American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, September 26, 1867.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

THEODORE CORNMAN, of Carlisle.

FOR SHERIFF,

JOSEPH C. THOMPSON, of Carlisle.

FOR TREASURER,

CHRISTIAN MELLINGER, of Newton.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

ALLEN FLOYD, of Monroe.

FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR,

DAVID WOLF, of Middlesex.

FOR AUDITOR,

E. MOUNTZ, of South Middleton.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,

JOHN B. DRAWBAUGH, of Lower Allen.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

A WHITE GOVERNMENT.—"I HOLD THAT THIS GOVERNMENT WAS MADE ON THE *WHITE BASIS*, BY *WHITE MEN* FOR THE BENEFIT OF *WHITE MEN* AND THEIR POSTERITY FOREVER. FURTHER, I HOLD THAT THE NEGRO IS NOT CAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT."—*S. A. Douglas.*

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

A MONGREL GOVERNMENT.—"HENCEFORTH, THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, FROM ST. JOHN TO THE PACIFIC, IS A UNIT FOR UNIVERSAL LIBERTY AND *IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE*, REGARDLESS OF *CASTE, RACE, OR COLOR*—THOSE WHO ARE HOSTILE TO THIS PRINCIPLE WILL GO TO THEIR OWN PLACES AS JUDAS DID."—*New York Tribune.*

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland County will be held at the Committee Rooms in the Court House, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1867, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FRANK GILLELEN,
Chairman Dem. Stand. Com.

TICKETS.

We are now engaged in printing the Democratic Tickets. The candidates will please come forward, pay charges, and take them away.

Are You Assessed?

Look to the assessment lists Democrats. Do not trust to anything less than an absolute certainty that you are regularly and duly assessed. Go and see to the matter for yourself. Numbers of men annually lose their vote by neglecting this important matter. We need every Democratic vote to swell the majority for Judge Sharswood. The importance of a signal rebuke to the Radical revolutionists cannot be overestimated. Be sure that you are duly assessed, and that your neighbor attends to the matter.

ATTEND TO IT.

Let the active and influential Democrats of every election district in the county, see that the entire Democratic vote is assessed by Saturday the 28th inst. Enough votes are lost through carelessness every year, to carry the State for us,

REMEMBER.

Our friends should not forget that Saturday, the 28th inst., is the last day for being assessed.

THE PROSPECT.

DEMOCRATS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY! But little over a week remains until the general election. The coming contest is one of the greatest importance, not only in its immediate effects upon the policy of the State and upon the next Presidential election, but also in its bearing upon the future destiny of the country. The news which comes from every quarter of the State is cheering. The course of the Radical leaders has so seriously disaffected many of their former followers, that they refuse to follow in the alarming crusade against all constitutional protections and guarantees—they decline to be a party in converting our system of federal government into a consolidated despotism—they are not prepared to admit that Congress has the right to make the negro a voter in Pennsylvania—they are opposed to the Radical State legislation which places the negro on a social equality with the white man in public conveyances, hotels and places of amusement—they are unwilling to see a man elevated to the Supreme Bench who is already pledged to square his judicial decisions by the platform of the political party which supported him.

While there is this disaffection amongst our opponents, there is no break in the Democratic column. From Maine to California they are already animated by the enthusiasm of approaching victory. We honestly believe that success in Pennsylvania is within our grasp, if we do our whole duty. That duty consists in the active personal exertion of every individual member of the party. Bear in mind that these contests are not won so much by the leaders of your party, as by the quiet, efficient working of individual Democrats in each election district. It is by them that the battle is fought and won. Let each man feel that on his individual exertion hangs the issue of victory or defeat. Let none be found wanting when the bugle has sounded for the battle, but let there be an earnest and united endeavor to poll the full vote of our party, and so surely as justice reigns and truth crushed to earth will rise again, just so surely, when the sun goes down on the second Tuesday of October, the battle will be won, and Pennsylvania will be redeemed from Radical tyranny.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS.—In California the Democrats have gained 26,000 votes; they have gained 5,000 votes in Vermont; 14,000 in Maine; 1,000 votes in Connecticut; 20,000 in Kentucky; 2,000 in Rhode Island; 5,000 in New Hampshire; and 1,000 in Montana—in seven States and one Territory, 84,000 votes. These are not mere accidental changes resulting from local causes.—They arise from a deep-seated conviction in the public mind that unless the party now in power is beaten, the liberties of the people will be sacrificed on the altar of political ambition and partisan prejudice and hate.

GEN. GRANT'S FATHER ON THE STUMP.—A Democratic mass meeting, 6,000 strong, was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 20th inst. One of the speakers was old Mr. Grant, General Grant's father. A letter to the New York *Herald* says "the old gentleman made a short but very pointed speech, and appealed to the people to put down the radical disunionists, if they desired to save the country."

