#### Thursday Morning, Nov. 22, 1866. A GENTLE REMINDER.

We would remind our readers that we are rapidly approaching the 1st of December, at which time the subscription year of nearly all of our subscribers closes. We therefore think it proper to give this timely notice of the fact. Owing to the continued high price of all the materials used in a printing office, we shall be obliged to adhere closely to our terms this year. It will be recollected that our terms are, two dollars per annum payable in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents, if not paid in advance. We say we shall be obliged to adhere strictly to these terms in the future. We have been disposed to be strictly understood that they are our truly and lawfully appointed Police Comterms and that we expect them to be ob-

We trust our patrons will give attention to the above matter. The price of the VOLUNTEER was not increased like that of many papers, but during the whole six friends to settle up their dues promptly and save FIFTY CENTS by paying before the expiration of the year.

There is a large amount due us on our books for subscription, jobbing and advertising, which we greatly need and must have. What we buy and need for the printing office, is cash. We pay for the white paper about the time it reaches wherewith to make our payments.

We trust therefore our friends will at tend to our request without further delay and square their accounts at once.

We are endeavoring to furnish a good county and sound reliable political paper, which is not surpassed in the State, and we think we have a right to ask our friends to do the right thing towards us. will be returned.

## A PERSECUTED PARTY.

Our neighbor of the Herald copies an article from the Phil'a. North American, and leads it, which for cool impudence exceeds anything we have read for some time. The caption of the article is "Treatment of the Republicans." It complains that they (the innocent Republicans,) have been treated with "uniform disrespect and reproach" by the Democracy; that we have called their Congress "a rump," and threatened to kick the members composing the majority out of the Capitol building; that we have "slandered and oppressed them," and called them ugly names and practiced "arbitrary usurpations;" nay more, we have killed some of them and used " every weapon that could be used by envenomed hate." And, notwithstanding all this, remarks the North American, the good-natured patriots of the Republican party, "have counselled moderation towards the Democrats and opposed extreme measures!" But, says the same paper, "the enemy (Democrats,) must now be made to feel the power we have," &c.

When we remember the infamous tyranny of the LINCOLN "reign of terror," the manner in which Democrats were ed, imprisoned, maligned and perse cuted even unto death, robbed of their property by contemptible officials and vagabond attorneys, is it not the quintessence of impudence for Republicans to complain that they have been badly treated by the Democrats? We had no power to "oppress" them even if we had desired to do so. That power was in the hands of the Radicals, and God knows they used it with a brutality that none but cowards and poltroons resort to. In less than one year over one hundred Democratic printing offices were wholly or partially destroyed by the miscreants of this hellborn party. Men were dragged to prison. many of them to die from neglector starvation, because they dared to question the motives of an administration that will be remembered only for its glaring dishonesty and pusillanimous weakness. Democrats were drafted into the army by thousands all over the country, whilst stalwart Republicans had no fears of the draft-wheel, for it never contained their names. McClellan, because he was a Democrat and a white man, was betrayed by the administration, and everything that could be done was done by those in authority to ruin the army under his command. Democratic officers were dismissed from the army and private soldiers punished because they dared to vote the Democratic ticket, and after having served their country for lour long years, if they offered themselves as candidates for a civil office they were maligned by the thieving minions of the administration. and stigmatized as "traitors," "copperheads," &c. A constant stream of abuse. persecution and malignity has followed us from the hour the Radicals took possession of the Government to the present hour, and no slander was too mean, no punishment too great to apply to Democrats who had independence enough to condemn the infamies of an infamous administration. And yet in the face of these facts, the North American has the the white man, even if it should destroy brazen impudence to complain of the rudeness of Democrats toward Radicals. Poor fellows, how they are to be pitied! Most of them beggars five years ago, they\_ now count their hundreds of thousands, and live in princely splendor, and this is the "persecution" they have suffered .-Most of them are fat, jolly fellows, who have become rich from men's blood and women's tears, and they are as grasping and remorseless as they are dishonest and heartless.

Had the Radicals announced during the war their determination to exclude the Southern States from the Union after the war should close, how many men of either party would have gone out as soldiers to fight the South? Not one in ten thousand of those who did go. It was well for the " traitors at the Northern end of the line" to cloak their design until the war was over, else they would now be groaning in solitary confinement in Government forts.

