declarations of the Republican party that it was their puroose to force negro suffrage upon the peoole of Pennsylvania against their wishes.

The Herald thinks that Webster's definition of the term "citizen." which can be found in substance in all the elementary works of the law, is the greatest amount of pure "absurdity" it ever saw crowded into such a small space." The shades of Webster, Blackstone and Kent would no doubt be terribly annoyed if they knew what a poor opinion the legal gentleman of the Herald has of their Constitutional law. It was their law we gave, not our own; and until the new legal light of the Herald proceeds to overthrow the definitions which have stood the test of ages, it will continue to be good law, and needs no vindication from us. Our object, in the editorial referred to,

was to prove that the Republican party

intend to force negro suffrage upon the people of Pennsylvania. Let us see how ar we were wrong in the views we advanced. There are no three men who more fully represent the leading sentiments of the Republican party of Pennsylvania than WM. D. KELLEY, THAD-DEUS STEVENS and JOHN W. FORNEY .-They are the brains and the energy of that organization, and what they avow may be regarded as an authorized exposition of the aims and purposes of their party. WM. D. KELLEY said in a recent speech in Congress: "I am in favor of striking out the word "white" from the Constitution. I do not wish to impose upon South Carolina and Mississippi what I am now ready to adopt in Pennsylvania; and as the Constitution confides the election of members of Congress to those who have the right to vote for the lower House of the Legislature, I believe it also has power to decide who shall vote for the lower House of the Legislature .-Therefore, sir, I hope we shall pass a lau defining who shall vote for the lower House of the Legislature in each and every State of the Union." THADDEUS STEVENS said during the discussion on the Constitutional Amendment: "This is not a white man's government. To say so is political blasphemy. This doctrine of a white man's government is as atrocious as the Chief Justice to everlasting infamy and I fear to everlasting fire." JOHN W. FOR-NEY used this language in his "occasional" letter to the Press in view of the action of Congress: "The issue is now made up. Made a party question (by the action of Congress) it must be met with equal unanimity by the Union party everywhere. I do not know a better time to meet the issue than the present. It

was blind folly to suppose that we could

stave it off." In his comments upon the

Convention which nominated GEARY, he

said: "The Union men in council at Har-

risburg did not shirk the question of negro

suffrage. The men who did not fear to

speak out on Wednesday will not fear to

take ground in favor of giving the right of

suffrage to all their citizens. And the Con-

vention itself declared, speaking of the

negroes, "that their freedom shall not be

made a mockery, nor their just hopes of

security, education and elevation be dis-

appointed." When, in view of these dec-

larations of the leaders of its party, the

Herald succeeds in convincing the intelligent people of Cumberland county that negro suffrage is not the issue, we hope to be informed of the fact. When it suits its purpose the Herald professes great reverence for the sanctity of State Constitutions and laws, and yet but recently it held that Congress had the nower to disfranchise thousands of the citizens of Pennsylvania, in direct violation of one of the plainest provisions of our State Constitution. If Congress has power to disfranchise non-reporting drafted men in violation of the Constitution, has it not equal power to enfranchise the negro in violation of that Constitution? And it the radical disunionists show no regard for the rights of the States in the one case, how can we expect them to do so in another? Oh, no, the Herald's veneration for the provision in our State Constitution confining the elective franchise to "white freemen" is all moonshine. It is as much in favor of Congressional action declaring who shall vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature as Kelley himself. It is not three months since it was out flat-footed in favor of negro suffrage, and it is only now hauling in its sails when political shipwreck and

FORNEY'S Press takes credit to the 'radicals in the Senate" for having voted for the Mississippi and Yazoo swindle. whereby \$50,000,000 will go into the pockets, mainly, of Yankee Disunion speculators. This is the only instance Forney undertakes to adduce in disproof of the charge that "the radicals hate the South." If it shows no hate of the South it exhib its abundant love for the spoils.

overwhelming disaster stares its party in

GEN. SHERMAN has given his opinion of the Rump. In his speech at Clevland, he said: " I see that the Atlantic cable has been successfully laid-that's a good thing. I also see that Congress has adjournedbersburg, has received the nomination for | that's a good thing, and if the hot weather only keeps off, that too will be a good

SELF-SACRIFICING PATRIOTS.