NEGROES IN THE CARS.

It is the avowed determination of the Radical party to alter and modify the laws of this State so as to force negroes upon a full social and political level with white men and women. If there is any doubt upon this question, it ought to be dispelled by the following act, which was passed by the last Legislature, and approved by Gov. Geary, on the 22d of March, 1867. It was known as the Negro car-riding bill:

SECTION 1. That on and after the passage of this act, any railroad or railway corporation, within this Commonwealth, that shall exclude or allow to be excluded, by their agents, conductors or employees, from any of their passenger cars, any person or persons, on account of color, or that shall refuse to carry in *any* of their cars, thus set apart, any person or persons on account of color or race, or that shall, for such reason, compel, or attempt to compel, any person or persons, to *occupy any particular part of any of their cars*, set apart for the accomodation of people as passengers, shall be liable in action of debt, to the person thereby injured or aggrieved, in the sum of *five hundred dollars*, the same to be recovered in an action of debt, as like amounts are now by law recoverable.

SECTION 2. That any agent, conductor, or employee, of any railroad or railway corporation, within this Commonwealth, who shall exclude, allow to be excluded, or assist in the exclusion from any of their cars, set apart for the accommodation of passengers, any person or persons, on account of color or race, or who shall throw any car or cars from the track, thereby preventing persons from riding, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months nor less than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

This bill was passed in the Senate by the vote of all the Radical Senators, with a single exception; while every Democratic vote in that body was cast against it. In the House every Radical voted for the bill, while every Democrat voted against it. The effect of the measure is well known to every one who has traveled in a public conveyance during the past year. White men, women and children are forced to occupy the same vehicles and the same seats with negroes, or to choose the alternative of staying at home. Should the Radicals be successful in the coming election, this bill will be followed by others of like character, forcing negroes into our public schools, into hotels, boarding houses and places of amusement, side by side with white men, women and children. If the people want these things, they undoubtedly have the right to say so; but if they do not want this mingling of the races, they should remember that this law was passed by a Radical Legislature and approved by a Radical Governor, and should unite in one grand effort for the complete and overwhelming defeat of this Radical party.

OF what avail is it that a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of this State is "learned in the law" if he is bound to decide all cases in "harmony "with the political opinions of a major-"ity of the people?" This is the case with Judge Williams. He has accepted the nomination of the Williamsport Convention, and endorsed the platform erected by that body. This binds him to a doctrine which is destructive of all ideas of fairness and impartiality on the part of a judge. If Judge Williams should take his seat upon the bench, he will consult the records of political conventions more than standard books, or decisions of judges "learned in the law." The property-holders of this State will not trust such a learned judge as Mr. Williams upon the bench. They want a lawyer, not a politician, to take care of their interests.

THE leaders of the party now in power calling themselves Republicans, but who in reality are nothing but monarchists in heart, were the real cause of all our present national troubles. In order to bring on this trouble, so as to get into power, it became necessary to alienate one portion of our country from the other portion. Hence, everything in the least calculated to bring this animosity about, was taken hold of. The Revd. Henry Beecher declared on the pulpit that "Sharp's rifles were better than Bibles," and that it was "a crime to shoot at a slave-holder and not hit him." To this the whole party shouted amen! Now they profess to be unionists and ask the support of union voters. Out upon them.

THE Radicals are now busily engaged in attempting to explain the cause of their immense losses in California and Maine. Bad nominations, they say, worked their ruin in the Golden State; while sumptuary laws and prohibitory liquor bills brought them to grief along the Aristook. No doubt these causes were all of them powerful in producing their discomfiture, but there is no use blinking the matter. The agent of the Associated Press in San Francisco told the true story in one of his consolatory telegrams. It was simply because the Radical hadn't votes enough. That was what was the matter in California, Maine and Montana, and that is exactly what is going to be the matter in Pennsylvania.

THE following agreeable correspondence recently took place by telegraph between two Democratic Governors.—We never read anything in English that pleased us better:

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 9, 1867.

Hon. Henry H. Haight, Governor elect of California, San Francisco:

I congratulate you on your election. It will gladden the friends of constitutional liberty the country through. JAMES E. ENGLISH.

THE ANSWER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept., 10, 1867.

To Governor James E. English:

Thanks for your dispatch. California has echoed the voice of Connecticut. You set us a glorious example. We have but followed where you led in the sacred cause of constitutional liberty. H. H. HAIGHT.

JUDGE WILLIAMS, the Yankee jurist, was nominated by the Allegheny repudiators. Should he be elected, he will not forget his friends, as he has pledged himself to give his decisions in accordance with the views and opinions of a political majority.