The hog cholera is raging terribly in Tennes-sec.—Ex. Brownlow had better get his life in-

## THE POLICE COMMISSIONER QUESTION AT BAITIMORE.

Judge Bartol, of the Maryland Court of Appeals, rendered his decision on Tuesday of last week, in the habeas corpus case of the Baltimore Police Commission ers. He fully sustains the action of Governor Swann in removing the old Commissioners, and also declares the order of Judge Bond, committing the new Police Commissioners to prison, was wholly unwarranted, and that the Judge of the Criminal Court had no authority to pass such an order. He reviewed the code in regard to the Police Commissioners, and decided that it gave the Governor the entire power in the matter; that if, in his judgement, the old Commissioners, Mes srs. Woods and Hindes, had been guilty of official misconduct, the law gave him power to remove them and appoint successors; that at the time Messrs. Young be as lenient as possible, but we wish it to and Valliant were arrested they had been missioners, and that, clothed with the commission of the Governor they were then truly in office and empowered to rightfully exercise all the functions of the same in the place of Messrs. Woods and Hindes, removed, and who had been ofyears past, when almost everything that | ficially notified of their removal. The acwe use in getting up the paper, has cost | tion of the Governor was final; as much double, we furnished the paper at the old | so as if these Commissioners had been reprice. We think this is a matter to be moved by the Legislature, and from his taken into consideration, and impel our action there could be no appeal. Messrs. Young and Valliant were discharged, and an order for the release of the Sheriff was

issued. The new Commissioners entered upon the duties of their office at once, the old usurping officers making no opposition, being glad, no doubt, to get off so easy .-And now that the question of jurisdiction has been settled by the highest legal auour office, we therefore need the cash | thority, what should be done, we ask, with the Radical revolutionists who dared to defy the Maryland State authorities and the law? Most clearly they deserve condign punishment, and we hope it will be meeted out to them without mercy. Men who attempt revolution, who arrest and imprison the Sheriff of the county, and the legal Police Commissioners, and usurp powers not delegated Money can be sent by mail and receipts, to them, have committed an offense which cannot and dare not be treated with leniency. We hope then, that Gov. SWANN will put these gentlemen conspirators through, and inflict upon them the full penalty of the law. And most especially should be demand of Gov. Cur-NIN of this State, the surrender of that man of infamy and treason, FORNEY, who was the head devil in the conspiracy, and who made every effort to get up a riot in Baltimore, and even urged his partizan friends of Pennsylvania to arm and repair to that city to overawe the State authorities. Here is an extract from the letter he wrote and published in his paper, the Press, of Philadelphia, during the Baltimore troubles:

the Baltimore troubles:

The Mayor will never succumb, but fight it out to the bitter end. All the Union men in Baltimore swear that they will drench the streets in blood but they will protect their right and the law. The brave General Donnison and the galant General Wooley have both offered their services to the Mayor, and the returned veterans of the Union army are ready to fight. It is said Johnson promised some Federal soldiers to help him put down the Union men of Maryland. If he shall attempt this, there will be civil war. The men I see here mean fight. They do not mean to submit, and will not submit. All they ask is, that the mighty North shall stand by them in their struggle for liberty and Union. My solenn belief is, that Andrew Johnson will send the regular troops into Baltimore to sustain Swan, if the attempt of the latter to remove the Polico Commissioners is resisted by the people, as resisted it will be. In that event let the North be prepared. Let Pennsylvania be ready.

We understand that a Bill of Indict-

We understand that a Bill of Indietment has been found by the Grand Jury at Baltimore against FORNEY. Let him be tried, and let all the conspir acted with him be tried, and if found guilty, as they will be, let them be sentenced to the penitentiary for life, or hanged, as the Court may adjudge best.

NEGRO LEGISLATORS. During the recent political campaign in this State, we maintained that the equality of races was one of the objects, and the principal one, contended for by the Radical-disunionists; that negro-suffrage was not all that was wanted, but the absolute recognition of the black man as the equal, in all respects, of the white man. The disunionists affected to laugh at and make light of the charge, and denied it stoutly and positively. We knew and they knew that they lied when they declared that they were not the advocates of negro-suffrage and equality.-They were afraid then to avow their objects, for they were not sure that the peovotes, this last demand of the New England fanatics. But now that the elections have been held, and a seeming endorsement given to radical and treasonable ideas, the disunionists throw off all disguise, and boldly and impudently announce that negro-suffrage and equality were the issues before the people, and that they have been endorsed in every Northern State. The leading disunion papers-Greely's Tribunc, Forney's Press, BEECHER'S Independent, and others of the same stripe, point triumphantly to the fact that Massachusetts, (the State from which the Radicals of other sections get their ideas,) has elected two black men to the State Legislature, and for Massachusetts is omnipotent, and what she teaches must be heeded by the other Northern States. The question, then, is settled-the great aim and purpose of the Republicans is to elevate the black man to the dignity and equality of the latter race. There is something so repugnant in this miscegenation doctrine to the natural instincts of the An--glo-Saxon race, that it is one of the marvels of the age that it should find so early an exemplification in the very fountain of American civilization. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, for facts are stubborn things, and we accept this practical illustration of negro equality as confirmative of the real purposes and doc-

The election in Missouri was a most disgraceful farce wherever Radicalism had control. Everything - black, white and convict-was allowed to east Radical ballots, whereas the most respectable and upright Conservatives were disfranchised upon the most frivulous pretexts, and, in hundreds of instances, driven by murderous treatment from the polls. It has been proven that the Radicals acted more like devils than men.

trines of the Republican Disunion party.