The ex-Attorney General, JAMES SPEED, who was bowed out of the President's cabinet because of his treasonable sentiments, has published a letter addressed to Senator DOOLITTLE, in which he gives his unasked views concerning the great National Union Convention, now in session at Philadelphia. Mr. Speed refuses countenance to the Convention, because, as he says, he fears that its object is to dislocate and break up the Union party of this country." By the "Union party" Mr. S. of course means the dis-Union party, at the head of which is STEVENS, SUM-NER and other unhung traitors. Speaking of and for this dis-Union party, Mr. SPEED says:

"Since the outbreak of the terrific struggle from which the country has now emerged, we have had a National Union party that has exhibited more devotion, made greater sacrifices, and manifested more unselfish patriotism than any other party did previously in the history of the world."

We have been under the impression that Speed was a sedate, sober-minded man, too old to indulge in fun or to play the part of an inveigler. We mistook the man; -evidently the discarded Attorney General is fond of a joke, for the man who speaks of the disunion party as a party of "unselfish patriotism," that has exhibited "more devotion and made greater sacrifices than any other party ever did," certainly intended to perpetrate a rich joke, over which STEVENS, SUM-NER and the devil himself could not help but laugh.

How very "devoted," how very "pa triotic," the leaders of the present disunion party have been! What "sacrifices' they have made, too! Nearly every mother's son of them can now count up his hundreds of thousands of dollars. Previous to the election of LINCOLN many of these leaders were in straitened circumstances, and some of them were not worth a scotch baubee. Why, these very fellows have robbed the Treasury of more thousands of dollars than they have hairs on their heads. Just think of the "sacrifices" of the Butlers, Banks, Camerons, Frys, Forneys, and tens of thousands of others whose "devotion" led them to espouse the treasonable dogmas of the New England fanatics, Poor fellows, how they have suffered. Massachusetts, how she suffered! How her agents scoured the different States buying up negroes and jail birds, so that she might fill up her military quotas with promptness and despatch, and without calling out a man of her own, nearly all of whom were engaged in the sacrificing business of furnishing the army with the things that were needed and with things that were not

needed. Is it not true then that the disunion party has made great "sacrifices" for the country? How the people must sympathize with these fat fellows in this the hour of their calamity! These dear patriots are anxious to retain power, and hence their efforts to obtain the ballot for the negro; hence their desire to sow seeds of dissention and to refuse the Southern States their places in the Union. For over four years these leaders of a debased faction have lived and become rich at the xpense of the people; now they see that their villainy and treason will not be tolerated longer, and they prate about their sacrifices" and "unselfish patriotism," with an assurance that provokes laughter. Their acts condemn them, however, and at the coming fall elections the people of the different States will place their seal of condemnation upon disunionists and rumpers.

BECAUSE the people of New Orleans would not allow the niggers and their corporal's guard of white backers to usurp the State government, the latter declared that "rebellion is at high tide all over the State." Rebellion against the niggers! This is about the coolest piece of effrontry that has come under our notice in a long while. In 1860 there were 144,601 white inhabitants in New Orleans, (of course there are more now.) Hahn, in his speech to the darkies, boasted that, if not interfered with, the 5,000 white advocates of negro suffrage would soon increase to 20,000. Thus, by their own confession, the backers of the darkies amount to only about one-thirtieth of the white population. Ain't it a singular fact, therefore, for one hundred and thirty-nine thousand people to rebel against five thousand-especially while the former arc already in full possession of the State Government? Verily, the effrontry of the Disunion niggerites is beyond comprehension, except upon the hypothesis of lunacy and rascality mixed n equal quantities.

DURING the past few years the Radicals mobbed, exiled, or massacred hundreds of white freemen of the Republic who claimed the right to exercise the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press.-Then, at all times and under all possible circumstances, as they do at present, the Democracy disapproved of and denounced all such revolutionary and criminal practices. Now, when a great dread comes over the Radicals, and they causelessly fear the goring of their own ox, they agree

with the Democrats that such things are

brutal, barbarous, and infamous! A TELEGRAM from Washington announces, in the most positive and authentic manner, that the New York Tribune's story that General Sheridan's dispatch to General Grant is a forgery, is purely an invention. General Sheridan sent no dispatch either modifying or retracting the one in which he calls the members of the so-called New Orleans Convention political agitators and revolutionsts.

THE Louisville Journal truthfully says of Brownlow: "Some of the papers call Parson Brownlow 'hot-headed.' He isn't hot-headed at all. The whole of his seeming hot-headedness is a mere show a trick, a sham, an imposture, a make-believe, a thing got up as a simple matter of calculation. Brownlow is far more auxious to be thought a fiery and impetuous fighter than a Christian, but he is as little the one as he is the other. He is a hypocrite both as to his Christianity and his hotheadedness."

