# American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA., Thursday Morning, June 20, 1867.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

### OF PHILADELPHIA. STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic Standing Com-MITTEE of Cumberland county will be held a the Committee Rooms, in the Court House, it Carlisle, on Saturday, June 29th, 1867, at 11 o'clock, WILLIAM KENNEDY,

Chairman Dem. Standing Con

W. B. BUTLER, Secretary. The following gentlemen compose the Com

The following gentlemen compose the Conmittees;

Cardisir, E. R.—I. W. D. Gilleien, A. Deliuff.

"W. W.—W. B. Butler, Joseph Hautz, Dickinson—Joseph Hattelinson, J. Maxwell. Rast Pennsboraugh—P. A. Keller, John B. Heel Frankford—Samuel Ernest, John W. Waggone Hampden—F. L. Eckles, J. Manning. Hopewell—Joseph Heffledinger, J. Byers, Lower Allen—George B. Heek, W. P. Liloyd, Mechanicsburg—C. Fleinling, T. J. Kerr, Middleez—W. Cornman, John Weary, Mouroe—Joseph Herman, James Burtnett, Miglin—William Ruth, Alfred Carl. Newberg—D. B. Stevlek, D. W. Sterrett, Newberg—H. Manning, Issae Wagner, New Combertand—Joseph Feoman, Jos. Young North Middleton—J. Gutshall, —Penn—Samuel Harper, John Moore, Sterre Spring—B. A. Bucher, D. E. Kast, Surhaughelen—George Ofto, John C. Grahan Santhaughelen—George Ofto, John R. Miller, Trep. Allen—A. O. Brougher, John R. Miller, Upper Allen—A. O. Brougher, John R. Miller, Upper Allen—A. O. Brougher, Sec. W. Miller, West Pennsborough—D. Fullon, G. D. Vogleson,

DEMOCRATS, BE VIGILANT. Democrats of Cumberland county and of Pennsylvania, be vigilant—keep up your organization—and victory will crown your efforts this fall. All that will be necessary to secure us a glorious triumph will be activity and thorough organization. The disunion negro-equality "blockheads" feel that the sceptre is about to pass from their hands, and that a long-suffering and long abused | chosen a member of the Select Council people are about to assert and maintain of the city of Philadelph a. In the the rights and privileges bequeathed years 1841 and 1842 he was again elected them by their ancestors. The rule of to the Legislature. He was appointed the Radical-Jacobin party—which is a one of the Associate Judges of the Dislineal descendant and heir of the Puritan party of New England-is marked, or Shunk, in the year 1845, and three at every step of its progress, by intolerance, proscription and persecution. In 1690, they made it criminal for a man to kiss his wife on Sunday, and burnt and drowned old women on the absurd In 1851 he was nominated by five diffcharge of witchcraft. In 1867, they are erent political organizations. The Demrepeating the same or like acts of cruelimposing their pharisaical discipline and legislation upon the people of Massachusetts and its contiguous States, they are seeking to extend them over the people of the whole country. While setting negroes crazy in the South with for the President Judgeship of the Dis the wildest ideas of equality, freedom, | trict Court of Philadelphia, and "confiscation," they at the same time are resorting to every device to of the bench, Judge Sharswood has annoy and degrade white men who re- found time to make valuable contribufuse to join them in their treason. The people, however, have had enough of His edition of Blackstone is undoubted this kind of work, and they are now ready to place their feet upon the necks His edition of Byles on Bills was at of the miscreants who have so long and so persistently deceived and lied to England, with the entire American them. We can see in "the signs of the preface. His Professional Ethics and times," a wonderful change in the sentiments and views of men, and we feel safe in saying that George Sharswood, the Democratic-Conservative can-

equality conspirators. Let Democrats, then, be of good cheer: the day of our deliverance is at hand .-The people are yet honest, patriotic and well-disposed. For the last four or five years they have been deceived, hoodwinked and led from the paths of virtue, but now that they have got their eyes open, they long for the day that will enable them to strike down the leaders who trifled with them. Be up and doing, then, Democrats; talk to your Republican neighbors, circulate among the people sound Democratic doctrine, and on the second Thesday of October you will triumph as in days of was unanimously named as the choice

tound and confound the disunion-negro-

### "BAIT THE NEGROES WITH WHITE WOMEN."—Beecher.

That most infamous man, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at one of his political meetings in his church at Brook- by an overwhelming victory for Shars lyn, in expatiating to his hearers as to the most feasible mode of procuring the | Tuesday of October. Pennsylvania can't negroes to vote the Republican ticket, afford to defeat such men as Judge advised them to "bail the negroes with | Shar-wood; and the city of Philadelwhite women!" Was there ever a more | phia alone, which has twice given him heartless and brutal semiment offered a unanimous election, will roll up such than this? Could any man who is not a majority as will secure his success bepossessed of a devil's heart and brain, youd peradventure. The Supreme Court conceive such an idea? What is it that of Pennsylvania has long been an orna-Beecher says? He says to the white men of America, "give your daughters | been recognized throughout this country to buck negroes for wives-bait the ne- and in Europe. The decisions of the groes with white women, and then you present Chief Justice have attained a will be sure to get the negroes' vote for celebrity excelled only by those of the the Radical party." This is what Beech- lamented Gibson, and it now remains er says; this is what he suggests and | for the people to say that Judge Woodrecommends to his infamous, God-forsaken negro-equality party. Will the men who from honest but mistaken motives, have acted with the Radicals take Beecher's advice? Are they ready to "bait the negroes with white womon?" Are they ready to come up to wood. We may safely challenge our the full standard that is now required opponents to produce his superior. Inof them, and see their daughters made the wives of negroes? This is necessary, Beecher says, to secure the negro vote solid for the Radical-disunion par-

