The American Volunteer.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY. CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1867. VOL. 54.---NO. 16.

The American Volunteer.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

OFFICE--SOUTH MARKET SQUARE.

TERMS:—Two Dollars per year if paid strictly in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid within three months; after which Three Dollars will be charged. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in every instance. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

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July 11, 1867—tf

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Dec. 1, 1865.

J. M WEAKLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on South Hanover street, in the room formerly occupied by A. B. Sharpe, Esq.

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Dec. 1, 1865—1y.

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W KENNEDY ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office same as that of the "American Volunteer," South side of the Public Square.
Dec. 1. 1865.

JOHN LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, North Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa.
Feb. 15, 1866—1y.

JAMES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office a few doors West of Hannon's Hotel.
Dec. 1, 1865.

DR. J. R. BIXLER offers his professional services to the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity.
Office on Main street, opposite the jail, in the room lately occupied by L. Todd, Esq.
April 11, 1867—1y

Dry Goods.

1867. SPRING! 1867.

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Now opening in

DOMESTIC GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES, SATTINETTS AND JEANS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
ZEPHYRS,
RIBBONS AND NOTIONS

AT

RING'S NEW STORE,

NO. 55 WEST MAIN STREET,

Opposite the Mansion House,

Next door to the Post Office, Carlisle.

April 18, 1867.

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WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.
"OUR OWN MAKE,"

After more than five years experience and experimenting in the manufacture of STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY HOOP SKIRTS, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other skirt, and recommend themselves to every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact. EVERY LADY WHO HAS NOT GIVEN THEM A TRIAL SHOULD DO SO WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.
Our assortment embraces every style, length and size for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also, Skirts MADE TO ORDER, altered and repaired.
Ask for "Hopkins' Own Make," and be not deceived. See that the letter "H" is woven on the tapes between each hoop, and that they are stamped "W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA," upon each tape. No others are genuine.
Also, constantly on hand a full line of good New York and Eastern made Skirts, at very low prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at the PHILADELPHIA HOOP SKIRT Manufactory and Emporium, No. 628 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
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April 18, 1867—10m.

GREAT WATCH SALE!

2000 WATCHES, Patent Lever Movements, full jewelled, Hunting Cases, Sterling Silver, Beautifully Engraved and in every respect first class Timers. To be sold at six dollars each, being less than three-fourths the cost of manufacturing.—These watches are retailed by Jewelers at from $15 to $18, the actual cost to the manufacturer being $9 each. This stock of watches was purchased at Bankrupt Sale in London, and are now offered at such extremely low figures, that all may possess a correct Time-keeper at a merely nominal sum. Every watch warranted for 2 years. Parties ordering them sent by mail, must enclose 30 cents extra to repay postage. Money enclosed in a well sealed letter may be sent at my risk.
Address all orders to
MARLIN CONNOR,
May 16, 1867—3y ALBANY, N. Y

Drug Stores.

E. CORNMAN. DR. C. M. WORTHINGTON.

NEW DRUG STORE.

The subscribers have opened a new

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

No. 7, East Main Street, Carlisle,

where they have just received a large and fresh supply of the very best

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

to be found in the City Markets, to which they invite the attention of the public.

Also, a large variety of

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES,

Dye Stuffs, and all the various Patent Medicines.

All Drugs and Medicines warranted pure.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded.
CORNMAN & WORTHINGTON.
April 25, 1867—6m

DRUGS! DRUGS!—Dr. D. Cornman having to relinquish an extensive practice, as well as his Drug business in the city of Pittsburg, several years ago, on account of ill health, has now opened at No. 38 N. Hanover street, between the office's of Drs. Kieffer and Zitzer's DRUG STORE, where he has and is receiving every few days a pure stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs and everything generally kept in a well-regulated City Drug Store. Prescriptions carefully compounded and family receipts will receive special care. The Dr. can be consulted at any hour, at his office, back of his store, or at his dwelling, No. 112 N. Hanover street, after store hours. Remember the place, No. 38 N. Hanover Street, Carlisle.
DR. D. CORNMAN.
[Sept. 12, 1867—1y

Poetical.

THE SONG OF VICTORY!

Hear ye not that shout afar,
From proud Columbia's distant star;
From where Pacific's torrents roar
On California's distant shore?
Hurrah! Hurrah! the nation's waking!
Treason's startled ranks are breaking!