DOES GEARY ENDORS IT?-Ex-Gov. Hahn, one of the ." Union men of the South," said to the negroes of New Orleans, at a meeting, two nights previous to the great riot, "You are as good as any white man in the State," The darkies have been showing their "goodness" every night since by assassinating every white man they can find unprotected in the streets. Aint they "good?"

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the time of the defeat of the Federal party under Hamilton, by the Democracy, led by Jefferson, until now, the Democratic party has been the defender of the Constuittion and the Union. Against alien and sedition laws, anti-Masonry, Know-Nothingism, New England treason, Abolition and Rebellion, the United States Bank power and its corruptions, the Democracy have battled without fear or faltering. That party has, in all these trials, kept its faith, fought the good fight, and will yet reap the rich reward of its integrity. Defeated, its death and burial have as often been proclaimed by those sanguine place-hunters, who believe plunder to be synonomous with patriot-

It "still lives" to rejoice in its name and the principles that name denotes. Willing now, in this great crisis, to unite with all good men in order to save the Constitution and the Union, by a joint effort for so glorious an object, yet its history and its achievements, its trials and its steadfastness to the true principles of our Government—the rights and liberties of the people and the States-forbid that it should subordinate its organization or intermit its name. When national restoration is an assured political fact, the Democratic party will ennoble that epoch and justify the ceremonies of rejoicing by the great and enduring principles inscribed on ils banners.

The Louisiana Convention.

As our Radical cotemporaries are assert ing the legality of the Convention gotten together ten days ago by the professional agitators and revolutionists of New Orleans, we commend to their attention the following from the Springfield Republi-

"It may seem cruel, but we cannot help reminding our Radical friends, who are now so carnestly maintaining the legitimacy of Gen. Banks' Reconstruction Convention in Louisiana, that it is the very same Convention which Senator Sundamore pronounced nothing but a supendous hoaz; and moreover, 'a mere seven months' abortion begotten by the bayonets in criminal conjunction with the spirit of caste, and born before its time, rickety, unformed, untinished.' On this ground the Radicals united with the Democrats to exclude the Senators and Representatives of Louisiana from Congress. They have now discovered that Gen. Banks' Convention was not only legitimate in 1861, but that it still a living body, with vitality enough to hold on as long as it pleases."

The Cincinnati Commercial states that Thaddeus Stevens not only denounced the Convention as bogus in 1864, but recently refused to sanction its resurrection. The journals which are busily striving to invest the reassembling of the Conventionists with importance, wage war upon their leaders as well as upon the law and its administrators.

The Fancuil Hall Convention.

We regret we cannot spare space for a full report of the State National Union Convention of Massachusetts to select delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The Committee on Credentials reported that 217 cities and towns were represented by 1,781 delegates. Not only in numbers, but in the high reputation and great influence of its members, it was acknowl edged to be the grandest political assemblage that has been seen in Massachusetts for many years. It comprised representative men of all political parties. It is significant that among these were numbered the greatest and most powerful leaders of the Republican party. Massachusetts has done nobly in this manifestation. Her delegation to the Philadelphia Convention will be unsurpassed in weight of character, ability, and national enutation. She has sent the very bes and ablest of her soldiers, citizens, and statesmen!

MANY A SLIP BETWIXT THE CUP AND Lip.—Geary's friend Field, in his speech to the Louisian darkies, said:

"This mediting is called to indorse the right of universal suffrage, to be extended by the Convention to all who have been made citizens, and to endorse the reassembling of the Convention of 1861. * The Convention of 1864 assembles next Monday in this hall, and they will triumply without revolution. When they meet, that boor you have long expected will be given you." Unfortunately for Geary's friend the darkies armed themselves and became so arogant in speech and outrageous in conduct that the expected 'triumph' resolved tself into defeat. Sambo and Cuffee and

Ceasar, and the rest, havn't voted yet.—

They tried the bullet, but it hasn't brought

the ballot. PULPIS IN COURT.-Mr Pulpis, the col ored gentleman who eloped with Mr. William Griffith's daughter, and for which supposed offense Mr. Griffith had him arrested and imprisoned, has instituted a suit in our courts against Mr. Griffith for false imprisonment. Mr. Nigger plants himself on the Civil Rights Bill, and says that a white man dare marry a white girl and that he has the same right as any white man—besides he is just as good in not a little better according to the teachings of Mr. Griffith himself. What damages a jury will award Mr. Pulpis, will, of course, depend on the proof. He counts them equal to the loss of a white wife.—

THE BLACK LAMBS OF THE RADICALS The Tribune and the Evening Post, shrinking from no falsehood in their work of ministering to men's worst passions, have the audacity to talk about the armed negro guards of the Radical convention in New Orleans as "lambs" assailed by the "wolves" of the federal army and the police. Yet here is a telegram from the Tribunc itself concerning these "lambs":

"Shortly after midnight a lot of negroes iving in the Third District shot at all passingers. They were arrested."