We assure our Republican readers that Beecher is not alone in making this suggestion. More than once Pillsbury, Phillips, Miss Anna Dickinson, Sumner, Kelly and others have broad y hinted at the same thing. Amalgamation-a mixing up of the races-is not a new idea with the leaders of the Radical party. Thad. Stevens, it is well known, has always been a miscegenationist, and when he endorses a political hobby, his tools are ready to follow him and cry out "amen." Beyond question the advocates of negro-equality mean equality in every respect. They intend to do away with "all distinctions on account of color." They want to see the black man marry a white woman, and the black woman a white man. Placing negroes in office, on the jury, in the cars, schools and public amusements, are but initiatory steps toward the grand object in view—a mixture of the races. This is what the leaders of the Radicals are driving at—this is what they will have if they are not checked by an incal party. Thad. Stevens, it is well have if they are not checked by an indignant people. Fall into line, then, all ye men who are "truly loyal," and " bait the negroes with white women,"

GREELY says that Thurlow Weed, the is more deserving of the penitentiary for the crimes he has committed, than President Johnson took possession of it, 'treason.'" Horace tells the truth for to bottom, as everything had been car-

#### JUDGE SHARSWOOD.

In the nomination of Hon. George

tion on the Supreme Bench, the Demo- force for the city of New Orleans, one cratic party has done itself an honor .-Supreme Judge has been tendered by their respective "districts." Notion true. The killing of a white man by the Democratic party—so far as its suptroops are stationed in all the practical a negro is a very small affair, the killport and influence will go-to a gentlelearning, ability and judicial purity as Judge Sharswood. To those who do not know who and what Judge Sharswood s-and there can be but few such among those acquainted with the juridical his tory of the State—we desire to say that he is acknowledged to be one of the ripest scholars in the State, conversant with ancient and modern languages, well versed in literature, science and theology, a gentleman of profound legal learning and research, and withal possessing a knowledge of human nature, and a quick and practical mind which eminently fits him for the Bench. In society Judge Sharswood is one of the most genial and entertaining gentlemen we have ever met. He is a sincere and devout Christian, illustrating in his daily life the beautiful and exemplary virtues of true religion.

Judge Sharswood was born in Philadelphia on the 7th of July, 1810. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1828, taking the highest honors, and delivering the Latin salutatory oration. He studied law with the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, and was admitted to practice on the 5th of September, 1831. In 1837 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1838 he was trict Court of Philadelphia, by Governyears later became the President of that Court, in which position he has remained ever since. He has been twice reelected by an unanimous popular vote. ocratic, Whig, Temperance, Working and despotism. Not content with Men's and Native American Conventions all united at that time in placing him before the people as a candidate. Again, in 1861, he was selected by the Democrats, Republicans, and by citizens at large, acting as the No Party,

Notwithstanding the arduous labors tions to the legal literature of America ly the best ever given to the profession once on its appearance republished in Commercial Law are of invaluable service to students and young practitioners. His editions of Starkie on Evidence, Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, didate for Supreme Judge, will carry Russel on Crimes, and Smith on Conthe State by a majority that will astracts, have spread his fame as an Ac complished and learned jurist throughout the Union. Besides all this, he has aunotated a number of the volumes of the English Common Law Reports, and for nearly twenty years has presided over the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, delivering sev. eral lectures a week during eight months of each year.

It is not at all strange, then, that in a

of the Democracy for the Supreme Bench. His pre-eminent ability had long since marked him as the man, and the Convention simply ratifled the nomination of the people. The people will in turn ratify the action of the Convention wood and legal liberty on the second ment to the State, and its ability has ward's successor shall be a man in every way worthy of the position-that the high character of the Bench for legal learning, unblemished integrity and fearless independence shall be maintained. Such a man is Judge Sharsdeed many of the leading Republican journals have already spoken of him in terms of the sincerest admiration. And whoever may be placed in the field against him, let our opponents bring out the very first legal talent in their ranks-we have no fears of a compari-

son of the abilities of the two. MRS. LINCOLN.-Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is going to take up her abode in Racine, Wis., and her effects were sold in Chicago on Saturday. The handsome parlor set of brocatelle and rosewood, con-

It is a fact on record, that more money was expended to furnish the White House during the four years that the "late lamented" and his family occupied it, than had been expended during its occupancy by Jackson, Van Buren, leader of abolitionism in New York, Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore and Buchanan combined. And yet when was Jefferson Davis of imprisonment for it had to be re-furnished again from top ried off.

Satrap Sheridan, exercising the pow-Sharswood, of Philadelphia, for a posi- ers of a despot, has appointed a police half of which is composed of negroes,

> men and women, and, by a tap on the hilt of their swords, give them a gentle, hint that they-the negroes-are their military guardians. A negro police man shakes his fore-finger at a white man who happens to brush too near to his sable highness, as a warning to said white man to be careful to tip his hat to all negro officials. Negroes are on the juries to give judgment against the white citizens of their "district," and, to all intents and purposes the while men are ruled by the satraps and the negroes. Every negro is allowed to carry arms, but white men are not permitted to possess even a common pocket knife. Indeed, the whites of the South are in slavery, with the negrous

as their masters. Now, we ask fair, Honorable and candid men, if this state of affairs is not outrageous and intolerable? Is it not evident to every man, that this attempt of the miserable satraps and tools to degrade and insult the white people of the South is for the express purpose of preventing that section of our country from settling down into quiet industry? The negro-equality Jacobins are determined, at all hazards, to keep up a feeling of enmity between the whites and the blacks, and we have no doubt that a general massacre of the former is in contemplation, and will be attempted before the end of another year. We beieve this to be the understanding now, and hence it is that decent whites are not permitted to carry arms or hold any official position, and that these privileges are granted the blacks. Thad. Stevens' "mild confiscation" scheme means murder, and nothing else-a general massacre of the white men of the South. Phillips, in one of his recent speeches to pie-bald audience, said to them—" We the Radicals) must make the South too hot for the late rebels to live in; we must make it a hell upon earth." The satraps are carrying out the suggestion of Phillips; day after day they increase their brutalities by giving the Radical screw an additional turn, and if they don't create " a hell upon earth," it will not be because they do not try their hest to do so.