Senator Sumner has been married to Mrs, coper.—Boston paper. We are glad of it. If he hadn't been hooped he would have bursted during the | response.

next session of Congress.

#### JUDICIOUS COUNSELS.

Under the caption of "What of the Future?" the World of Thursday last contains a long and able review of the political situation, in which very judicious advice is given to Mr. Johnson, regarding his future conduct as President, and to those Democratic leaders, who control State conventions, but who do not, in their selection of candidates, exactly suit the people.

Presuming that the Southern States

will persist in rejecting the amendment.

the adoption of which is insisted on by

the Northern Radicals, the World proceeds to inquire what would they gain by doing so? Admission to Congress, perhaps—but of that they have no promise with a diminished representation. But since the representatives they would have under the amendment, added to the Conservative representatives now elected from the North, would still be a minority, they would have no more power of self-protection in Congress than out of it. Until the political complexion of the North changes, admission will do them no good. Why should they renounce for all time rights for which nothing substantial is offered in exchange? The South will preserve order, obey the laws. and leave the Radicals to pass such measures as they please. The spectacle of a quiet, loyal people ruled by a Government in which they have no voice, will appeal to the better sentiments of the North, and cause a reaction against the Radicals.— When it is seen that there is no reason in the conduct of the Southern people why they should be excluded, the responsibil ity of keeping the Union dissolved will come home to the Radicals; and before the Presidential election there will be a great popular reaction which will sweep them out of power. Only a very small change is necessary to produce this re- | plaud the registry laws, by which nine sult. A change of one vote in a hundred would accomplish it in New York; a change of one vote in fifty would accom- are degraded to the positions of slaves and plish it in Pennsylvania. The electoral serfs, uphold the present district system votes of these two States added to those in Pennsylvania, under which the Demo of all the Southern States, together with | cratic element is prevented from having New Jersey and Connecticut, would make | a proper influence at either Harrisburg of a majority. A change of about seventeen | Washington. The majority principle thousand votes in the four States of New | when it runs in the ruts and grooves of York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Radicalism is potent enough to uproof New Jersey, would enable the Demogratic party to elect the next President: for antees of the Constitution, defy the pec it must be borne in mind that every voter transferred from one side to the other makes a difference of two in the result.-Why should Democrats despair of chang- | can and do break whenever it suits thei ing seventeen thousand votes in the next two years? Why, we should have carried New York, this year, if the Fenians along the lines of the canal and railroads had not been inveigled into voting for FENTON. We would have carried Pennsylvania if moderate Conservatives had not been, dissatisfied with our candidate. A party which needs to gain only seventeen thousand votes in two years to elect the next President, is not separated from

# THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

success by that immeasurable interval

which its enemies pretend.

The election in Missouri on Tuesday ast, was about the greatest farce on right and justice, ever enacted in any State of this Union; with a majority of thirty thousand against Radicalism, that fine Commonwealth is held by a Jacobin faction, more desperate in their efforts to hold power, than were their brethren in the city of Baltimore. As the St. Louis Republican, the day after the election remarked ''the grand end and aim of the  ${
m Ra} ext{-}$ dical faction is to defeat the will of the people, and escape a judgement of condemnation at the polls. The test oath and registration law are schemes to disfranchise the majority. In the hands of evil men, unscrupulous partisans, destitute of self-respect, sense of justice, honor and honesty the registration law has proved an instrument of public robbery, whereby the most valued civil and political rights of thousands have been snatched away By it the people have been subjected to great inconvenience, loss of time and most vexatious annovance, unnecessary and offensive impediments being thrown in the way of a rapid registration, and all for the benefit of the Radical minority. But the people endured it all patiently, and were finally rewarded, by finding, that, in spite of all the misdemeanors committed by Radical officials with the manifest design of cutting down ple were prepared to endorse, by their the number of registered qualified Conservative voters, a very handsome majority yet remained in all the principal counties of the State. It now seems that the people had not yet learned the full capacity of the Radical officials for fraudulent action. In the wards where the Conservative majorities are very large and the Radicals in a hopeless minority, the grand aim seemed to be to east obstacles in the way of the poll of a full vote. Not succeeding in disfranchising the Conservative majority before the registration boards, they resorted to tactics by which in the heavy Conservative districts scarcely more than half of the Conservative vote could be polled. Their first fault and crime was in the omission to adopt the this fact, they say, settles the question, facilities provided for by the law by which it would have been possible for all the votes to be polled.

# Where's the Nigger?

A Radical sheet, the Tamaqua Journal, says: "We have had the Republican victory-now where's the 'Nigger ?"

Thereupon the Bellfonte Watchman goes in" at the following rapid rate: "goes in" at the following rapid rate:

"Go to voit store, and you get from eighteen to twenty-five cents worth of nigger in every yard of muslin you buy; from ten to litteen cents worth of nigger in every yard of calico your wife and children use; from six to eight dollars worth of nigger in each barel of flour your family consumes; twenty-five cents worth of nigger in each pound of cotee you purchase; from eight to twelve cents worth of nigger in every pound of sugar you buy to sweeton it; you'll flud a small bit of nigger in your box of nighteles, and considerable nigger in your plug of tobacco. You can eat nothing, wear nothing, see nothing, taste nothing, or have nothing, that is not more or less affected by the miserable niggers in that has controlled the country since 'Old Abe' left Springfield for Washington."