Were they, indeed? Poor, dear lambs!

New York World.

GENERAL GEARY, the Radical disunion candidate for Governor, is openly committed in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality. To accomplish this, the word white" must be stricken from the Constitution of Pennsylvania. Are the voters of the good old Commonwealth ready to cast their ballots in favor of such an is-

THE Press says that the Convention of 1864, which met in New Ooleans recently, was "obnoxious to the rebels because it represented the loyal citizens of the State," The truth is, the Convention, having no legal or lawful existence," represented nobody ; and Major General Sheridan declares " the leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men."

For five or six years the Radicals announced that it was "disloyal" to speak disrespectfully of the President of the United States, or even civilly to criticise his official acts. Now they contend that the more they abuse him the better patriots they are, and hold up their hands in holy horror if any thing is said against a member of Congress!

A Significant "Straw"—A Prominent Republican Defines his Position.

The Republican State Central Committee of Illinois has received the following from its late Chairman:

FREEPORT, Ill., July 23, 1866, GENTLEMEN: After a careful review of the po-litical situation of the country, I feel that Justice alike to you and myself requires me to resign the position of Chalrman of the Republican Union State Carley (Computtee)

position of Chairman of the Republican Union State Central Committee.

Professional engagements rendered it impracticable for me to be present at your meeting held May 16, when the call was made for a State Convention. Soon after the call was published, I wrote James P. Root, Esq., Secretary of the committee, pointing out what I regarded as an objectionable restriction, whereby a large portion of the Republican voters of Illinois were excluded from a participation in the Convention.

The manifest design of that call was to exclude those who approved the President's plan of restoration, and to include only those who approved the Congressional plan of reconstruction. As between the two plans I am entirely in favor of the President's, and against the Congressional.—The former ignores secession, and assumes that the President's, and against the Congressional.—
The former ignores seession, and assumes that a State once in the Union, cannot voluntarily go out, nor be involuntarily thrustout by Congress; the latter denies the right of States to secede, but assumes that Congress may ratify secession by holding States as "conquered provinces."

I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am just as much opposed to expulsion in 1866; therefore I cannot act harmofilously with that wing of the Republican party which follows the lead of Congress.

ongress.
With sincere gratitude for the kindly relations which existed between us during the campaign of 1801, and with the assurance of my high es-teem for each and all of you personally, I respect-fully tender my resignation of the position of Chairman of your committee. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient ser-

THOMAS J. TURNER, To the Republican Union State Central Com-mittee of Illinois.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

News by the Atlantic Cable--Return of Fredrick William to Berlin--A Happy Future and a Lasting Peace.

pecial to New York Herald, London, Aug. 6.—The King of Prussia has returned to Berlin. The municipal authorities presented him a congratulatory address, in reply to which the King expressed his thanks, and pointed out that Prussia had drawn the sword not that Prussia had drawn the sword not and for her own independence but for only for her own independence, but for thereorganization of Germany. The first, said the King, has been achieved, the secsaid the King, has been achieved, the second may, by the help of God, also be obtained. Everything promises a happy future for Prussia, as an honorable and lasting peace is imminent.

Prussia has positively declined the proposals of Russia for a Congress of the powers which sized the tractes of View.

ers which signed the treaty of Vienna.

Berlin, Aug. 6.—The first sitting of the Chambers was held to-day. The members rose and cheesed the king and the Prussian victories. Count Stolberg was elected president of the upper house. St. Petersburg, Aug. 7.—There is great enthusiasm here in reference to the visit of the American squadron. The Russian fleet has gone to Helsingfors to meet it. Some of the principal Russian bankers have embarked 30,000,000 frances to complete the railroad from Koslar to

Morsehauskeren.
Renewed efforts are being made to obtain the intervention of Russia with Prussia in behalf of the south German States. The Czar has entered into no arrangement relative to the question as yet.
PERTH, Aug. 6.—Several political arrests have been made by the military here

to-day, and in other parts of Hungary.

Dresden, Aug. 7.—Peace negotiations are about to be opened between Prussis and Saxony.

VIENDA, Aug. 6.—It is expected that a definite treaty of peace will soon be signed by the Austrian and Prussian Plenipotentionaries at Prague. Italy is not included. cluded. If the difficulty relative to the armistic

with Italy is not arranged within a few days, hostilities will be renewed.