Will the people of the might, North

continue passive, and with folded arms

witness this deviltry going on? Can they afford to do so? Let them bear in mind that the doings of the satraps and the Radical cowards who are hissing them on, costs millions of dollars every week. Before these petty military tyrants were sent into the South to harrass the people, the best understanding existed among the whites and the blacks As a general thing the negroes were at work, and the whites were doing all in their power to rescue their country from the dilemma into which it had been plunged. But now all is confusion few of the blacks are at work, and millions of acres of the best soil in America raise nothing but the thistle and prickly shrubs. As a consequence the South pays but little in the way of National taxation-the people have nothing worth mentioning to tax. The North is groaning and sweating under the Convention embracing much of the legal are taxed as no people on the face of the weight of the National debt; her people talent in the Scate—and from a list of earth are taxed, and yet the Radicals, gentlemen named for the nomination who could if they would relieve the than whom no State in the Union could people of the North of a portion of the burthen that is upon their shoulders," refuse to do so. By persecuting the South and lording it over her people with negro troops, they check emigration to that section, and prevent it becoming a large producer and large taxpayer. We ask again, can the people afford to put up longer with this wicked-

ness and folly? ATTORNEY GENERAL STANBERY'S opinion on the powers of the military commanders under the Reconstruction act is published. The Attorney General holds that the military authorities in the Southern States, except in cases of particular emergency, are to remain passive, merely co-operating with the civil authorities to preserve order; also, that military commanders have no power, under the act, to remove any State officers, or to fill vacancies in the departments of the State governments.— Such vacancies must be filled by popular election. Neither, according to the Attorney General, do the military authorities possess any legislative power. In the trial of offenders the military may supercede civil jurisdiction in certain emergencies, the measure of punishment being discretionary with the military courts.

PERRY COUNTY DEMOCRAT.-This sterling old Democratic paper entered upon the thirty-first year of its existence on Thursday last, on which day it appeared in an enlarged form, with new ype, presenting a neat, clean and beauitul appearance. The Democrat is one of the live Democratic papers of our State, and deserves and should receive the active support of all Democrats and Conservatives. We hope its able editor, John A. Magee, Esq., may be more than recompensed for the trouble and expense he has been at, and that the Democracy of Perry may appreciate his efforts, and rally, as one man, to the support of their efficient organ.

Negro Suffrage in the Northern STATES.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, under date of May 29th, writes: " An energetc effort is being made by the Impeach ment party and Mr. Sumner and others to bring a sufficient number of members of Congress here in July to form a quorum of both Houses. Mr. Sumner says he only remains here himself to help to make up that quorum, and, if possible, pass a law to give suffrage to the negroes in the Northern States and Territories. Thirty-three letters to members were sent off yesterday by the Impeachment party, urging them to come on, and a large number have been written to by Sumner, who urges them to come in aid of his suffrage proposition."

Hon. Thomas Cornell reports the largest income in Ulster county, New York----\$25,000.

MURDERS BY THE "PET LAMBS."

The Radical-Jacobin journals make very small paragraphs—very slight mention of murders committed down South, when the murderers are negroes In these days when all parties seem to and the other half of the lowest order of and the sufferers white people. When sestow so many of their honors upon white men. The satraps, it seems, are a negro is killed, however, either in a second-rate men, it is with no ordinary satisfaction we record the fact that the exalted and responsible position of tween the white and black citizens of extended account of the "bloody out-

part and influence will go—to a gentle-man so preemineutly distinguished for streets and grin in the faces of white by a flair. From a Republican paper how before us, we take the following

dow before us, we take the following very short accounts of murders committed by negroes:

"Robort Price, of South Sarolifa, was murdered by freedmon, near thatleston, last week,"
"In Mobile, Ala., last week in plan named Putnam, his wife, son and two darghters, were murdered by the son and two darghters, were murdered by the son and two darghters, were murdered main his employ."

"Mr. John Changer Baker county, Georgia, was shot dead in one of his fields, last week by a colored man in his employ."

"In Calhoun county, Georgia, a few days since, two daughters of Samuel Bryan, Esq. were out gathering berries, when they were met by several colored men, who forced the girls to yield to their lustful passions, and then, to stop their screams, beat them to death with clubs."