While the news of western rally
Flash o'er mountain, hill and valley;
Shout on shout bursts o'er the land,
From western mount to eastern strand,
Hurrah! Hurrah! the skies are brightening!
Gleaming with our Union lightning!

Lift up your heads ye men of years,
And dry again your falling tears.
Let hope your patriot hearts inspire,
For freedom's foes again retire.
You shout aloud the joyful chorus—
Treason's banners fall before us!

Weeping mothers, cease your weeping;
Hear the union trumpet speaking.
War no more shall cause to mourn
For offspring from your bosoms torn.
See! Sweet Peace all unbeguiling,
In the horizon is smiling.

Then form your stalwart ranks anew,
Ye men to peace and union true.
Scout all fear and frown on sedism,
While battling Radicalism.
Fear them not, their cause is treason;
Battle for the reign of reason.

Connecticut began the story
Of our fast reviving glory;
California's sons reply
With victory to victory.
Hurrah! Hurrah! The foe defying—
Treason's shattered ranks are flying!

Political.

[*From the Chambersburg Valley Spirit.*

DEMOCRACY IN FULL LIFE.

The Republicans for the last seven years have attempted to convince the people that the Democratic party was dead.—Through the press, and by the mouths of their orators, they have persistently asserted that it had breathed its last breath and been buried beyond the hope of resurrection. In mock solemnity they chanted its funeral dirge. In their assemblies they sang loud hallelujahs over its assumed demise. They have, however, refused to obey the injunction, "speak no evil of the dead." They have fought its corpse with as much vehemence as though they thought that it was in full life. They have heaped as much abuse upon it in its expiring agonies and after they had laid it in its grave, as they did when it was exhibiting its entire strength and reaping the fruits of its numerous victories. They were afraid of its rotten carcass. They would not let it rest in peace.

And yet, whilst they publicly committed its ashes to the tomb, at midnight, in their silent chambers, its ghost disturbed their dreams. Like a weird spectre, it arose to haunt them continually.—Write it down as fluently as they could, rant as furiously as they pleased, its spirit conjured up as if by some magic wand, would break in upon their dream of hope and would not "down at their bidding."

The dissensions in its ranks delighted them. They saw in its disintegration the triumphs of their own organization.—Discord among Democrats was sweetest harmony to their ears. They saw within their grasp lucrative offices and long-coveted honors. Its death was life to them. Their joy ran into ecstasy. It knew no bounds. They dreamed of unlimited empire. They imagined that the only power which could stay their progress was broken. They would obliterate State lines. They would wipe out State rights. They would crush out the very spirit of Democracy. They would change the character of our institutions. They would declare the will of the majority in Congress to be the law of the land. They would reduce the number of the Supreme Judges until the judicial department of the government would be completely radicalized. They would impeach and remove the President, so that the Executive might be a creature of their own.—And thus, with the three departments under their control, they would so legislate as that their rule might be perpetual. They would refuse to receive Democratic representatives in Congress. They would resolve that Democratic States needed "a republican form of government," and proceed to "reconstruct" them so that they would always elect Radicals. They would elevate the ignorant negro to an equality with the intelligent white man. They would proclaim him the equal in every respect of the native-born white citizen. They would *declare him a citizen, entitled to all the social and political rights which have been enjoyed solely, since the formation of this government, by the descendants of its illustrious founders. These degraded beings, thus indebted to them for the rights of citizenship, they would use as so many machines, for their own purposes, and thus forever hold "the balance of power" in their own hands.*—Such was the Radical programme. But alas! for them, how often are human hopes blighted and human anticipations blasted! How often are men's calculations upset and their plans defeated! A Higher Power than theirs had decreed that this Republic should not be destroyed. The nation was not to be permitted in its infatuation, to dash the cup of happiness and prosperity from its own lips. The light of Democratic institutions, which from these shores had flashed across the ocean, illumining the old world with its splendor, was not to be thus suddenly extinguished. An overruling Providence guarded this nation in its infancy and guided this nation in its infancy and manhood, while European kingdoms tottered and fell in the wild storm of revolution, and but recently brought it out in safety from the terrible convulsions of a civil war. Under our form of government civilization advanced with gigantic strides and the truths of Christianity were scattered far and wide. When treason raised its arm, therefore, to sever the Union, it was vanquished. And when a partisan spirit developed itself in antagonism to the fundamental principles upon which our government had been so successfully administered, it became necessary to quench it.