We reckon, after this burst, the Tamaqua fellow won't "come to time."

1937 Secretary Stanton has flung a new insult in the face of the nation in appointing as Adjutant-General of the Military Division of the Pacific the late Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, the notorious FRY. He sailed on the 10th inst., from New York, for California. It is little consolation that he is on the other edge of the same continent, so long as he degrades the service by wearing a Major-General's buttons, and is kept in places of delity and trust to the exclusion

of worthier men.

## HOW TO HOLD POWER.

In New York, in a poll of nearly seven hund**red tho**usand votes, the Radicals have some five or six thousand majority, but by shrewd management in districting the State, they make out to elect two thirds of the Congressmen to which she is entitled. In this State, as the Agc lately observed, 593,000, votes have been polled for members of Congress. Of these the Radi cal candidates received 302,000 and the Democratic candidates 291,000. There are twenty-four members of Congress in the State, each of whom represents about 24, 700 of these votes. The difference between the total Radical vote and the total Demoeratic vote for members of Congress is about 11,000. For this 11,000 the Radicals might justly claim members more than the Democrats upon the ground of numer ical superiority, and thus the representation of the State in the Fortieth Congress should by the voice of the people, stand thirteen Radicals and eleven Democrats It really stands eighteen Radicals and six Democráts. To view these figures from the standpoint of mere numbers, it is stil more glaring; for 302,000 votes they get eighteen members, for 291,000 votes we ge six members. And to elect eighteen Radi cals to Congress from Pennsylvania requires but 16,800 votes for each, whilst to electsix Democratic members to Congress requires 48,500 votes for each. These are stubborn facts, shown by the figures. This result is brought about by the infamous legislation enacted by Radical legislators at Harrisburg to maintain and perpetuate their power. The Legislature is carried

by the same outrageous system of gerrymander. This is the manner in which the Radicals apply the majority principle to Pennsylvania, and stiffe the opinions and wish es of the people. The same men who aptenths of the white men of Maryland West Virginia, and Tennessee, and Missouri, State authority, nullify the plainest guar ple of a State representation in Congress but when it runs in another and a different direction, it is a rope of sand, which they

A RADICAL CONSPIRACY. The radical disunionists, emboldened by their successes at the late elections, have hatched out a plot for taking posses-sion of the Capital by armed force, in orler to overawe the President, and compel bedience to their revolutionary designs. With this end in view, an organization of Radical politicans at Washington, calling themselves the "Soldiers' and Sailors' League," have issued a call to "the loyal retarns of the Republic," to assemble in that city on the first of December next, "to give;" as they say, "fitting welcome to the loyal majority of the thirty-inth Congress." What sort of a "welcome" this is to be, and what base object is cloaked under this apparently innocent sum-mons, may be inferred from the letter and spirit of the call itself, of which this is the substance:

"Come in your might! By your presence show how sternly loyalty can rebuke treason. Prove thereby that the threats and insults for a treacherous beceutivel against the legislative branch of the government cannot intimidate a free people. Here in the Federal capital must our great struggle culminate in wise and equitable legislation. Here, then, should we assemble to encourage and strengthen Congress—to whose hands the Constitution wisely entrusts the power—to such ust action as will make procee permanent and

The words in brackets, "[of a treacherous Executive"] which appeared in the original call, have since been stricken out. as being a too glaring declaration of the purpose for which the "loyal veterans" are to assemble. What "encouragement and strengthening" are needed by Congress—which has now almost supreme control of the Government; which, by its majority of two-thirds, defies the Execu tive power, and enforces the most ultra legislation upon a too submissive people : and whose authority no one has attempted to resist, except by such legal and constitutional means as may be applicable—it would be hard to imagine, unless we view this singular movement in connection with the threatened revolutionary action of Congress, which the Radical leaders have been boldly proclaiming for months past. If this gathering of men inured to arms, is not intended to "encourage and strengthen" Congress in its treasonable plot, doubtless already matured, to depose the President and take foreible possession of the Government, it is nothing. That it is to be a mere idle display—" a welcome to the loyal majority"—as the Chroniele (Washington Radical own), powerlange—the years layers. cal organ) now alleges—the very lan-guage of the call denies. "It means some-thing. What that may be, attending cir-cumstances, as we fear, point out too clear-