"A little girl, daughter of Robert J. Norton, of Oldham county, Ky, was brist outraged and then murdered by a colored man named Pete Corbit." How short and compact are the above

accounts? In the same paper from which we take them we find an article of a column in length condemning, in severe language, the lynching of two negroes in Kansas. These negroes, it is admitted, had committed several cold-blooded murders and many rapes. At length they were captured and lodged in the jail of Wyandotte county. The people of that county knew, from sad experience, that they would never be punished by the law-officers—that they would either be permitted to escape from jail or receive a mock trial, and be again turned loose upon the community, as many other black outlaws had been before. They therefore assembled together to the number of hundreds, and, led by the son of a man who had been murdered by these black flends, broke open the jail, took out the negroes and hanged them in the court house yard. Of course this was unlawful, and therefore wrong. But yet, when we consider all the circumstances, we see no great necessity for our Radical cotemporary devoting a whole column in denunciation of the mob who executed the negroes. Had the negroes been white men and the mob negroes, we should have had this same "outrage" announced in an article of two or three lines, just as the murders by negroes, which we give above, are mentioned .--In every possible way the Radicals are attempting to screen and palliate the deviltries of the blacks, and at the same time to make mountains out of molehills when a white man is the transgressor. A negro who commits a diabolical erime is either spirited away or sworn out of his difficulty by the hired minions of the Freedmen's and Satraps' Bueaus. We believe it to be one of the luties enjoined on these hirolings by

Old Thad. Stevens has issued an rder, dated at Lancaster, June 15, commanding Congress to reconvene on the first of July. He thinks the South requires more legislation at once, and urges the Rump to attend to his order without fail. The miserable old luna

their Yankee employers, to encourage

the negroes in committing outrages up-

on the whites; and it is not to be won-

deted at, therefore, that Lynch law is

sometimes resorted to. The Radicals

are responsible for the outrages of the

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, June 11, 1867. In compliance with a resolution adopt-d by the Democratic State Committee, at meeting held in Harrisburg on the 29th I January last the regular Convention of January last, the regular Convention of the party for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench assembled in the chamber of the House of Representatives, and at 12 o'clock M. was called to order by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Hon. Wm. A. Wallace.

By direction of the chairman, the clerk preceded to call the list of delegates, after which, a short address was delivered by Hon. W. A. Wallace.

Hon. Chas. E. Boyle, of Fayette county, was elected President of the Convention, who, upon taking the Chair, addressed the Convention in a brief but able manner.

nanner.

Committees on permanent organization
and resolutions were appointed, after
which the Convention adjourned until 8 Upon re-assembling, the report of the committee on permanentorganization reported, which report was adopted, after which the Convention proceeded to place in nomination candidates for the nomination of Supreme Judge, when the following named gentlemes were recasted.

ng named gentlemen were recomme id:

Hon, John W. Maynard, of Northampton, Hon, James Ryan, of Schuylkill, Honge, Sintrawood, of Philadelphia, Hon, Hon, Hon, Gran, of Cumberland, Hon, Hon, Gaylord Church, of Allegheny, Hon, Robert J. Flatter, of Charlegheny, Hon, Benjamin Grant, of Eric, Hon, Benjamin Grant, of Eric, Hon, Geo, W. Woodward, of Luzerone, Hon, Geo, W. Woodward, of Luzerone, Hon, Grung L. Pershing, of Cambria, Hon, Cyrus L. Pershing, of Cambria, Hon, Cyrus L. Pershing, of Cambria, Hon, Cyrus L. Pershing, of Cambria,

The name of Hon. G. W. Woodward was, at the request of several of his personal friends, withdrawn.
By request of Mr. M'Calmont, the name of Hon. Henry D. Foster was withdrawn.

The convention then proceeded to lot, with the following result: 1st ballot. Maynard. vrus L. Pershing..

Previous to the second ballot being ta-ten, the following names were withdrawn:

Benjamin Grant, Gaylord Church, Walter H. Lowrie, James H. Graham and William Elwell.

The Hon. George Sharswood having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the duly nominated candidate of the Democratle party for the office of Supreme Judge.

preme Judge.

Judge Black said he did not vote for Judge Sharswood. He had known him, Judge Black said he did not vote for Judge Sharswood. He had known him, however, for years, and he further knew there was not an unsound spot upon him. (Great applause.) He is a man that will stand by the Constitution, and he will give pure law. He moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was done.

done.

A resolution was offered and unanimously passed, tendering the thanks of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania to the Hon. W. A. Wallace, for the faithful and efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Wallace was re elected Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, from this date until January 1st, 1869.

The Convention then proceeded to elect

1869.
The Convention then proceeded to elect the District members of the State Committee—Col. Wm. M. Penrose being selected for this district—after which the Committee on Resolutions reported the following as the platform of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, which report was unanimously adopted:

e, the delegates of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in general State Convention assembled, for the nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, profoundly grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the re-

turn of peace to our beloved country, but turn of peace to our beloved country, but deeply anxious on account of the trials and delays which impede the complete restoration and reunion of all the States, and appreciating the dangers which still threaten the safety of our political institutions, and the future peace, liberty and prosperity of the people, resolve,

1. That we steadfastly adhere to the principles of civil government established by the founders of the Union; and in the present conflict of legislative usurpation with constitutional law, we esteem a wise, upright and fearless judiciary the

tion with constitutional law, we esteem a wise, upright and fearless judiciary the great bulwark of public liberty and individual right.

2. That the Union of the States is perpetual, and the Federal Government supreme within its constitutional limits.

3. That Representation in the Congress of the United States, and in the electoral college, is a right fundamental and indestructible in its nature and abiding in every State, being a duty as well as a right pertaining to the people of every State and essential to our Republican system of Government. It's denial is the destrucand essential to our Republican system of Government. It's d-nial is the destruc-tion of the Government itself.

4. Each State having under the Consti-tution the exclusive right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, we pro-

aim as a usurpation and an outrage the stablishment of negro suffrage in any of he States by the coercive exercise of Federal power; and we shall resist to the last resort the threatened measures of the lead-ers of the Republican party to interfere by acts of Congress with the regulation of the elective franchise in the State of Pennsylvania.
5. That we are opposed to any amend-

ment of the Constitution of the State giving to negroes the right of suffrage.