THE Boston *Post* says "the groans of "the Radicals are only equalled by the "quantity of excuses they find for "election results in Maine and Califor-"nia." The result in this State will double their distress and put to a still severer test their faculties for inventing excuses.

THE Democrats of California made terrible havoc with the Pharisees. The efforts of the Radicals were as fruitless as Mrs. Partington's attempt to sweep away the sea with a broom. Pennsylvania will stand side by side with the Golden State on the second Tuesday of next October.

DEMOCRATS of Cumberland, our opponents have but one hope in regard to the county, and that is, to catch us napping—sleeping at our posts—as was too much the case two years ago. That lesson should be a warning for all time.—We can only be successful *by doing our work thoroughly.* COMMENCE NOW!

ARMING THE NEGROES.

A late Baltimore letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, (Republican,) says:

"The Republicans here seem determined to protect the colored men at all hazards, and have resolved not only to arm them with the *ballot* but with *muskets.*"

We notice that the blacks of Baltimore are now organizing military companies, and expect in a short time to have a full regiment under arms. The white men of the city, alarmed at this demonstration on the part of the negroes, are also organizing companies, and will soon have a regiment armed and equipped and in readiness for any emergency. This is not only their privilege but their duty. We have no doubt whatever that it is the sworn design of the Radical conspirators to urge the ignorant negroes to rebel against the authorities of the State, and to engage in murder and plunder. This is the plan they will adopt for the purpose of giving the Rump Congress an excuse for declaring Maryland incapable of managing her own affairs, and placing her in the keeping of a military satrap. The negroes, we are told, are to be armed, not only "with the ballot but with muskets!" Who is to do this? Not the State authorities—not the people of Baltimore, but the Radical conspirators are to do it, if done at all. If the negroes of Maryland then can be enfranchised and armed, without the consent of the people of that State, how long will it be before the Radicals attempt the same thing in Pennsylvania and all other States? Williams, the Yankee candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is pledged to decide all questions that may come before him in accordance with the political views of his party. He too, like Mr. Stevens, is to do his work "outside the Constitution," and in defiance of law. He favors negro suffrage and negro arming. Let the people pause and reflect before they again, by their votes, plunge the country into a war of races.

NEGRO ON THE BENCH.—The Radical Reconstruction policy is working beautifully. The telegraph informs us that, on the 18th inst. "a colored Judge presided for the first time on the Bench of the Recorder's Court of the First District of New Orleans." We are not surprised at this news. It is a small step from the Jury Box to the Bench. If Judge Williams, the negro equality candidate, is elected to the Supreme Bench of this State, how long will it be before the party that in practice considers a darkey superior to a white man, will attempt to elect negro Judges in Pennsylvania?—All who are opposed to this sort of degradation, will vote for Sharswood, the white man's candidate, and the pledged supporter of the Constitution, which confines the right to vote and hold office to "white citizens."

SENATOR WADE, a leader of the Radical party, in the course of a speech delivered in Kansas, said: "Congress, "which has done so much for the slave, "cannot quietly regard the terrible dis-"tinctions which exist between the la-"borer and the employer. *Property is "not fairly divided, and a more equal di-"vision must be wrought out.*" This is agrarianism of the rankest kind. Yet no Radical paper has repudiated the position, and therefore the party is committed to the Wade doctrine. What say property-holders to this programme? Do they think that "property is not "fairly divided, and that a more equal "division must be wrought out?"

NOT a soldier is needed in the South for any honest purpose, and yet the Radicals expend forty millions per year as the cost of the War Department in that section. This is one of the taxes fastened upon the labor and industry of the nation by the Radical party. The Williamsport convention endorsed this needless use of the public money, and if the nominee of that body is elected, the march of corruption and profligacy will be still more rapid. Those in favor of retrenchment, economy and reform must act with the Democratic party this fall.

THE white workingmen of the North are taxed fifty millions of dollars per year to pay the officials who have been appointed to register the negro voters in the Southern States. Are white men content with this? Are they willing that money which should be used to feed, clothe and educate their children, shall be expended in raising the negroes to a position from which they can injure the material interests of the white race? If not, they must drive the Radicals from power at the coming election.

ANY COLOR SO IT'S BLACK!—The white people of the border counties of Pennsylvania were robbed of their property, food and clothing during the war, but the Radicals in Congress never voted them a yard of muslin or a pound of bread. The Southern negroes lost nothing and gained everything, and the Radicals have fed and clothed them at the public expense, ever since their liberation. Every man who votes the Radical ticket will approve the preference of the Radical Congress for the lazy blacks, and their contempt for the impoverished whites.