The Radical journals, of late, have, as The Radical journals, of late, bave, as if by a concerted understanding, made a demand of Congress "to reorganize the Army," upon the pretext (false of cousre) that the President was filling up all the official positions with Conservative men. It is not impropable that the Radical extemists—those "traitors at the other end of the line"—who mainly compose the majority of the present Congress, may majority of the present Congress, may undertake to disband the regular Army, as now constituted by law; and, as a pre-liminary to their mediated impeachment and deposition of the President, attempt to raise one of their own, composed of Radicals like themselves, ready and on-Indicate like themselves, ready and only too willing to enforce whatever extreme measures they command. These "veterans of the Republic," who under the specious disguise of a "welcome to Congress," have been invited to be present at its opening, are no doubt intended to furnish the nucleus for the contlemplant of congress. More improveded this ted coup d'etat. More improbable things than this are on record in the history of past actors in revolution and treacon behoves the people, therefore, to be on their guard against being drawn into any alliance that may bring them into conflict with the regular and constitutional author

rities of the Government.—Reading Gaz. 193" Judge Advocate Holl's witness J. A DUNHAM, alias, SANFORD CONVER, has got his head in chancery. The grandjury in Washington have presented him for perjury during the LINCOLN assasination trials. We hope his case will receive a thorough consideration.

Kilkenny is about being celipsed by the cat-fight of the Mongrels over the U. S. Senatorship in this State. By the time the Legislature meets not even their tails will be left.

The New York News recommends Horace Greely for United States Senator. If Horace lived in Pennsylvania we certainly would prefer him to Cameron or Curtin.

MAD. - The Mongrels, because the to be a black goose,

### JEFFERSON DAVIS. Why is He not Tried?--The Mean Treatmen of the State Prisoner by the Government.

(From the N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 9.1 Eighteen months have nearly claspe since Jefferson Davis was made a State prisoner. He had previously been pubicly charged, by the President of the Uni-ied States, with conspiring to assassinate President Lincoln, and \$100,000 offered for his capture thereupon. The capture was promptly made and the money duly paid: to this hour, there has not been even an attempt made by the government procure his indictment on that charge He has also been popularly, if not official ly, accused of complicity in the virtual murder of the Union soldiers, while prisoners of war, by subjecting them to need less, inhuman exposure, privation and abuse; but no official attempt has been made to indict him on that charge. He has been indicted for simple treason, and even this indictment has not been obtained at the instance of the government. It may be so badly drawn that no conviction could be had on it, whatever the proof advanced, yet the Executive could say, "I am not responsible for this. The indictment was obtained without the assent r privity of my Attorney-General or Cab

Repeated attempts have been made by the prisoner's counsel to bring his case to trial; but to no purpose. The government does not appear to prosecute, the machinery of the courts is always out of order.-At one time martial law stands in the way, when that obstacle is removed, there is a cavil as to the sufficiency or completeness of its withdrawal, and, when that will no longer serve, it is found that Congress has somehow disarranged the judicial districts, so that the case cannot safely be proceeded with. And Congress itself, having mostineousiderately meddled with the matter never took pains to inquire what action on its part, if any, was requisite, so that now Congress, President and Chief Justice, are in a complete mud lle on the subject, each seeming inclined to throw all responsibility for the delay on one or both of the others.

The upshot of all this is, that the pris oner is not tried, nor likely to be; and that if tried, he is morally certain not to be convicted, not to be punished. There are still many persons who would like to have him executed; but there is not one intelli gent man on earth who has the faintes notion that he ever will be. For, though governments sometimes inflict capital punishment on conspicious rebels, they they never: at least in modern times, do so long after their rebellion was suppressed. Austria, in 1849, put to death thirteen of the Hungarian leaders betrayed into her hands by the miscreant Gorgey; but she tried them by drumhead court-martial directly after their surrender, and then had then all hanged and buried within forty-eight hours. Had she waited eighteen months, and then executed them, she would have nvoked the execrations of all Christen

Since it is notorious that Davis is not to be punished, why is he still kept await-ing a trial which he alone seems to desire, and which he can by no means obtain What good end is subserved by persisting in a menace which still serves to irritate, though it no longer appalls? Congress at its last session, evidently

felt that it had the President at disadvan tage with regard to this prisoner—that he was an elephant which Mr. Johnson had too eagerly acquired, and was now unable either to keep or dispose of save to his own loss. In the state of feeling then prevailent, this aspect of the case was regarded y many with evident complacency. Had the President been a man of high courage we think he would have bailed the pri oner and called on Congres to demand, that were deemed advisable, that he shoul be surrendered and tried, and to prescribe the legal conditions of such trial, since the laws as they stand seem inadequeste or defective. But he should first at all events, have publicly retracted the charge of complicity with the assassins of Pre-sident Lincoln, since he has virtually abandoned it by not attempting to found an indictment thereon. It is neither just nor wise to send forth a prisoner of state with the brand of murder on his brow; and a naked failure to prosecute is but equivalent to the Scotch verdict, "Not proven." If Mr. Davis is even probably guilty of complicity with Booth, he should ong since have been indicted and tried for that crime; if he is not, he should have ere this been explicitly freed from the reproach, even though to be executed for treason on the morrow. A great government may deal sternly with offenders, but not meanly; it cannot afford to seem unwilling to repair an obvious weeks. obvious wrong.