6. That the failure of the Tariff Bill in the last session of the late Congress, more than three-fourth whose members belong-to the Republican party, is an illustration of their infidelity to their pledges and their neglect of their professions in rela-tion to the great industrial and financial interests of the country.

their neglect of their professions in relation to the great industrial and financial interests of the country.

7. That the Radical majority in Congress, and those who sustain them, have overthrown the Constitution, disembered the Federal Union and subverted republican government by a long series of usurpations, among which are the following:

Their denial of the right of States of the Union to representation in Congress.

Their treatment of ten States as subjugated provinces, and governing them by military force in time of peace.

Their enactment of laws denying indemnity for arrests and false imprisonments made without authority of law.

Their resistance of the authority of the civil tribunals, and their overthrow by the substitution of military commissions for the trial of undefined offenses.

Their efforts to destroy the executive and judicial departments of the Government by threatened impeachment to control executive action, and a projected "remodeling" of the Supreme Court of the United States to force obedience to congressional mandates.

modeling" of the Supreme Court of the United States to force obedience to con-

gressional mandates.

Their ejection from their seats in the F deral Senate and House, of members dulyling legality above. Findral Senate and House, of members duly and legally chosen.

That the purpose of confiscation avowed by the Republican leaders, in violation of the Declaration of Rights and other guarantees of the Federal and State Constitution, tending as it does, to destroy all intection to private property, advances them far on the high road to repudiation.

tion.

8. That a strict conformity, both by the Federal and State Governments, to all the powers, restrictions and guarantees, as contained in the Constitution of the United States, a rigid and wise economy in the administration of public affairs, and the election of capable, honest and patriotic, then in office, are measures absolutely accessary to restore public confidence, uver national bankruptcy, and to ensure the represent of the formal that the server in the server vert national bankruptcy, and to ensure be perpetuity of our free institutions. 9. That the late Republican Legislature f this State has distinguished itself for he number of its unwise and unconstituional enactments.

Some of these laws have already been judicially determined to be unconstitutional, others are unwise, inexpedient, oppressive and fanatical, and the memegroes, and for the Lynch law that ers who sustained them should be con mned by the people at the polls. 10. That the power and success of the

Democratic party greatly depends on the character and efficiency of its newspaper press, and that to give due force to its usefulness, this Convention earnestly request that in every county all the members of the Democratic party should make a vigorous effort to increase its circulation by giving it individual patronage and support.

nia, by their representatives now assem-bled, hereby tender their acknowledgements and thanks to the Hon. George W. Woodward, in his retilement from the position of Chief Justice of this Commonstation. wealth, for the pure, faithful and able ties of that exalted position

unanimously.

A resolution was also passed, unanimously, thanking the President of the Convention (Charles, E. Boyle, Esq.,) for the fathful manner in which he presided over the deliberations of the Convention.

THE GIFT OF HEALING .- Dr. Valentine is visited by crowds of the afflicted. Many leave entirely cured or greatly relieved. He will remain in Carlisle until the 28th inst. Rooms at the Franklin House. Remember he gives no medicine, but cures by the laying on of hands. 2t\* Some of our Cotempoaries seem to think that the triumph of their cause depended, like the fate of Jericho, upon the amount of noise made—in these days of refinement and luxury, an article of real

intrinsic merit is soon appreciated; hence the unbounded and unparalleled success of Plantation Bitters. This remedy has ever and always been found reliable. As a gentle stimulant and tonic appetizer it cannot be excelled. It is no doubt a sovereign remedy for stomachic disorders—for Dispepsia, Liv-Complaint, and in stimulating a healthy appetite.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toiet article-superior to Cologne and at alf the price.

How to HAVE MEALY POTATOES .- It

s difficult to get good potatoes, and harder still to get them cooked so that they may come upon the table mealy and fit to eat. At this season of the year, particularly, and until the new crop comes, almost all potatoes when boiled are apt to be water soaked and soggy, and we are sure the lovers of this esculent will thank us for giving them a receipt for having mealy potatoes every day in the year, not a fancy one made to order for a cook book, but one that has stood and will stand the test of constant practice. It is very simple, and involves only a slight increase of trouble and labor over the ordinary method of cooking. Pare the raw potatoes, and let them stand an hour or so in a basin of water in which a pinch of salt has been added. Boil quickly, when done drain off the water carefully, and replace the potatoes upon the stove, in the same vessel in which they were cooked, to dry for five or ten minutes. When ready to serve, take each potato and: squeeze it gently,—but not enough to destroy the form,—in a dry napkin, and place immediately on the table. The squeezing in the napkin takes out all the water and leaves the potatoes that were before wet and heavy, dry, mealy and deliolous.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. | Faller, John List of persons making income returns for the year 1866, in the 15th Collection District of Pennsylvania, in excess of one housand dollars. Rate of tax, 5 per cent.

on the following mounts: 1st Division.—Comprising Stewartstown Borough, Hopewell Fawn, Peach Bottom, Chanceford and Lower Chanceford Town ships:

Anderson John R \$180 0 McSparren, Wm Batr, John & Co. 3942 16 McConkey, Q R 537, 00 Cooper, Lovi B 50 50 McConkey, Q A Douglass, John 81 50 Parker, Isaac 20000 0 Mubbs; V G 116 00 Kerlinger, Honry 70 00 Wallace, Andw 2000 0 250 50 2d Division, Comprising Shrewsbury, Codorus, Manheim, West Maphelm, and Springfield Townships, and Glen Rock Borough.

dorus, Heidelberg, Jackson and Paradise dorus, Heidelberg, Jackson and Para
Townships, and Hanover Borough.
Eichelberger, R.A \$226 00 Smith, J.P.
Eichelberger, R. 1683 00 Shirk. Samnel 1
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Forrey, Jacob 123 00 Shirk. Samnel 1
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Forrey, Jacob 135 00 Stanfer, Herry 1
Hoke, Geo (of 0) 400 00 Smyser, Daul 1
Kilnfefter, G. 120 00 Wirt, Cathartte 1
Kilnfefter, F. 347 80 Young, Jacob 3
Miller, Jacob 935 00 Young, Wm 3

4th Division—Comprising the To

ships of Windsor, Lower Windsor and York. 5th Division-Comprising Dover Hanchester, West Manchester, Warrington

4th Division-Comprising the Town-

and Washington Townships.