NEGRO SUPREMACY.—The registration of Mississippi under the Stevens-Sherman bill is almost completed, and stands as follows:—Whites 28,032, negroes 81,528. The remaining counties will, no doubt, increase the majority for the negroes.—They will have the power under the majority rule, therefore, to elect a negro Governor, negro State officers, a negro majority in the Legislature, and negro Congressmen and United States Senators.—Are the white men of Pennsylvania in favor of negro supremacy? If not, they must vote against the Radicals at the next election.

EX-SATRAP Sheridan's military Common Council (very common it is) is immortalizing itself. Not content with its late achievement of appointing eight negroes upon the school board, it has just held an election for Assistant Recorders, at which *three* negroes and *one* white man were chosen. It has also elected negroes to a number of other municipal offices. Such a Council should be sent to —Hayti.

THE true feeling of the Radicals towards the honest German settlers in Pennsylvania, was exemplified by the New York *Tribune*, when it alluded to them as "the school-hating, rum-loving breed of Dutch." The Germans in this county, and the several counties in our Commonwealth, will not forget this opinion of them when they go to the ballot-box on the second Tuesday of next October.

Dedication of the National Cemetery at Antietam.

Tuesday, September 17th, was the anniversary of three important events in American history—the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1787, the promulgation of Washington's Farewell Address in 1796, and the battle of Antietam in 1862.

The day was appropriately chosen for the dedication of the National Cemetery and the laying of the corner-stone of the Soldiers' Monument at Antietam, Md.—The ceremonies were attended by President Johnson; Secretaries Seward, McCulloch and Welles; Postmaster-General Randall; the Diplomatic Representatives of Great Britian, France, Russia, Spain, Italy, Austria, Nicaragua, Mexico, and Turkey; the Governors of Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut; and numerous distinguished military and naval officers, members of Congress, and others.

Governor Swann, of Maryland, presided; and the exercises consisted of prayer by Rev. Hiram Mattison, of New Jersey; introductory remarks by Governor Swann; a hymn, composed by Rev. Edward Meyer, of Pennsylvania; the laying of the corner-stone by the Grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maryland; an oration by Hon. A. W. Bradford, ex-Governor of Maryland; an address by the President of the United States, and a poem by Clarence F. Buehler, of New York.

When President Johnson stepped to the front of the platform, he was greeted with hearty applause. He spoke briefly, earnestly praying that as the dead on the field slept in silent peace, so might the living dwell together in peace and friendship. After the departure of the President, Cabinet officers, and Diplomatic Corps, Geary made an ass of himself by an attempt at a speech and this ended the affair!

THE Louisville, Kentucky, Journal gives the following description of the negroes in that city, whom we have to feed and clothe through the Government. What can be said of the negroes in Louisville is applicable to all the negroes North or South. They will not do hard work unless they are made to do it, and so long as they are cared for and caressed by the party that has all the means of the Government at its disposal and is ready and willing to squander it upon them, there is very little probability that they will work and become useful to themselves and country. The editor of the Journal asks—"How do they live? They do not work—they have no money—where do they get it?" If the editor will look at his store bill, the high prices he has to pay for everything, and, the tax gatherer with his little book in hand, he can soon form an idea how these lazy negroes live:

"This is hay making and harvest season for our farmers, and, as is customary on such occasions, high, or at least liberal wages are given; but not high nor low wages, with board and whisky *ad libitum* thrown in, can induce the lazy worthless black men to quit the haunts of dirt and idleness in the city and go to the country for a few days to reap the crops on which they are to subsist. One of our citizens, Dr. Boarman, residing here but conducting his farm in the country a few miles under an overseer, has thoroughly tested the impracticability of inducing, by offers of any kind of wages, the black idlers of the city to do harvest work. They flock in droves about the Jefferson street depot on the arrival of the cars, to hunt work, as they say, but nothing can induce them to go into the country. At the Broadway depot for an hour before the arrival of the trains, these worthless creatures swarm among the passengers to seek trifling jobs of light work to earn a quarter to be spent perhaps at the nearest grog-shop in less than ten minutes afterward. The number of "freedmen" lounging about the neighborhood of the Broadway hospital is incalculable—all idle, yet clothed, housed and eating. How do they live? They do not work—they have no money—where do they get it?"

A Misnomer.

Some of the Republican papers in announcing the result of the California election, state it in these words: "The entire *Union* State ticket is defeated, and it is doubtful if one *Union* man is elected." This is a gross abuse of language and of truth. The party that was defeated in California, so far from being the Union party, is, and has been, since the surrender of Lee's forces, the *disunion* party, and to name it otherwise is as false as to call a mule a horse, or a traitor a loyalist. We hope this abominable lying will be henceforth discontinued. The political tide has turned.