The instrument which, under the guiding hand of Providence, is to accomplish this result, is the Democratic party, as we firmly believe. Its high mission is to overthrow the monster of fanaticism, which blinded by prejudice and passion, like Samson-like, thrown its arms around the pillars of the government, and is now seeking to involve us in one common ruin.

Oftimes, doubtless, our opponents have gazed upon the huge skeleton of the Democratic party, stripped of its flesh and shorn of its vigor. Perhaps they have seen its bones, disjointed, scattered far and wide, and the scene of its former victories turned into a huge valley of dry bones. And if may be that they have wondered, "can these bones live?" Let them look now, and listen. They will hear a noise, and they will behold a shaking, and the bones coming together, bone to his bone. They will see the sinews laid upon them, and the flesh brought up upon them, and the skin covering them. And if they will but look a little closer, they will see the breath breathed into them, and know that they live, and are standing upon their feet, and have become an exceeding great army. Yes! The grand old Democratic party, resurrected and animated with a new life, *lives for victory.*

LET the laboring men of Pennsylvania remember that they and their fellows of the North are being taxed at the rate of *more than fifty millions of dollars a year,* for the purpose of establishing the supremacy of the negro in the Southern States. Let them say whether they desire a continuance of that system when they go to the polls of the 8th of October.

THE AIM OF RADICALISM.

A leading Radical paper in Yankeeland, commenting upon the condition of that party in Pennsylvania and Ohio, declares there is bad news from both States. The disastrous intelligence from Pennsylvania is, that the Radical party refused to make "impartial suffrage the leading principle in the present campaign," while the sky in Ohio is darkened by a fast-increasing rumor "that a majority of perhaps fifty thousand votes will be thrown against the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State allowing negroes to vote."

The same journal ends its lecture to the faithful in the above-named States as follows:

"The Republican party is nothing, if not Radical. Those who attempt to adapt the idea of a golden meal, which is true enough in physics, to morals and to politics, blunder stupidly and fatally. There is no wisdom in trying to be half just and half unjust. Most truly has the party thus far been one of great moral ideas—a truth which its enemies have felt most deeply in their hearts, when they have sneered at it most bitterly with their lips. It is possible that the prevailing conservative epidemic may go out with the cholera, yellow fever and other disagreeable accompaniments of warm weather. If it is to become chronic, the Republican party will have no stronger hold upon the people than any political organization that is actuated solely by a desire to retain place and power. The relinquishment of the purpose of enfranchising the negro would be of all things the most fatal to its future prospects; for it would weaken most seriously the moral force of its cherished plan for the reconstruction of the Southern States. It would stamp with insincerity its protestations of regard for the welfare of the negro.—IT WILL COMPEL CONGRESS TO HESITATE BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO FORCE UPON KENTUCKY AND MARYLAND WHAT OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA WILL NOT ACCEPT."

Here the ultimate aim of the Radical party is clearly set forth. It is to force negro suffrage and equality upon States without the consent of the people, and despite the prohibitory clauses of their constitutions. If Maryland and Kentucky can be invaded by Congressional power, and the negroes elevated to a full political equality with the whites, then the same thing can certainly be done in this State, or any State in the Union.—The principal is a general one, and, if applicable to one State, then, as a matter of course, to all. The people of Maryland have just adopted, with singular unanimity, a new Constitution. All the forms were observed in ratifying that instrument which guard and sanctify the organic law of the State. The people chose delegates to a Convention. Those delegates adopted a Constitution. That Constitution was submitted to a vote of the citizens of Maryland, and by them accepted. Maryland, under that Constitution, stands in precisely the same position as Pennsylvania, or New York, or Maine, or New Hampshire, and Congress cannot adopt a line of policy with reference to her which will not apply to all her sister States. The fact, then, that the leading Radical papers are urging Congress to "reconstruct," or in other words to subdue Maryland by military force, as they have done all the Southern States, is a sure intimation that Senator Wilson's bill is acceptable to the Radical party, and will be pushed forward to an early passage and enforcement, if that organization is endorsed by the people of the great States of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio.