Anderson, Wm 8 \$125 00 | Henize, David Brillinger, John 300 09 | Hough, John 1 1 |
Bott, Peter San 1 | 1020 00 | Loucks, Jacob 1 |
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of York and Wrightsville, and the Townships of Springgarden and Hellam. 989 24 Stallman, Fredtk 109 10 Smyser, Henry 114671 Smyser, E G 374 00 Smyser, Michl 103001 Smyser, Michl 103001 Smyser, Sami 214 75 Smyser, Jos 802 25 Smyser, H L 1074 40 Smyser, Phillip 318 13 Shotter, G M 450 00 Sprigg, Geo H 302 04 Schmidt, H D 475 00 Sprilr, M B 850 00 Schall, Michl 836 55 Smith, Wm Glbson, John Gartman, Alf'd Flatz, A H ohn, Jacob i (ag't) Ianl 0 Coleman 77798 28 5 Trustee of Anne 2 C Alden 6451 01 9 Strickler, John (of 2 Jno) Spring'n 2972 5 Strickler, Danl 285 73 539 99 Strickler, John (of 1928 12 Jno) Spring'n 615 51 Strickler, John (of 1928 12 Jno) Spring'n 1930 00 Strickler, John (of 199 37 Jos) 199 Jos) 199 37 Jos) 199 37 Jos) 199 Jos) 199 37 Jos) 199 Jos) 199

1148 6

11. That the Democracy of Pennsylva-

12. That the candidate we this day present to the people of Pennsylvania, for a place on the Supreme Beuch of the State, is in all respects worthy of the confidence and support of all who are in favor of an enlightened, faithful and impartial administration of the laws.

The report of the committee was adopted unaninously.

A resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a committee of thir-teen (with the Persident of the Conven-tion as Chairman) to inform Judge Shars-wood of his nomination. ships of Conewago, Newberry and Fairview in York County, and Lower Allen East Pennsborough and Hampden in

The Convention then adjourned without day.

Cumberland county.

Peter H M

400 00 Wallin, OE

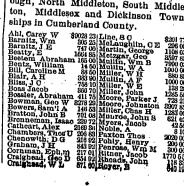
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1459 00 Welsh, Henry
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604 90 Welser, Chas F
107 22 Wierman, IW G
107 22 Winter, Chas
108 12 Winter, Chas
108 12 Winter, Chas
108 12 Winter, Chas
109 Wallance, CB
11 72 Wilsoh, Wm
147 89 Ziegler, Emmil
1605 22

7th Division-Comprising the Town-

8th Division-Comprising Mechanics burg Borough, Silver Spring, Upper Allen and Monroe Townships, in Cumberland County, and Monaghan, Carrol and Franklin Townships, in York County.

Franklin Townships, in York County
Anderson, Jas Sloe Si Kimmell, D.K Sillering, John H 240 22 Kiast, Michil 1188
Brugh, Feter Al 202 22 Kiast, Michil 1188
Brugh, John H 247 22 Kiast, Michil 1188
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Brugh, John H 247 23 Kiaufman, Levi 554
Brugh, John H 257 24 Kiast, Michil 188
Brugh, John H 257 25 Kiast, Michil 188
Brugh, John H 257 25 Kiast, Michil 188
Brindle, Geo St. 244 10 McGarvey, Wm 257
Brindle, Geo St. 244 10 McGarvey, Wm 257
Brindle, Geo St. 244 10 McGarvey, Wm 257
Brindle, Geo St. 257 25 Milliser, John 278
Brindle, John St. 257
Brindle, Geo St. 2 9th Division—Comprising Carlisle Bor

ough, North Middleton, South Middle-



green John T 234 59 Saxon, Henry Hamilton James 332 52 Shoffer, Henry Hartiler, Jacob 500 Shenk, Martin Fiaversick, Mrs. 126 57 Shahr, Peter Lenderson, J. W 205 75 Shahr, Peter Lenderson, J. W 205 75 Shahr, Peter Lenderson, J. W 205 85 Shorsier, J. Linderson, J. W 205 85 Shorsier, L. Rohn, J. Linderson, J. Shahr, J.

10th Division-Comprising the Town ships of Mifflin, Franklin, West Pennsborough, Penn, North Newton, and New ville Borough, in Cumberland County. in Cumberland Count
311 37 James, Edwin
90 00 Kerr, Wm
933 70 Koller, Geo
933 20 Koller, Geo
733 27 Killian, Henry
100 00 Koons, Isaac
110 45 Longnaker, Benj
103 165 Longnaker, Benj
103 165 Longnaker, Benj
103 165 Longnaker, Man
101 10 Lehman, Wm A
102 103 Manning, Henry
104 McCullough, Jas
109 10 McCullough, Jas
109 10 McCullough, Jas
109 10 McCullough, Jas
109 10 McCullough, Wm
175 67 McCull

10 127 00 Stine, Sami 500 0 1500 00 Shenk, Daniel 11:34 1350 00 Stough, Thomas 62 00 159 41 Tritt, U 767 44 99 00 Waggoner, John 441 0 11th Division-Comprising Shippens burg Borough, Newburg, Shippensburg Southampton, Hopewell and South New ton Townships, in Cumberland County.