LET the bondholders of Cumberland county remember that the decision of Judge Sharswood is calculated to render their investments secure. If one contract to pay a debt in coin can be legally discharged by a tender of paper currency so may all others. Every attack upon the decision of Judge Sharswood is an argument in favor of making both the interest and the principal of the government bonds payable in greenbacks. If the bondholders wish to make sure of having the contract to pay in coin declared valid, they should all vote for George Sharswood.

WHEN Kentucky rolled up its Democratic majority of 56,000, it was denounced, in radical journals, as a rebel victory. Is the triumph of the friends of the Constitution and the Union in California, a rebel victory also? Have the thousands who have formerly voted the Radical ticket in that State, but who have turned their backs on that heartless and dangerous organization, turned rebels? The people of California have repudiated negro suffrage, radical rascality and radical opposition to the restoration of the Union under the Constitution, and the people of Pennsylvania will do likewise on the second Tuesday of October.

AT a Radical ratification meeting in Philadelphia, on the night of the 13th, Frank Jordon, chairman of the Radical State Committee, said that "in Philadelphia he had heard there were dissensions and apathy, and from reports made to him he was apprehensive that the Democratic party would carry the city."—Jordan is not alone in such apprehensions. Other well informed Radicals have admitted that the Democratic ticket will receive at least five thousand majority in Philadelphia.

IN view of the great decrease in the Radical majority shown by the Vermont election, and the complete political revolution in California, we suggest that the present would be an exceedingly appropriate time for the Radical newspapers to republish their standing editorials on "The Death of the Democratic Party." They would read well just now.

THE New York *Herald* has deserted Radicalism, (rats always desert a sinking ship,) and predicts a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania at the coming election.

VOTE FOR THE BEST MAN!

The Judgeship is not a political office, and the higher we can raise the Bench above the influence of party politics, the purer it will be. The Judges of our Courts are the sworn guardians of life, liberty and property of suitors, and the people can have no security that these will be protected, unless they are always careful to place upon the Bench men who will be governed in their decisions by the fixed principles of law and equity, and not by the capricious will of the party that happens to be, for the moment, in the majority. Which of the two candidates for the Supreme Judgeship of this State comes nearest to these essential requirements? If any are in doubt, let them refer to the testimony of impartial witnesses, such an one, for example, as the Hon. W. B. PENNIMAN, editor of the *Pittsburg Gazette*,—who, although a Radical, is honest enough to speak the truth. The conscientious voter can desire no better endorsement of Judge SHARSWOOD, than the following:

"In nominating Judge Sharswood as their candidate for the Supreme Bench, the Democrats have *made a wise selection* for themselves during the progress of the canvass, *and for the people of the whole Commonwealth in case he should be elected.* He is as suitable a man for the place as they could have brought forward. Naturally of sound and discriminating judgment, his faculties have been matured by thorough study and a large and varied experience. His reputation as a man is unblemished. *As a magistrate, a suspicion of unfairness or partiality has never been raised against him.*"

An old Veteran Commits Suicide Rather Than Go to the Poor House.

We clip the following from the Easton *Argus:*

An old man named Andrew Klotz, residing in Lower Saucon township, committed suicide one day last week, by hanging himself. He was an old soldier of the war of 1812 and had become quite poor. He was to have been removed to the Poor House the day after the commission of the deed.

The last "loyal" Legislature of this State did not scruple to vote themselves nearly *forty thousand dollars* extra pay, at the same time that they struck out the clause providing for the appropriation of the paltry sum of *seven thousand dollars* to the old soldiers of 1812. The little relief thereby afforded to the sensitive old veteran who committed suicide rather than go to the Poor House, would have kept him from that desperate deed. What do the soldiers think of this specimen of Radical love for the veterans who battled so bravely for the flag when haughty England was our foe?

A CORRUPT LEGISLATURE.—The Doylestown *Democrat* makes a severe charge against the radical Pennsylvania Legislature in the following paragraph:

At the last session the two Houses of the Assembly employed and paid for their services out of the public funds, more than sixty women. This was never heard of before in the history of the State. We can safely say that that number of women was not employed about the Legislature for a good purpose. Their duties were merely nominal. If there were that number of offices to be filled they would have been given to partisan favorites; but as the women were appointed to temporary situations, it leads to a suspicion that it was done to enable them to be near members under whose protection they live, move, and have their being.—We doubt whether a respectable woman would go to Harrisburg and accept employment about the Legislature. Their pay was $36 each per session—too small a sum to tempt a respectable woman to leave her home and family and take service under a political body.