FLORENCE, Aug. 6.—The Italian and Austrian Generals met at Cormono, in Austrian Generals met at Cormono, in Austria, to negotitate. France takes no part in the pending armestice. Austria and Itally, if it can be arranged, will hold a separate peace conference, with the concurrence of France, and it will probably meet at Paris

concurrence of France, and it will probably meet at Paris.

The Colorado, Admirable Goldsborougn's flag-ship, from Lisbon, arrived a Plymouth, and sailed for Cherbourg. The yacht Frolic sailed with the prize-fighters Mac and Gross on board. They fought for \$2,000. Mac won in twenty

—The military authorities at New Orleans have notified Mayor Monroe that he must perform n nore official acts without their permission. -The Grand Jury at New Orleans have made their report on the riot. It is similar to that o

the State officers sent to the President. -General Logan is stumping Southern Illinois Governor Stone is canvassing in Iowa, General Sherman is reported to have declined attending any political meetings of soldiers. -The Second Plenary Council of the Catholic

Church of the United States will be held in Balti more on the first Sunday in October. -Saturday's cholera reports show 3 cases in New York city, 23 cases and 11 deaths in Brook lyn, 3 cases in Philadelphia, 38 deaths in Cincin nati, 36 cases and 5 deaths in St. Louis, and 27 deaths in New Orleans.

-The Louvre Hotel, in Hayana, has been burns Loss \$100,000. A molasses warehouse, at Cardenas, has also been burned, entailing a loss of \$10,000. -The Cape Fear flour mills, at Wilmington, N C., were burned on Saturday. Loss, \$20,000

-The British barque B. F. Shaw has been seize t Charleston, S. C., for smuggling, and the captain committed to fail. -The schooner America, of Milwaukie, has been capsized in Lake Michigan. Her crew ar believed to be lost.

-The yellow fever has almost disappeared from Vera Cruz. -A Mrs. C. P. Tinker, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, is said to have fallen heir to \$1,500,000 of the English \$36,000,000 estate. Her neice's portion of the es-

tate is said to be \$750,000. -In Montreal, on Saturday, an application for the release of Lamirande, the French forger, was refused. The application was made on the ground

that the Anglo-French extradition treaty had ceased to exist. -The Mexican Liberalists are organizing expeditions against Durango and Montery, and have sent an additional force to besiege Tampico.

-Numerous arrests, including some Ameri cans, have been made in Vera Cruz for an alleged onspiracy to seize the French officers. -We learn by the Atlantic cable that Louis Na poleon has asked Prussia for an extension of French territory. The Queen's speech, delivered on the dissolution of Parliament, thanks the

United states Government for its action in regard to the Fenians. -General Grant's order directing copies of ewspapers to be sent to Department Commanders, with a view to their suppression if disloyal,

has been revoked. —Gen, Rousseau has signified his willingness to be returned to Congress from Kentucky, -Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, is in Washington.

—Mr. Francis Hall, for several years proprietor of the New York Commercial Advertiser is dead.

"Restitution," under date of Chicago August 3d, sends \$14,000 conscience-money to the United States Treasury. ndays cholera reports show 4 new cases in New York; 7 cases and 4 deaths in Brooklyn; 4

cases in Philadelphia, and 68 deaths in Cincin--The Boston and Main Railroad repair shops at Lawrence, Mass., were burned on Sunday Loss \$100,000 -An Ohioan has been arrested in Louisville,

with \$1400 counterfeit currency in his possession -The cabinet-makers' shop connected with the Charleston (Mass.) State prison, was burned on Saturday. Loss \$3,000. -The fifty-second aniversary of the battle of Plattsburg, N., Y, will be celebrated on the 11th of September.

-The New York Yacht Club's fleet, account nied by the U.S. revenue cutter Cuy ahoga, sailed for New London on Saturday. -Rich gold veins have been discovered in Ne-

yada county, Cal., and several quartz mills are in operation there. -The Committee of Arrangements for laying the corner-stone of the Douglas monument, announce that the ceremonies will take place on the 6th of September. Secretary Seward has telegraphed that the President and the Cabinet will be present, and many other distinguished per-

sons are expected. The oration will be delivered

by General Dix.

Democratic County Convention.