# The Robbery of the Monopolists.

Side by side with the monstrous outrage of reducing white then to a level with negroes, goes, part passu, the gigantic robberies of our tariff laws, by which the producer and laborer are made to contribute to the wealth and opulence of the manufacturer. "A woolen manufacturer. er of Massachusetts said, in Boston, in 1865, 'before the war it cost me \$3 50 a yard to make cloth, and sold it at \$4. Now it costs me \$4 per yard and I sell it at \$8." This is no doubt a fair sample of the monstrous profits that New England is now rolling up. Among the manufacturing companies of the East one hundred per cent. dividend recently has not been uncommon, while twenty per cent is at most the minimum. A maority ranges between these two rates. Now, out of whom do those gigantic

profits come? Why, out of every farmer, planter, laborer and producer. The tariff virtually excludes all competition, for all that the home manufacturers have for all that the home manufacturers have to do is to meet together, form a combination, fix their own prices, agree not to undersell each other, and the consumers are at their mercy. It would be just as right to protect labor by a prohibitory tariff on emigration, so that it might command ten dollars per day instead of two, as to give capitalists the advantages they now enjoy. Wrong and injustice always go hand in hand. The same power that cruelly deprives the South of the means of living, robs, without compunction of of living, robs, without compunction of on tring, robs, without compunction of conscience, its neighbors nearer home.— Farmers, laborers, producers everywhere, as well as planters, are the victims of its unrelenting cupidity. The Great West, with a slavish submission, that does credit neither to its manhood nor its intelligence, submits to this gigantic shall. theither to its manhood nor its intelli-gence, submits to this gigantic Abolition robbery as meekly as a lamb is led to the butcher's block. Its markets for its grains, its mules, its horses, and its bacon have been destroyed by New England fanaticism and greed, and yet it keeps on voting for the men who rob and plunder it. How long does it intend to suffer the bangs of noverty in order that the New pangs of poverty in order that the New England oligarchy may flaunt in purple and fine linen?—Day Book.

WANT LOOKING AFTER. -An organiza tion of political schemers of the Radical stripe, known by the alias of "Soldiers' and Sailors' league of Washington City," have issued a call to their poor dupes in the North to assemble in the Capital upon the meeting of Congress to give the Rump a grand reception. Their object is to get a large body of armed Radicals in that city to propup the Rump in its usurpations and to protect and assist it in the contemplated overthrow of the President. It is nothing less than the first step in a treasonable conspiracy to take forcible possession of the whole Government, and to destroy the Constitution. It is high time for the Government to take official notice of the Radical plotters of treason.

DECLINED.—Gen. John F. Hartranft in the 37th Regular Infantry, that was tendered him some time since by the War Department. He will therefore re-White Swan of Maryland didn't turn out | tain his present office of Auditor General | ceive patronage sufficient to enable him at Harrisburg.

#### A NICE PARTY.

In order that our readers may be able o form some correct idea of the character of the Board of Police Commissioners in the city of Baltimore, recently removed by Governor Swann, we give an extract from the sworn testimony of one of the witnesses who testified in the case at the hearing before the Governor. This witness, William J. Smith gives the following testimony as to the character of the election officers appointed by these commissioners, and after reading his testimony, we think every one will be ready to justify Gov. Swann for removing them. Mr. Smith testifies as follows:

Mr. Smith testifies as follows:

"Know a Judge mamed Wm. Divers; he lives on the causeway and keeps a bawdy house; know Judge Joseph Buck; he was compelled to leave the city for "strippling" soldiors during the war; know Judge Wm. Brady; I arrested him for the murder of Hugh Morgan; know Wm. Rhehardsson; he was appointed Judge, but did not act; he was arrested for murder and indicted; he was also arrested for murder and indicted; he was also arrested for having murdered one man and shooting two others; know James Manly, a special polleeman; he was in the penitentiary; he lives on the causeway with his wife and keeps a bawdy house; know George Snyder, a "special;" he was in the penitentiary; he was in the penitentiary; he lives on the causeway with his wife in know Gray, who was arrested for kine murder of his wife; know Gus, May, a special; he is classed as a rough; know Fredrick Diver, alias Feller; he lives with a woman who keeps a bawdy house; all the Judges are known as Radicals; don't know of any Conservative Judges or Clerk; Gray was arrested for killing his wife; he told me he caught her in the room with another man and knocked her in the head; know James Manly; he served about six months in the army; don't know that his wife saved the 6th Mass, regiment on the 19th of April, 1801; the Second Ward is notorious rough ward; it is notorious that Mr. Manly keeps a bawdy house; does not consider Gray a respectable man; Gray was notorious as a constable; he could get no one to go on his bond.

Such are the men whom these Radical Police Commisioners appointed to have control of the ballot-boxes.