DEATH OF THE BRITISH MINISTER.—Sir Fredrick W. A. Bruce, Minister from the Court of Great Britain to the United States, died in Boston on Thursday morning. He had been stopping at Narragansett, R. I., for a few days, but becoming quite ill from a diseased throat, left that place on Wednesday last and arrived at Boston at 9 oclock the same evening in a very feeble condition. He was conveyed to the Tremont House and physicians promptly called in; but human skill was unavailing, and he expired at 2 oclock Thursday morning. The Hon. Mr. Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts, was with him up to the moment of his death. He was in the 53d year of his age.

JOHN HICKMAN made a speech at West Chester the other day, after being nominated for the Legislature, in which he said:

I am for the negro all the time, and against Andy Johnson.

John could not have given a better definition of Radical doctrine if he had talked for five hours. That one sentence contains it all in a nut shell.

WHEN John L. Dawson moved in Congress to pay the soldiers in gold or its equivalent the Radicals voted down the proposition. When a number of Democrats in our Legislature did the same thing, it was voted down, over and over again, by the Radicals. The Radical policy was then and is now—gold for bondholders; paper for the people.

THE party which repudiated a portion of the interest of the State debt, will not hesitate to repudiate the principal. In 1864, the Radical Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law changing the payment of the State interest from specie to "depreciated greenbacks." Holders of all kinds of securities will remember this on their way to the polls.

THIRTY millions of dollars yearly, for the negro bureau, eighty for the military commanders and army, twelve millions for the registers of negroes is about the cost yearly of making negroes voters throughout the South. This amount comes directly out of the pockets of the tax-payers of the North.

ALL persons who are opposed to social and political equality with the negro, are warned that Senator Wilson, in the last session of Congress, gave notice that he intended to offer a bill, the result of which will be to force negro suffrage upon the people of Pennsylvania, however much they may be opposed to it.

THE Boston *Post* says "the groans of the Radicals are only equaled by the quantity of excuses they find for election results in Maine and California." The result in this State will double their distress and put to a still severer test their faculties for inventing excuses.

THE "evening of life," evidently gave Thad Stevens "mystical lore" when he lately declared that "I fear we shall lose Pennsylvania at the next election." California, Maine, etc., seem to confirm his augury.

IF you believe a negro is your equal, and desire him to vote for men to represent you, to sit on juries with you, to control your State and municipal election, vote the Radical ticket.

KELLEY is again going South. He has not yet arranged where to have his riot.

Local Items.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—About six o'clock, on Monday evening last, just as the late train from the East was passing through town, a horse on which Miss Mary Parker was riding, became unmanageable; and backing across the rail-road track, near the residence of Judge Hepburn, fell in front of the advancing locomotive. Fortunately the speed of the train was not very great and was soon checked. In the mean time, the horse succeeded in regaining his feet, and the young lady having by great presence of mind and superior horsemanship retained her place in the saddle, both rider and horse were carried beyond the reach of the train.—The escape was a most miraculous one, and the perilous position of Miss Parker created the greatest consternation among those who witnessed her imminent danger.

A FRUITFUL TOPIC.—He who professes to have been displeased with the weather of the past week, must be very hard to please, for we have had all kinds of it, from the gentle zephyrs of Spring to ninety degrees Fahrenheit. We have been transferred from "Greenland's Icy Mountains" to "India's Coral Strand" in the space of an hour, and taken back by telegraph. Talk about Alaska and New Orleans! For steady variety of temperature we'll put our climate against the world. There isn't another portion of the habitable globe where overcoats and linen breeches are more uniformly congenial luxuries—or where the weather is more consistently inconsistent.

NEWSPAPERS.—Of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined for a hard-working man, after a day's toil, or in its intervals, there is nothing like reading an entertaining paper. It relieves his home of its dullness or sameness, which, nine cases out of ten, is what drives him to the ale-house, to his own ruin and his family's. It transports him into a gayer, and livelier, and more diversified and interesting scene; and while he enjoys himself there he may forget the evils of the moment fully as much as if he were ever so drunk, with the great advantage of finding his money in his pockets, or at least, laid out in real necessaries and comforts for his wife and family, and without a headache. Nay, it accompanies him to his next day's work, and gives him something to think of besides the mechanical drudgery of his every-day's operations—something he enjoys while absent.

GONE.—Wm. A. Miles is now in the Eastern cities, laying in a large supply of everything in his line of business—such as dry goods, dress goods, gentlemen's furnishing goods, &c. He expects to be home and to have his goods ready for exhibition to the public, by the latter part of this week.

FALL.—The season of Autumn has come again. Cool winds will blow and the near approach of Winter's icy reign is heralded forth. The husbandman will secure the remainder of his crops, and put his house in order for the approach of rude old Boreas, who will whistle an insinuating tune, and force an entrance through every crevice. During the fall the green forests will change their color, drop their foliage, and await the fleecy covering which will deck with white mountain and glen, hill and dale. Thus constant changes and alterations are going on around and about us.