That the Radical party in this State are in favor of forcing negro suffrage upon the States of the North is certain. The mere fact that such a plank was not inserted in the Williamsport platform, does not alter the position of the party in the least. That was a more political dodge, as transparent in purpose, as it was weak and insulting to the intelligence of the people. Senator Wilson's bill has been endorsed by the dominant party of Pennsylvania. Not a leading man of that organization has opposed it. No paper of that party has denounced its aims or purposes. Senator Cameron voted to put the bill upon its passage, and Thaddeus Stevens is openly advocating the application of its principles to all the States. In this manner the dominant party in Pennsylvania have put upon record their intention to aid in forcing the negro on a level with white men in the North, thus degrading the latter, and placing the balance of political power in the hands of a race which has no affinity with the hitherto governing class in this nation. This is the avowed aim of the Radical party. In this State they have nominated a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and ask white men to support him because he is in favor of such an attack upon their interests. This is a plain issue in the present contest. Every vote cast for Henry W. Williams is a vote for putting the ballot into the hands of the negroes in this State, anything in the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, and white men must accept the issue and meet it at the polls.—*The Age.*

[*From the Age.*]

TWO PICTURES.

During a recent trip through the South I was struck by two incidents which amazed and startled me. Believing this Union was formed by white men for white men, I was astonished to find the prodigious progress made by the negrophists in entirely changing the current of history, and diverting the government from the object of its institution. The first trial by a negro jury that ever occurred in America took place in May last in the United States Circuit Court in Richmond. The first man ever tried by such a jury was a Union soldier of the Eleventh United States Infantry, then on duty there. And as I looked on this veteran in the uniform of his country's defenders—who had risked his life and shed his blood on a hundred fields, arraigned as a criminal before *negroes,* I asked myself, did this man, and such as he, fight and bleed for four years of terrible war for the purpose of securing these blacks the right to sit in judgment on white people?

The next feature that startled me was at Fort Macon, North Carolina. That fort is garrisoned by blacks, and is used as a place of punishment for convicts.—Recently I saw there a negro soldier, driving and ordering eight white men who were prisoners, while he made them haul a seine and catch fish for his black comrades and himself. Some of them were white soldiers, convicted by court martial of petty offenses, and some were citizens of the United States, sent there by military commissions without trial by jury, without warrant of law, and in the exercise of pure arbitrary power.

The civil and military power of the United States administered by negroes—to control and coerce white men—Union men, loyal citizens, white soldiers, I thought to myself if this thing is done now in Virginia and North Carolina, and the South is held down by negroes, just so will the negrophists use the negro vote and negro power to hold down Pennsylvania and the North. In an election for President a negro vote in Virginia counts just as much as a white man's vote in Pennsylvania, and the negro vote South is to be used to control the white vote North.

A TRAVELER.

A HARD CASE.—A man in one of our eastern cities during the war, deposited a certain amount of gold with a broker.—After the passage of the legal tender act, he called to get his gold. The broker refused, but offered him legal tender bills. These the depositor refused to take. The Court decided he was bound to take them.

The broker took the gold thus deposited with him, and bought five-twenty gold bearing interest bonds, and now calls every man a villian who is in favor of paying him back in greenbacks. What is sauce for the goose should certainly be sauce for the gander.

[*From the N. Y. Herald.*]

THE APPROACHING POLITICAL CAMPAIGN, NORTH AND WEST.

Our Cincinnati and Cleveland correspondence, published on Thursday; our correspondence from Pennsylvania, published a few days ago, as well as that which we are receiving daily from other parts of the North and West, all show that a great and widespread reaction has commenced against the dominant radical party. The people, who gave the republicans their votes and support, during the war and since, did so for quite a different object from that which the party is now pursuing. That party was placed in power, first, to prosecute the war for the Union to a successful issue, and, second, to harmonize and restore the country, as it promised to do, upon the basis of the constitutional amendment. When it went beyond this and created a military despotism over the South; when it attempted to subvert the constitution, or rather to ignore it altogether, its leaders boldly declaring the country in a state of revolution, and when its object to establish negro supremacy and a negro balance of power became apparent, the people saw they had been cheated. Had the members of the present Congress, when candidates, gone before the people with such a revolutionary programme, they would have been defeated. They have played a confidence game upon the public, and, acting as the masters rather than the servants of the people, have defied the sentiment of the country. This infamous conduct has produced its fruit. The public mind is becoming enlightened and a general reaction has set in.