## POLITICAL.

The Democratic majority in Delaware is 1,516 -J. C. Fremont proposes to himself the United tates Senatorship from Missouri. -The Governor of Georgia, in his message to the

tate Legislature, opposes the Constitutions mendment. —Forney calls the President a "wicked and of inate ingrate." Then, what is Forney? Gentl

hepherd, tell us what! -Gov. Ward. of N. J. has appointed Frederic . Frelinghuysen United States Senator, to fill the

vacancy caused by the death of the late Senate -The Mobile Tribune predicts that the South will be more prosperous five years hence than it has ever been. Exclusive attention will no long-

er begiven to the cultivation of cotton, and many facturing will become one of the leading interest of that section. -Henry Ward Beecher lately said: "Our theor of Government has no place for a State except in the Union." Henry has thought differently of it,

owever, since wealthy Plymouth threatened to stop his bread and butter-otherwise his \$10,000 pew rent. -It is stated that a radical contractor for the xhumation and re burial of Federal soldiers in Virginia has been detected in cutting the bodies nto quarters and thus appearing to bury four in-

stead of one. Thus he got \$32 instead of but \$8. He must be a Massachusetts Yankee. -One of the methods resorted to by the Radicals of Joliet, Illinois, to show their delight at the result of the recent election in that State, was urning the Constitution of the United States which was done in the open streets, amid the nost vociferous cheering from the crowd of par-

tisans assembled. -Alexander H. Stevens, instead of writing a itter in favor of the Constitutional Amendment as the Radicals claimed, has written one in oppoition to it. By telegraph yesterday, we learn that Ex-Provisional Governor Perry, of South Carolina, has published a long letter against the doption of the Constitutional Amendment. He says the South may be ruined, but cannot be dispnored; and expresses the conviction that the Amendment can never gain the assent of threeourths of the States.

# LOCAL ITEMS.

A NEW CARRIER.—The VOLUNTEER will hereafter be served on town subscribers by one of our own boys, and we trust his efforts to please will give general satisfaction. Should any of our subscribers fail to get their papers, this week, they will be kind enough to inform us of the fact.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Mr. S. I. IRVINE'S adv. in another column of to-day's paper, offers a rare opportunity for the employment of capital in a manufacturing business. The business is an excellent one, being quite remunerative and requiring but a limited amount of capital and no experience. The establishment is the largest of the kind in the State, and the demand always up to the supply.

THE GARDEN.—Now and then a pleasant sunny day in late Autumn breaks in upon us, as if to admonish us not to leave many such go by without performing the numerous outdoor fall labors. They cannot be better employed than by clearing the yard and garden of whatever rubbish may have accumulated in the summer months. There are tomato vines, stumps of cabbage, some late weeds and other useless plants, all of which should be cast out, root and branch. It will not be regretted when Spring opens to find your garden clean and inviting—ready for spade

A Good Pen.-We are at present using one of the celebrated gold pens manufactured by Leroy Fairchild, and can heartily endorse it as one of the very best pens we have ever written with. A single trial of these pens will be a sufficient recommendation to any one—they even make editorial scribbling look respectable; and are endorsed as outlasting any of the ordinary gold pens in use, which is an item to those who have much writing to do. They are accompanied by ebony-gold and ebony-silver cases of modern and beautiful styles; and may be purchased of Thos. Conlyn, at his Jewelry Store, on West Main St.

MAP AND DIRECTORY OF CARLISLE:-

We have the pleasure of informing all who are interested in the welfare and improvement of this place, that Mr. J. C. Strong has lately undertaken the enterprise of making and publishing a Map and Directory of Carlisle. The Map is to be engraved on a large scale; it will contain twelve square feet, and will show all the town lots, giving the names of their owners, and show whether they are occupied by them or by tenants; also an accompanying Directory containing all the names of the inhabitants usually embraced in other city Directories. We believe that the publication will prove of great advantage in facilitating people in town, as well as those from the surrounding country, in the transaction of their business, as well as a source of gratification to those who have it, and will have an influence in concentrating the trade of has declined the appointment of Colonel | the Cumberland Valley here, and, in short, give us the character and reputation of a city. We hope that Mr. Strong's enterprise will prove a success, and reto issue the publication.

THE METEORIC SHOWER-A FIZZ We trust all the readers of the TEER enjoyed the grand displays of ce tial fire works which were annou come off on Monday and Tuesday nings last. For ourselves we feel h ed to announce that the celestial elep far exceeded our most extravagant ar ipations—of humbuggery. We saw solitary meteor, which seemed chased by the Lion and ran slap into arms of the Great Bear, while the B looked whistfully on as if he should to "mete-or by moonlight alone

In common parlance the meteorics failed to come to time. We are inclin to believe that the whole thing w Yankee abolition swindle, akin to wooden hams and nutmegs of otherd and we beg leave to suggest to the asing omical wisacres that "gamma Leonic which was expected to play the pan ingmaster in the grand etherial circ be hereafter known as "gammon Leonis Never within our recollection was a 'blue etherial' more barren of melec than on the nights in question; yet are positively assured that more than or of our late nocturnal watchers saw mo stars and flashing meteors during the vigils than astronomy ever dreamed of One young friend saw a meteor as big his head, but we regret to say he has since been under medical treatment. Anothe individual, whom we saw next morning seemed to have been struck with a mete. or (or something else) over the bridge of the nose. Another strange feature of the occasion was the conduct of the College bell, which under some atmospheric spiritual influence continued to ring at in. tervals during the entire night.