LIST OF VOTERS.—We notice that the list of voters has been made out by the Assessors of the borough and stuck up for public inspection. Every voter should examine it, and see whether his name is thereon or not, and, if it has been omitted, he should call upon the Assessor at least ten days before the election, and have it placed thereon, otherwise he will forfeit his right to vote the 2nd. Tuesday of October next. The suggestion should also be observed by the voters in every township in the county. Everyone should attend to this duty *individually.* Then, we repeat, examine the lists, and see if your name is thereon; if not, have it placed within the time specified by law—"at least ten days before the election." Remember it.

NOTICE.—The Rev. D. S. Monroe will preach (D. V.) in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Carlisle, on next Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 7 P. M.

At 3 P. M. the Sunday School Room, which has recently been remodeled, will be reopened with exercises appropriate to the occasion and the school. The friends of the church and the public generally are cordially invited to attend these services.

THE FAIR.—If the fair weather of this week continues, it will be admirable weather for the Fair and for the fair who may see proper to visit the Fair. In this connection we will notice that the *fare* on the Cumberland Valley Railroad will be reduced during the Fair, which is a very fair move. Our friends in surrounding counties who want to see a good Fair, had better give us a call, for they might go farther and *fare* worse.—Fare-well.

FELONS.—One of the most annoying of the so-called "little" troubles is a felon, and a genuine remedy is worth circulating. One who has tried it says that a poultice of onions applied morning, noon and night, will cure a felon. No matter how bad the case, lancing the finger will be unnecessary if this poultice be used.

The remedy is a sure, safe and speedy one.

FOLLIES OF FASHION.—The latest freak of fashion is to give the *coup de grace* to the pearl powder, white lead and rouge that have so long reigned. Even beladonna is to be discarded, and "golden" hair will shortly be as rare as the real auburn tint of nature, if not still rarer. The decree has gone forth for black hair and blonde complexions, and these will no doubt shortly crowd the streets. How they are produced is the only question that need concern us. The destructive nature of the chemical agents usually employed for dyeing the hair black is well known. To give a lady of fashion the complexion of a gypsy nothing is needed but a little walnut juice, and we have reason to know that this has already found its way to the toilet table. It has at least the negative merit of not being so dangerous as some of the poisonous cosmetics that have preceeded it. Whether a dirty face will long be the rage it would be rash to predict.

A WONDER FOR THE WORKSHOP.—Every Mechanic should have ready at hand a box of *Grace's Celebrated Salve*, as it is a ready remedy for accidents, such as Cuts, Bruises, Contused Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Poisoned Skin and Eruptions, caused by operations in the factory, dye-house, or printing office. Only 25 cents a box.

THE FATE OF CRINOLINE.—Crinoline is growing "small by degree and beautifully less." Some ladies dispense with it altogether in doors, but this is just as bad as the other extreme. In Paris it is still almost universally worn, but is quite unobtrusive and almost imperceptible. There are none of the violent fluctuations from nothing to the old-fashioned rotundity, which are still to be seen among us. Very small hoops and undershirts, gored, are a necessity with gored dresses; and ladies who would avoid the imputation of ignorance and bad taste must remember this. A new skirt, all wool, made without pleats, so as to fit perfectly over a small hoop, is among the fall novelties. It is called the "Boulevard," and will naturally supercede the Balmoral, as it is light, durable, handsome, and specially adapted to the requirements of the present style of dress. It is made in different styles some plain, some embroidered, some trimmed with several rows of alpaca braid, and others with a box plaiting, bound on either edge with braid.

WONDROUS WEATHER.—Not only our authentic meteorological records prove, but the lips of the living attest, that there has not been so wet a summer time within the experience of the present generation. It is alleged upon the doubtful data of partially lost legends, that somewhere about thirty years ago, there was something of a rain and shower time which somewhat resembled the present era, but as no one is about is willing to vouch for its correctness, we are obliged to be content with the simple repetition of the rumor. What is remarkable is that the same condition of things is reported to exist upon the other side of the Atlantic; as while one of the many severe rain storms was sweeping over our continent, the cable despatches, informed us that it was then raining heavily throughout old England.

WAIT A LITTLE.—The celebrated false prophet, Dr. Cumming, has several times predicted the end of the world and fixed the day for it to come off, but his predictions have always been falsified—the world would in spite of him roll on in its accustomed course. The doctor now, however, is determined to atone for the past, and acknowledges that in his predictions he was mistaken. He says that in revising the calculations on which he based the announcement of the world's ending in 1867, he discovered that he had overlooked figures which add something like a quintillion of years to the race which this mundane sphere has to run. To see the real day of the end of the world, therefore, we must wait a short time longer.