Pursuant to the published call of the Standing Committee, the Democracy of Cumberland county assembled in County Convention, on Monday last. At the hour of eleven, Joseph C. Thompson, Esq., Chairman of the Standing Committee, called the Convention to order .-The following delegates then presented their credentials and took their seats:

Gulisle, E. Ward-W. M. Penrose, Rhinehar ad McCommon. nd McCommon.
Carliste, W. Ward—John Campbell, John T. Sites.
Dekinen—Joseph Galbruith, J. W. Huston.
Est Pennsboro—Simon B. Bretz, Aiex. Blessing.
Frankford—Isaac Fry, Jacob Nickey.
Hempden—John Lininger, Christian Deitz.
Hopwell—Adam Heberlig, Henry Welker.
Lower Allen—Goo. W. Mumper, Jos. C. Trafford.
Mechanicsburg—T. F. Singizer, Samil. N. Emilinger.

inger. *Middlescx*—James Clendenin, Levi Zelgler. *Monroe*—Capt. William E. Karns, Samuel L

an.
Miflin—John Olier, John B. Shollenberger.
Newburg—D. B. Sterick, John C. Elliott.
Newton—Dr. S. E. Oniel, James McCullough.
Newville—John Murphey, Willis F. Klink.
New Comberland—William Bell, Lewis Young
North Middleton—S. W. Grissinger, Jno. P. Sin

aris.
Penn—Maj. W. H. Longsdorf, D. P. Tritt.
Silver Spring—Peter Snyder, John G. Kiehl,
South Middleton—Abrm. Bosler, N. B. Moore,
Southampton—James K. Foreman, Capt. S. W ensburg Boro-Capt. A. C. Landis, John A Shippensbury Twp—David Shoap, Jacob Stein-

Unper Allen-A. O. Brougher, D. K. Noel. West Pennsboro-David Voglesong, Robt. Mont-The crowd in attendance was so great that it was found impossible to proceed to business, and a motion was made and

carried to exclude outsiders and sit with closed doors. A permanent organization was effected by selecting Colonel WM. M. PENROSE, of

Carlisle, as President, and S. N. Emminger, of Mechanicsburg and Dr. W. H. Longsdorf, of Penn, as Secretaries. On motion PHILIP LONG, Esq., was re-

nominated for Assembly by acclamation The Convention then proceeded to re ceive nominations for Associate Judges. The following gentlemen were named: Hon. Hugh Stuart, of South Middleton John Clendenin, Esq., of Silver Spring; Abraham Hostetter, Esq., of Shippensburg; Sam'l Harris, Esq., of Shippensburg: Abraham Lamberton, Esq., of Middlesex; William Barr, of Newville David Wherry, Esq., of Newburg; John Palmer, Esq., of Mechanicsburg; Hon. Wm. R. Gorgas, of Lower Allen; J. L. Boyer, of Lower Allen; Thomas P. Blair Esq., of Shippensburg. The vote stood: 1st Rett.

no. Clendenin, . Hostetter, . Harris.

Hon. HUGH STUART and THOS. P. BLAIR, Esq., having received a majority of all the votes cast were declared nomi nated on the fourth ballot, and their nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention then proceed to ballot for Prothonotary. The following gentlemen were named: Capt. J. P. Brindle, of Middlesex; Dr. G. W. Myers and Dr. James R. Irvine, of Carlisle. The vote stood:

I. **B**Brindle, Jas. R. Hvind 25 G. W. Myers, Capt. J. P. BRINDLE, of Middlesex, having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly nominated.

For Clerk and Recorder the following gentlemen were named: W. V. Cavanaugh, of Newton; N. R. Hutchinson, of Shippensburg; D. S. Croft, of Southampton; John Zinn, of Penn: Samuel Bixler, of West Pennsborough. The vote stood:

SAM'L. BIXLER, of West Pennsboro'.

having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly nominated. For Register the following gentlemen were named: Capt. Jacob Dorsheimer, of Mechanicsburg; George C. Sheaffer, of and without price, valuable information Hampden; H. H. Eberly, of Mechanicsburg. The vote stood:

3d. 25 25 Geo. W. Sheat II. H. Eberly, Maj. JACOB DORSHEIMER, of Mechanicsburg, having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly nominated.

For Commissioner the following were named: Maj. M. G. Hale, of Southampton; John Wonders, of Shippensburg township; Robert Middleton, of Mifflin; Jacob Rhoads, of West Pennsborough: John S. Kelso, of Penn. The vote stood 23 J. Wonders, 4 Jacob Rhoads,

Maj. M. G. HALE, of Southampton, having received a majority of all the votes east was declared duly nominated. For Director of the Poor

John Paul, Jonas Kohler, JOHN PAUL, of Monroe, was declared

duly nominated. Capt. P. G. McCOY, of Newton, was nominated by acclamation for Auditor. On motion it was

On motion it was

Resolved, That W. Y. Johnson, Capt. A. C. Landis and M. Williams, be and are hereby elected Gonferees to meet the Conferees of Perry and York counties at Bridgport, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress to be voted for at the ensuing election, and that they are hereby instructed to vote for and support the Hon. Adam J. Glossbrenner for nomination, believing that his particulc course, his attention to the business of his constituents, and his gentlemanly and honorable conduct while surrounded by the corruption, vulgarity and treason of the Rump, entitle him to a renomination and reelection to a Congress whose members will form a proud contrast to the present.