The following letter from Profess Loomis, of Yale College, to the New York Post, may possess some interest. connection with this subject which has recently excited so much attention on t part of scientific men and others:

part of scientific men and others:

YALE COLLEGE, Thursday Nov. 15,1

To the Estitors of the Evening Post:

On Monday night, November 12, a compar observers at this place counted 669 shooting, in five hours and twenty minutes, which is four times the average number visible in same period throughout the year, on his night, November 13, another company comes sisted to the average number. On Wednesday the sky was overcast, so that no observation of the sky was overcast, so that no observation of the sky was overcast, so that no observation of the sky was overcast, so that no observation of the sky was overcast, so that no observation of the sky was overcast, so that no observation of the sky was overcast, so that no observation of the sky was overcheless this display the sky was overcheless this display in the sky was overcheless this display in the total state of the sky was over remarkable; nevertheless this display thousand to the sky in the sky of the s YALE COLLEGE, Thursday Nov. 15,1

here of less bottes, that hely hampe taken here with velocities varying from few to forly missecond, by which means heat is developed with ginite them, and they are entirely consumed with a single second, and at an elevation of about the miles above the earth's surface. Occasive encounter bodies of greater density, cannot be so readily consumed, and they the earth's surface, sometimes entire, and altimes in a fragmentary condition. Some times in a fragmentary condition. Sample the meteors are to be found in all inherable collections of this country and Europe. The periodical display of shooting stars a sum a numbers indicates that they are notals uted uniformly throughout the solar system

uted uniformly throughout the solar system the are collected in vast numbers in cortain regions, while in other regions they are comparained few. Shooting stars are annually seen in graumbers on the 10th of August; and since at meteor is moving in its orbit with velocity, while the area of the method of the earth's orbit, we conclude that they are arranged in a ring or zone, interesting the earth's orbit at a point which the earth is orbit at a point which the earth is not a ring or zone interesting the earth's orbit at a point which the earth is not a region of August.

In order to explain the recurrence of an unustal number of shooting stars year after year, about the 33 of November, we suppose there is another in the suppose of these minute bodies, somewhat inclinate to the celliptic. Throughout the different porter of this ring the meteors are distributed in very equal numbers, but there is one perform when the number is immensely great, and it is this position which the cartle encounters at intervals about thirty-three years. According to Profess. the number's but there is one portion at the number is immensely great, and it is this tion which the earth encounters at intervals about thirty-three years. According to Profess H. A. Newton, the reason that this display turns only once in thirty-three years is the lowing: Each meteor of the November great moves in an orbit which is nearly circular, we are moved in an orbit which is nearly circular, we are moved in an orbit which is in a mean distance from the sun eigher a little or a little greater than that of the earth, an period about cloven days less or greater than year. The earth encountered the densest port of this group in November, 1832; but the nyear this portion passed elevan days before the following year the difference amounted the following years the difference amounted the following years it must gain or lose one environment of the world in the position of an unusual display of meteors week in any part of the world, we shall look we considerable confidence for such a display, November 14, 1867.

FATAL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT. Thursday last an unknown man was f tally injured by the eleven o'clock train East on the Cumberland Valley Road He was discovered by the engineer, ly on the track, a short distance beyond the Gas Works; and although "down brake" was whistled and every effort made to stop the train, the unfortunate man v struck by the cow-catcher and fatally jured. He was brought to the jail medical attendance at once procured. He injuries were internal, and after linger ing in agony for several hours, he expire at about ten o'clock the same evening.

He seemed to be a man of thirty-five forty years of age, with a high forehead deep set eyes—one of which was blindsandy complexion, and light hair at whiskers, and was dressed as a laborer. Although he occasionally spoke, he gal but little information as to his name residence. Before he died he did ho ever answer, in reply to repeated que tions, that his name was Patrick McM nus, that he had lived in Harrisburg ( six years, but had no relatives or friel there. He had about his person \$325 and also a carpet bag containing somes ticles of clothing, which seemed to be well worn. He had also in his carp bag a cotton twilled bag or "poke," w the inscription "Stolen from John Doop upon it. He had upon his head a ne black slouch hat. His clothing, thou well worn, seemed to be carefully mende and that fact, as well as his appearan and the money found upon his pers seemed to indicate that he had been industrious laboring man, though he my undoubtedly under the influence of lique when this accident occurred.

RAIL ROAD "SMASH-UP."-Throu some displacement of a switch, a portion of the morning freight train East, on the Cumberland Valley rail road, was throw from the track near New Kingston, Monday last. Several cars were broke to pieces, but no one was seriously inju ed. The wreck so completely block up the track as to delay the running all the passenger trains until the after ngon,