We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing Machines from various parts of the country; and, as we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. We have used Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, and we can say in regard to it that it is *without a rival.* It is simple, not easily put out of order, and, in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility.—*Scientific American.*

Persons visiting the County Fair can see the Sewing Machine at the Rail-road depot, Carlisle, where a number of various finish are on hand.

THE FAIR.—We understand that the trotting course at the Fair Grounds is being considerably enlarged and improved, and this, together with the premiums offered by the Society, bids fair to draw together some fine stock for the coming exhibition on October 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th.

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will CURE coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer, Consumption, it does more than most physicians can do. The use of a single bottle, costing one dollar, will satisfy the incredulous that they need look no further for the required aid.

HOPE NOT.—Another twist to the present mode of "doing up" the ladies' hair would take them off their pretty feet. The consequences would be miscellaneous, if not positively fearful.

TRY IT.—Among the best tonics that people can take, are fresh air and water. But they come so cheap, and so near home, that folks have no confidence in them.

HON. HORACE GREELEY will positively deliver the address at the Fair, on Thursday next, the third day of the exhibition.

STEEL WORKS.—The largest steel works in this country are located on the Susquehanna river, a short distance below Harrisburg. There are other steel works reported to be going into operation on account of the better appearance of trade.

Mercutio said of his wound,
"It was not as deep as a well, or as wide
As a gate, but it would do."
PLANTATION BITTERS will not raise the dead, But they cure the sick, exalt the depressed, And render life a thing to be enjoyed.

We believe there are millions of living witnesses to this fact. Dyspepsia is a horrid disease, but Plantation Bitters will cure it. It is a most invigorating tonic, for weakness and mental despondency.—Those who are "out of sorts" should try Plantation Bitters.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and half the price. Sept. 26 2t

Married.

WOLF—WHITE.—At Hockersville, on the morning of the 12th inst., by Rev. Jas. S. Woodburn, Mr. John Wolf, of Penn township, to Miss Malinda M. White, of Dickinson township.

SCOTT—BUCHER.—At Bucher Mills, on the 19th inst., by Rev. S. M. Mitchell, of Harrisburg, Mr. A. M. Scott, of Tallahassee, Florida, to Miss Clara M., daughter of Geo. H. Bucher, Esq.

The Markets.

Carlisle Flour and Grain Market.

CARLISLE, September 25, 1867.

Flour—Family,	$12 00	Corn,	1 20
Flour—Super.,	7 00	Oats,	55
Rye Flour,	7 00	Clover Seed,	7 50
Wheat—White,	2 25	Timothy Seed,	3 00
Wheat—Red,	2 20	New Hay $ ton,	10 00
Rye,	$1 20		

Carlisle Provision Market.

CARLISLE, September 25, 1867.

Butter,	25a30	Chickens—$ pair,	65a70
Eggs,	19@20	Potatoes—$ bus	80
Lard,	14	Apples—best—$ bus	2 00
Tallow,	12	Apples—2d $ bus	2 00
Bacon—Hams,	16		
Bacon—Sides,	12		

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1867.

FLOUR.—The market is extremely quiet, the inquiry being confined to the wants of the home consumers. Small sales of superfine at $7 50 a 8 25 per bbl., old stock and fresh ground extras at $8 and 9 50. Northwest extra family at $10 a 11 50. Pa. and Ohio do. do. at $11 a 12 50, and fancy at $13 a 14. There is nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal, and we continue our former quotations.

GRAIN.—The offerings of Wheat are small but fully up to the wants of the trade. Sales of common and good Red at $2 40 per bushel, choice do. at $2 45, and California at $2 72a 275. Rye is quiet and ranges from $1 40 a 1 50. Corn is less active. Sales of yellow at $1 40 and 4000 bushels of mixed Western at $1 35. Oats are steady and further sales of 3000 bushels at 60 a 70 cents—as in quality. One thousand bushels Ohio Barley sold at $1 60. and 1000 bushels of Barley Malt at $1 65 per bush. The following are the particulars of the sales:—1350 bbls. of Flour; 4100 bu. Wheat; 0600 bu. Corn; 3700 bus. Oats.

WHISKY.—Small sales are reported on terms kept private.

Business Notices.

Be sure you are right, and go ahead!—Is a motto which you may see exemplified every day by Brewster & Dougherty, of Newville. They think and we are sure they are right in selling goods at prices which must convince the most credulous that this is the place where bargains sought may be found. Their large and rapidly growing business is the evidence that they are pressing the right way, not by expending large sums of money for their clothing, but by selling goods at prices which must certainly surprise the Gentiles and beat the Jews. Remember all goods sold