The following resolutions were them

The following resolutions were ther manimously adopted:

unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the contest upon which we are now entering, is simply whether the Federal Union, under the Constitution with the reserved rights of the States unimpaired, shall continue to be our form of Government, or whether we shall have forced upon us by Congressional usurpation and revolutionary action a central consolidated government, bound by no Constitutional restraints, and in which the liberties of the people would be at the mercy of a bare majority of Congress, controlled by a self constituted and irreponsible central directory.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party are now as ever the only true Union party of the land. That we point with pride to the uttering and unselfish efforts made by all Democrats and Conservatives in and out of Congress to preserve the Union before the war commenced by conciliation and compromise, the only means by which it was formed and without which it was formed

promise, the only means by which it was forme and without which it will never be more than ame.

Resolved, That the Federal Union is compose thicky-six States, that, under the Constitution

Revolved, That the Federal Union is composed of thirty-six States, that, under the Constitution, each State is entitled to an equal representation in the Senate, and to its proper representation in the Island to its proper representation in the lower House; that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land; that the President is sworn to enforce the law, and that we call upon him in the name of an outraged and violated Constitution, and an imperilled Union, to make the Congress what the constitution requires it to be—the representative body of the people.

Resolved, That we denounce the proceedings of the Radical Majority in the so called Congress as nawless and revolutionary, and intended by the leaders to utterly subvert and destroy our wise and beneficent system of government, and to establish in its place a consolidated despotsan controlled by the worst spirit of New England fanaticism.

Resolved. That we tender to President Johnson

troned by the worst spirit of New England Innaticism.

Resolved, That we tender to President Johnson
our heartfelt thanks for his bold and steadfast
determination to restore the Union of our fathers
"in its original purity," and we adjure him by
the memory of the immortal Jackson, to convince
the radical disunionists by word and deed, that
"the Federal Union must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, That we are opposed believing the white men of An govern themselves, without the race, and that we disaprove of the Constitution Intely propose Congress, it being nothing but ward to the States for granting; a threat of punishment in case Resolved. That the soldiers w Union and the Constitution decountry, and that the repeals the Radicals that the rebellio been subdued without the aid a gross and wanton insuit to into this soldiers of America Know how to resent at the poil Resolved, That we endorse and form of principles adopted by State Convention at Harrisho March last, and we present a Democratic and Conservative sylvania our worthy andide Democratic and Conservative citiz sylvania our worthy candidate f. Hon. Hiester Clymer. He answers degree the requirements of Jefferse est, he is capable, and he is falthy malignant of his political enemies spot on his fair fame, and to the misrepresentations of radical dismasser that he is now as he has alw under all circumstances, in facel of our Fathers, a Union of White Mon. Resolved, That we hereby endorse Philip Long, Esq., our Representative, and tender him our uncort.

On motion, W. Kennedy, E Carlisle, was unanimously chosen man of the Standing Committee, a following gentlemen were reported members of the Committee from rious districts:

rious districts:

Carlisle, E. W.—J. W. D. Gillelen, A. D.

" W. W.—W. B. Butter, Joseph B. W. W.—W. B. Butter, Joseph Dickinson—Joseph Huteinison, J. Ma Esst Pennsborough.—P. A. Keller, John W. B. Butter, John W. W. B. Butter, J. Manning, Hopewell—Joseph Helledinger, J. Manning, Hopewell—Joseph Helledinger, T. J. Keller, W. P. L. Mechanicsburg—C. Fleming, T. J. Kern, Middlesex—W. Cornman, John Weary Monroe—Joseph Herman, James Butter, Middlesex—W. Cornman, John Weary Monroe—Joseph Herman, James Butter, Middlesex—W. Cornman, John Weary Monroe—Joseph Herman, James Butter, Mustaler, W. W. Sterett, Middlesex—W. W. Sterett, Middlesex—W. W. Sterett, Newburg—D. B. Stovick, D. W. Sterett, Newburg—D. B. Stovick, D. W. Sterett, Newburg—D. H. Manning, Isaac Wagner, Newville—J. M. Hays, John Moore, Novo Camberland—Joseph Fean—Samuel Harper, John Moore, Silver Spring—R. A. Bucher, D. E. Kast South Middleton—Georgo Otto, John C. Southampton—S. W. Means, Jesse Naws Shippensburg—J. F. Rippey, John R. W. Tupp—Geo. Wonders, Jeff. Upper Allen—A. O. Brougher, Geo. W. West Pennsboro—D. Fulton, Geo. D. Wott Pennsboro—D. Fulton, Geo. D. W. Meats, Jesse Naws West Pennsboro—D. Fulton, Geo. D. P. Fulton, Geo. W. West Pennsboro—D. Fulton, Geo. D. P. Fulton, Geo. W. West Pennsboro—D. Fulton, Geo. D. P. Fulton, Geo. W. West Pennsboro—D. F