The radical press, though evidently much alarmed, attempts to explain away the true cause of the republican losses in Maine and California; but that is a hopeless task. Every one knows the cause is general; that local issues have had little to do with it, and that it lies in the dissatisfaction of people generally with the negro supremacy policy of the radicals. It is found, in fact, in the common sense and patriotism of the mass of the people revolting against the faithlessness and destructive measures of Congress. But our correspondence shows beyond doubt that an extraordinary reaction is going on in all the great Central States and in the West. The general issue as regards negro suffrage and negro supremacy is the same everywhere—the same in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and the other States, and the same as entered into the elections in California and Maine. There is another important question looming up prominently in the canvass, particularly in Ohio and other parts of the West, and that is the financial question. This question is proving as disastrous to the radicals as their nigger worshipping policy. The Chase radical policy for perpetuating a moneyed oligarchy and despotism is viewed with as much disfavor in the West, among all parties, as negro supremacy. The mass of the republicans, as well as of the democrats, are bitterly opposed to the national bank monopoly, to contraction of the currency, to the bondholders being exempt from taxation, and to all the other measures of Chase in favor of a moneyed oligarchy. The industrious classes—the farmers, laborers, mechanics and tradesmen—see ruin staring them in the face if this wretched financial system be perpetuated. They see that an enormous debt will be fastened upon them, their labor taxed peyond forbearance, their means of paying their taxes and debts greatly reduced, and the prospect of universal bankruptcy; and all to favor the national bank monopoly, the bondholders and capitalists. Looking at the rapid growth of public opinion in opposition to the radical financial policy, there is reason to believe the party will be defeated in the West on this issue alone.—The whole tenor of our correspondence indicates such a result.

But the main question occupying the public mind at present is that of negro suffrage and negro balance of power in the republic. The prospect of the whole South being governed by ignorant and uncivilized negroes, of these benighted blacks holding the balance of political power in the republic, of taking their seats in Congress, and of dominating over the people of our own superior race, with the degradation and ruin that must follow, is one that makes the thoughts so repulsive to the mass of the Northern people. It is this fearful prospect, brought before us by radical rule, that has created a revulsion in the public mind, and that will surely overwhelm the party that has brought the country to such a deplorable condition. The masses of the people which have voted on both sides are now coming together as the great constitutional party. They are disgusted with the disorganizing and revolutionary conduct of the radicals, and with the infamous attempt to Africanize the republic by creating a negro balance of power. That is the real state of things; and if we mistake not the signs of the times the radicals will be defeated in the great Central States, as well as in the West, at the coming elections.

THE BEST JUDGE.

The idea that the efficiency of a judge can be ascertained by the frequency or rarity of the reversals of his judgments, is so absurd that the efforts of the Radical press to foist Judge Williams into a first-class reputation by a parade of the number of times he has been affirmed by the Supreme Court are simply ridiculous. The science of the law is so intricate in a highly artificial society like the present, the questions arising become so refined, the distinctions so nice, that the wisest judges may differ. And in many instances the law is really not established until the decision of the highest tribunal is announced, so that the judges of the inferior courts suffer no diminution of respect in case their opinions are not sustained. A great deal, too, depends on the character of the supervising court. It is not invidious to say that there have been many instances, both in this country and England, where the reputation of the reversed judge was such that greater deference has been paid to the lower than the higher court, to the dissent rather than the ruling of the court. To endeavor, then, to bolster up a judicial reputation by artifices such as these, is insulting to the intelligence of all to whom it is addressed. If it is worth anything, however, if people can be found so ignorant as to be misled by such arguments, we present a few facts which we have collected from the records of Judge Sharswood's decisions and labors. He has been on the bench twenty-two years. During this time he has presided at the Jury trials of four thousand and seventy-four cases.—These are jury trials alone, without taking into consideration the numerous motions, rules, arguments, cases stated, appeals from auditors, warrants of arrest, and the thousand and one forms in which the law is administered before the judges in Chambers and in Banc. Of the vast amount of opinions he has during this long time delivered, but one hundred and fifty-six have been called in question by an appeal to the higher tribunal. At least that is the number which we find during this long period to have been reversed by the Supreme Court. This one fact speaks more in praise of Judge Sharswood's judicial acquirements than volumes of affirmations could do. That out of the enormous number of disappointed litigants and lawyers, but one hundred and fifty-six of them have in twenty-two had the hardihood to hope that he was wrong; that there was such almost universal acquiescence in his judgments, is certainly greater proof of his fitness than would be the affirmation of every opinion he could deliver. Of these one hundred and fifty-six cases which we find reviewed in the Supreme Court, one hundred and twenty-four were affirmed and but thirty-two were reversed. These statements can be verified by the records of the courts. We doubt if such a record, covering so long a period, can be shown by any other judicial officer in the country. If any conclusions are to be deduced from such facts, it is quite evident that the results would be very much in Judge Sharswood's favor.