12th Division—Comprising New Bloomfeld and Landisburg Borough and Centle, Junianta, Spring, Tyrone, Madison, Jekson, Saville and Toboyne Townships, in Perry County.

| In|Perry County. | Ablams, Joseph | 9125 00 | McIntyre, C.J.T | 510 105 | Bertholsel, Sol. | 550 00 | Mortimer, Frank | 76 16 | Guldehal, Samuel | 720 0 | Melison, Wm | 013 86 | Guldehal, Samuel | 720 0 | Melison, Robert | 023 00 | Gried Wm | 445 00 | Melison, Robert | 023 00 | Gried Wm | 450 00 | Melison, Conrad | 157 00 | Glack Cliver | 150 00 | Hench | Al | 700 00 | Glack Cliver | 180 00 | Hench | Al | 700 00 | Glack Cliver | 180 00 | Melison | 180 00 | Meliso 13th Division-Comprised of the Boroughs of Haly, Duncannon, New Buffalo, Liverpool, Millerstown and Newport, and the Townships of Carroll, Rye, Penn, Wheatfield, Miller. Oliver, Tuscarora, Greenwood, Liverpool, Buffalo, Howe and Watts, in Perry County.

and Watts, in Perry County.

Rosserman, P. | 8555 00| Habacker, Jos B | 8600 00 |

Black, John | 109 30| Kraamer, Perry | 63 92 |

Beaver, George | 1207 14 | 1616, Jacob | 200 00 |

Burns, Wm J | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Cromletgh, JK | 1616, Barnach | 167, Barnach | 167, Barnach | 167, Barnach | 168, Barnach |

### Local Items.

A TREAT.—On Saturday list, our friend Hutchison, of the Hutchison House in Harrisburg, who, by the way, has one of the very best-fruit farms in Cumberland county, presented us with several boxes of delicious strawberries of his own raising. To simply say that we enjoyed them, vould fail to express our "phelinks.". We reveled in them, and luxurlated upoh them, and were compelled to reiterate our frequently expressed opinion that "Hutchy" is one of the very best land-lords and most clever gentlemen in the State of Pennsylvania.

Judge Lowrie's Address. - Hon. Walter H. Lowrie will positively be here on Tuesday evening next, to address the Literary Societies of Dickinson College. We trust all classes of our fellow citizens will urn out to do honor to or Pennsylvania's most distinguished sons. Judge Lowrie is one of the ablest men in the State, and his address will be well worth a hearing. We have not been informed as to the subject of his address, but it will doubtless be something of general interest, and as the distinguished gentleman is famed as a pleasing speaker, we may look for a rare intelectual treat

A FRESHET.—We have seldom seen i rain faster than it did on Monday afternoon, and the natural result was a freshet in the Letort Spring. The water overflowed the banks of the stream, rising to the level of the bridges on Main and Pomfret streets, and covering the grounds of Minich's tan yard, the truck garden of Godfrey Bender, the tan yard of S. A. Pague, and the road as far out as the gas works. The water raised to this height in the surprisingly short time of two or three hours. Such a freshet as this has not been seen in the unpretending Letort from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The loss to Mr. Bender and others is heavy.

HAVE YOUR DEEDS RECORDED. - Many persons are doubtless ignorant of the law, requiring Deeds for Land, made within the State, to be recorded within six months, or they will be declared void against subsequent purchasers or Mortgagees for value. Ignorance of the law excuseth no man, and therefore owners of property would do well to notice the requirements of the present statute.

PROSPECT OF FRUIT.—Notwithstanding the unusually cold winter which we experienced in this region, there is still a tolerably fair prospect of fruit. The peaches to a material extent have heen killed, but other fruit of a more hardy nature, although affected, presents quite a promising appearance. The universal testimony is also that the wheat crop never looked better or promised a larger yield.

JOVE ON A "BENDER."—Old father Ju- | popular belief. piter, having imbibed a little too freely of his after-dinner nectar, on Monday last, and doubtless being well acquainted with the sporting character of our town, concluded to pay us a visit, get on a regular "burst," and have a "thundering" good time generally. In our humble judgment he threw his bolts around with entirely too much looseness, and should have been arrested for disorderly conduct. He knocked the horns off a goat at the lower end of town, in consequence of having too many "horns" himself—then paid a visit to Gardner's foundry, doubtless in the expectation of finding his young son Vulcan there—then in mere maliciousness knocked over a small boy, at the corner of Main and Bedford, who had the curiosity to ask "what in the thunder was the matter"—and then, when chased by the po-lice, took a ride through town on the rail road, making the most intolerable racket mortal ears ever listened to.

To DISPEL DROWSINESS. - Place a basi of cold water by the side of your bed; when you first awake in the morning, dip your hands in and wet your brow, and leep will not again seal you in its treach-

THE FOURTH OF JULY. -The prepa tions for the dinner, to be given at the Fair Grounds on the Fourth of July, in aid of the Soldiers' Monument Association are rapidly approaching completion. The several committees are working with a will, and the dinner promises to be a grand affair. The people of Carlisle and vicini. ty have contributed liberally in money and provisions, and we expect to see ; large crowd in attendance from all sec tions of the county. An invitation has been extended to General McCandless to deliver the oration, and it is hoped that General Meade and several other distinguished military chieftains and civilian will be present on the occasion. Let the iberal and patriotic citizens of Cumberland county unite to make the comin Fourth" a day long to be remembered in our history. We beg to suggest to the general Committee of arrangements that the day be opened with some sort of a parade-military, firemans' or civic-and that it be closed with an appropriate display of fire-works. We are not aware what action the committee have taken in this regard, but feel assured that everything will be done to make the celebration a pleasant and entertaining one to those who may visit town. We will give further particulars next week.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The editors the Volunteer were the recipients of a magnificent bouquet and a fine lot of strawberries from a "lady friend," on Monday last. The strawberries were duly and deliberately discussed, and the oouquet was greatly admired by all our visitors. We appreciated the gift highly on account of its intrinsic worth, but more highly by reason of the friendship and kindliness of heart which prompted

SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND. -The follow ing contributions to the Southern Relief Fund have been received up to 15th June,

1867: German Luth'n Church, Carlisle, Rev. H. Kuhn, Church of God, Newville, Rev. B. F. Beck, Church of United Bretheren, Me-Church of United Bretheren, Mechanicsburg, Rev. J. P. Bishop, 13–75
Methodist Episcopal Church, Mechanicsburg, per J. D. Carmony, 42–33
St. John's Episcopal Church, Carlisle, Rev. Mr. Leverett, 12–50
Lutheran Church, at Centreville, Rev. Mr. Eaghart, 30–00
Dickinson Church, Cumb. co., per J. T. Green. 31–00 J. T. Green, Lutheran Church, Kingston, Rev. Mr. Fleck, Preshyterion Church, Shippenelle 41 57 Presbyterian Church, Shippensb'g, Rev. James Harper, A. E. Johnston, Stoughstown, Miss Paine, 48 82 5 00 Miss Phœbe Paine.

¢010 00 We have information of a collection in he ·2d Presbyterian Church, Carlisle, amounting to about \$242 00; and one in the First Lutheran Church, Carlisle, of about \$100 00-not yet all collected. It is hoped that the churches which

intend taking up collections, will do so on the 23d of June, as it is proposed forwarding what we have on hand the coming week, for if any effective help can be afforded it must be done speedily. A correct list of the contributions will

be furnished the different papers of the county after the 23d of June DICKINSON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT. The following is the programme for the commencement week of Dickinson Col-

lege:

Sunday June 23d, at 8 o'clock P. M.—
Baccalaureate Address by Prof. C. F.
Himes, Ph. D.

Monday June 24th, 8 o'clock P. M.—
Tunior Prize Contest.

Tuesday June 25th, 8 o'clock P. M.—
O'ttlon before the Literary Societies by
Hoi. Walter H. Lowrie; Foem by Henry
Halpine, Esq., (Miles O'Reily.)

Wanesday 11 o'clock A. M.—Reunion
of class of 1864.—Oration by Sebastian
Browl Esq.,—Poem by John Hood.

Wedgesday 8 o'clock P. M.—Alumni
Orationby Rev. James A. M'Cauley A.
M., of the class of 1847.

Taurady June 27th.—Commencement
exercises at 10 o'clock A. M.

ercises at 10 o'clock A. M. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the members of the Cumberland Fire Company, hed in their hall on the morning of the 13th inst., the President of the Company offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unani-

mously adopted:

Whereas, It his pleased an all-wise Providence, in Hi inscrutable wisdom, to remove, by death, from the sphere of his earthly labors, our fellow-member, Mr. Jacob Gebl ard. Therefore be it Resolved. That in this solemn visitation we have lost a warthy associate and friend, who, by his uniform gentlemanly deportment, strict atention to business, and sterling integrity, had won the esteem and confidence of the members of this Company and our citzens generally.

Resolved, That we most sincerely sympathize with his bereavel family, relatives and friends in their affliction; and commend them to the care of Him "who doeth all things well."

Resolved, That as a mark of regard and respect for our departed viend and fellow-member, we will attend his funeral this day in a body, and drape our hall in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the officers of his Company be a committee to furnish opies of the above resolutions for publication, and also to present a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

J. B. Bratton, Presilent.

E. D. Quigley, Secretary. ously adopted:

DELEGATES ELECTED.—At the last meeting of "The Cumberland Co. Med. Society," Drs. J. Crain, Alex. Stewart,

Wm. Rankin, J. B. Herring, J. D. Bow-man, R. N. Short and G. W. Haldeman were chosen Delegates to represent said society, in the meeting of "The Medical Society of the State of Penn'a." held in Pittsburg, the 12th inst. HYDROPHOBIA.—The New York Tri-

bune, in an article on Hydrophobiu, says that the hot weather is not the cause of madness in dogs, but wet weather is. It says that the least dangerous months in the year for the disease are June, July and August, although the reverse is the

Having learned that the impression has gone abroad that my wife was the subject of mal-practice, either by the inadvertency of the physician, Dr. Kieffer, or of the carelessness of the druggists, Messra. Haverstick, I take this occasion to state that these reports have been circulated by fresponsible persons, and are, to my knowledge, without any ground of truth whatever. I will, however, state that she died from a nervous shock produced by a very severe attack of cramp, to which she had been subject for many years; a result for which we should have been long since prepared, by the fatthfull representations of the physician in charge. The miserable representations of swelling and premature decay are false in every sespect. [COMMUNICATION.]

Carlisle, June 19, 1867.

Sorrows come not single. Hundreds meet with misfortunes at every turn of the great wheel of life. Suffering, sorrow and sickness is the inheritance of man. Dyspopsia has claimed millions as its victims, and for years there has seemed to be no reliable remedy for it. Our readers will rejoice to hear that Coe's Dyspopsia Cure will certainly cure it in every instance. All its attendant afflictions, like cramps, collo, indigestion, sickness of stomach, souring and rising of food, sick-headache, general debility and want of appetite are sure to yield to Coe's Dyspopsia Cure, June 18, 1867—15 Sorrows come not single. Hundreds