After the appointment of the Com ee the Convention adjourned, SPECIAL NOTICES.

IN STORE.-A largely increased Sugars, Coffees Teas, Syrups, Salt, Tol and Fruit Jars, all of which we will sell to

keepers at satisfactory prices, SPICES-SPICES.-We will sell to

ceepors pure Spices at all times at mill p Please give us a call,

WM. BLAIR &SC Aug. 16, 1866. THE cool evenings and chilly m orce upon us the fact that fall is appro W. C. SAWYER & Co., always alive to the of the season, have again supplied their with seasonable Goods, Dry Goods, Carpel tions, &c. People will find their co supplied with such articles as their wants Polite attention is given and all person satisfied that their store, East main Sir

fall to give them a call. Aug. 16, 1866, Buggies.-The undersigned, in Street, a few doors South of the Mansion I have now on hand Top Buggles, Tretting gies, Carriages and second hand Buggles

lace to get goods at reasonable prices.

Aug. 9, 1866-tf COMPETITION-What others to can do-furnish you Stove and Egg Coalait cash. No need of going to headquarters

will find it at A. H. BLAIRS

BARGAINS OFFERED!-Selling at 0 low Cost.—The understaned intending to the his business, offers to the citizens of Carlisles vicinity, and the public generally, his en stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing & consisting of Summer, Fall and Winter Good all descriptions, such as Overcoats, Coats, Pa Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Kult J. ets, Valises, Hats, Scarfs, in short the s stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, a all. Come one and all and get bargains s Store of Julius Neuwahl, between Drs. Zitzer Kieffer, North Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa entire stock will be sold between this and it

JULIUS NEUVAE

Aug. 2, 1866-tf LOVE AND MATRIMONY.-Ladies gentlemen, if you wish to marry, address that ersigned, who will send you, without me will enable you to marry happily and speeding respective of age, wealth, or beauty. This is mation will cost you nothing, and if you will marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All let strictly confidential. The desired informs sent by return mail, and no reward asked.

Address, SARAH B. LAMBERI, Greenpoint, Kings Co., New You June 7, 1860-3m*

To Consumprives.—The advertiser, been restored to health in a few weeks by simple remedy, after having suffered or years with a sovere lung affection, and that disease, Consumption—is anxious to make to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy rescription used (free of charge,) with the tions for preparing and using the same, the hey will find a sure cure for Consumption, lima, Bronchits, Copples, Colds, and all In and Lung Affections. The only object of the vertiser in sending the Prescription is to be the afflicted, and spread information which conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes of sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost t othing, and may prove a bl Parties wishing the prescription, free by ret

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON Williamsburg, Kings Co., N.

ITOH! Itch! Itch! Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! Wheaton's Ointment will cure the limit in 48 hours, Also cures Salt Rheum, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Pro-50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By set 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, sole Agest. Washington street, Boston, it will be forust by mail, free of postage, to any part of the Unit

June 28, 1866-1y

Errors of Youth.—A Gentleman wite st for years from Nervous Debility, Prem cay, and all the affects of youthful indis will for the sake of suffering humanity, st to all who need it, the recipe and direc making the simple remedy by which he cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the tiser's experience, can do so by addre JOHN B. OGDEN No. 13 Chambers St., N.

Feb. 22, 1866-1y

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A Clergy hile residing in South Americans ami discovered a safe and simple remedy for of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Dis the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the strain of disorders brought on by baneful as cious habits. Great numbers have been also and the strain of disorders brought by a strain of the strain of disorders by the strain of the st cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by sire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate the state of the state will send the receipe for preparing and is who needs it. Free of Charge. Please inclose a post-paid envelope, add o yourself.

Address,

April 19, 1866-1y*

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.-Every young entleman in the United States can be thing very much to their advantage by nall (free of charge,) by addressing th signed. Those having fears of being will oblige by not noticing this card. will please address their obedien THOS. F. CHAPMA

831 Broadway, No.

Feb . 22,1866-1y