CALIFORNIA.

Within thy hold, oh land of gold,
Lies many a hidden gem—
Thy hills most fair are crowned there
With Cressus' diadem.

Thy valleys spread from fountain head
By far meandering river,
Thy mountain chains are golden veins
Conrsed through a plain of silver.

Upon thy shores old ocean pours
His flood of orient splendor,
And in thy gates proud China waits,
Hoarded treasure to surrender.

But more than dross, is thy bright cross
Of Democratic valor;
When Red-Leagues gaze on its pure rays,
They blanch to deathly pallor.

First in the field, to thee we yield,
The palm ourselves would covet.
All honor then to Dore's men,
Who met the foe and drove it.

"PRESIDENTIAL CONSPIRACY."

The Associated Press seems to have degenerated into a mere vehicle for the transmission of partisian news through the hands of the Radical *claquers;* and almost every dispatch from Washington comes laden with "ominous warnings" of the conspiracy of the President. Conspiring for what? Conspiring against whom? Denounced as a political gamester, Andrew Johnson is exerting his efforts to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution from the ruthless and violent hands of those who have pronounced it "a league with death and an agreement with hell." Maligned as a treacherous Executive, he stands ready to pluck success from ruin, at the hands of men who have gloried in their repeated efforts to dissolve and disrupt the Union of our fathers. He is spoken of daily through leading editorials as a "traitor," a "drunkard," a "swindler" and a "liar," by men, who three years ago, declared it treason to speak even disrespectfully of Abraham Lincoln, and who regarded it as among the gravest of crimes to openly and fearlessly criticise the acknowledged illegal practices of their plant President, moulded in the hands of his advisers, like clay by the potter. We cannot forget the past. We yet remember the lawless acts executed under the semblance of "loyalty," and a "military necessity." We yet remember when men were torn by a brutal soldiery, from the bosoms of their families at midnight, and without law or authority hurried beyond the lines, or immured within the stony tenements of an American Bastile. The secret statement before the door of Judge Merrick, still rises up before us. The public boast to Lord Lyons by Seward of the "ringing of his little bell" is yet sounding in our ears. The decisions of military courts and military commissions, "ordered," in the language of Senator Hale, "to try and sworn to convict" are yet spread out upon the open page before us. The sullen roar of the waters, dashing against the casemates of Fort LaFayette, will not be stilled, Fort Warren rises like a specture, grim and old, out of the cold and dark New England sea, and tells of the years of imprisonment of men whom Mr. Lincoln hated simply because they were gentlemen. The ghost of Mrs. Surratt, *murdered and killed* by Holt and Stanton, still flits hither and thither before the public view, and will not down at its bidding. And yet we quietly submitted to all these outrages, greater than should ever be borne by a civilized people.

"Oh! is there not
A time, a righteous time, reserved in fate,
When these oppressors of mankind shall feel
The miseries they gave."

But it isn't a crime now to censure the President! It isn't wrong now to call him a scoundrel? Oh no! the times have wrought a change, a wonderous change. Let the people have a guard, lest the ashes upon which they tread may break out in flames! Let them have a care that the temple of their household gods doesn't come crushing to the earth. Let them recollect the Answer Danton gave to the Legislators when in 1792, Prussia invaded France in vindication of royalty:—"To dare, and again to dare, and without end to dare." If the burden becomes too heavy there is a redress, beyond. The Congressional Directory by bribes and threats, is centralizing a despotic power. What means the training of negroes in every city. Tremble ye timid ones, when the truth is told, *they are preparing for an indiscriminate warfare upon all who dare deny that they stand upon the "round and top of sovereignty."*

There will be no escape then from the vortex in which you have, by your listlessness and inactivity drifted. Pause upon the brink of destruction ere it is too late. Take warning from the spirit of the press, take advice from the lessons of history, which is but events repeating themselves, and the path to follow will be so plain that a wayfaring man cannot err therein. There will then be no repetition of Hayti and Jamaica. No William Gordon can then excite the lawless passions of the populace. We will be saved from an enactment of those scenes perpetrated by ignorant and bloody negroes, when flying and terrified inhabitants, could see by night, by the light of their blazing homesteads, their best and dearest, suspended from the limbs of trees.

But let us watch and guard against any encroachments of our prerogatives as citizens of a now common country. Rioters are cowards; they stab in the dark and when unsuspected. Observe them eternal vigilance, would you preserve your liberty.—*Doylestown. Democrat.*

REPUBLICAN "SOBER THOUGHT."

The New York *Nation,* with its careful observation of the present condition of the Republican party, of which it is one of the ablest exponents, has given some good advice to its readers, which we desire to present.

The *Nation* thus gives utterance to that sober thought which is becoming the public opinion of a very large class of Republicans here, as in New York, and other States: "In Pennsylvania, for instance, they have been arraying themselves against a judge simply because, in the exercise of his judicial functions, he held the issue of legal tenders by Congress to be, not a matter of law, unconstitutional—a performance which the leading party organ, the *Tribune,* to its great honor, had the courage to denounce.—Now, there are enough Republicans in Pennsylvania who care more for judicial independence than they do for negro suffrage or the Congressional plan of reconstruction to be disgusted by an incident of this sort, and either stay at home on election day or go into the Democratic camp. We know what was done in Connecticut, and what the result was."

When influential journals thus speak, the inference is very plain. The Radical party has overworked its capital. "Loyalty" and "the Union" and the "Boys in Blue" and the like Radical clap-trap, are worn out. The sober thought of the people is awakened. The taxation of the industry of the working masses, while the rich Leaguer with his "bonds" *pays no tax;* the white laborer made to be the equal and companion of the negro in his toil to live; the children of the people made to associate with the children of the negro in the public schools; the right of the negro to ride in the cars, excluding white females; the high privilege of voting to be given equally to the negro with the white man; the increase of the cost of government from seventy million dollars under the Democratic administration, to now, *five hundred millions* under Radical rule. The *Nation* sees this, and refuses longer to be led by blind, weak, ignorant bigots. The Democracy is thus endorsed by the sober thought of the thinking men of the Republican party.—The Radicals, with their efforts to make capital by repudiating their past infamous history, are causing the honest men of the country to reflect. The moment reason regains her sway, the Radical party loses its hold on the people.

BANKRUPTCY MORE PROBABLE THAN REPUDIATION.

The holders of the United States bonds have something to dread much more terrible and imminent than repudiation of the national debt. Repudiation, in fact, is extremely improbable in any event, under any circumstances, or at any time, unless the Radicals, having got another four years' lease of unlimited power, "outside of the Constitution," should, for corrupt party purposes, "agree" to wipe out the debt altogether, or to legislate with regard to it in some manner that will really and practically cheat those who hold it. The real danger with which the bondholders are threatened lies in a different direction, and is of a very different character. They have not so much to fear repudiation, as to fear national insolvency. The people have been groaning for several years under a measure of taxation greater, in proportion to actual indebtedness, than that imposed on any other people upon the face of the earth. What with taxes for National, taxes for State, and taxes for Municipal purposes, the burden to be borne is almost intolerable even now. And yet there is no diminution of it. Indeed, it is rather increasing. The Radical Rump Congress, and the Radical State Legislatures, and the Radical City and Town Councils, in all parts of the land, are augmenting the debts of the people faster than those who manage their finances are able to reduce them. The Secretary of the Federal Treasury, for example, publishes, from time to time, a statement of the public debt, in which he shows a small decrease, and many stupid persons fancy that the debt is gradually being liquidated, and that the taxation to pay it will decline in proportion. And yet the truth is, that the expenditures authorized by Congress whenever it meets, are far in excess of the amount of indebtedness that is cancelled by Mr. McCullough, and that, accordingly, the burdens of the people are being continually enlarged in fact, while they appear to be lessening. It is estimated that the cost of registration and elections, in the South, under the Radical Reconstruction acts, will be twenty millions of dollars, at least; that the cost of the troops kept on foot in the five military districts, will, for the current year, reach forty-five millions; and that the cost of the Freedmen's Bureau, is not less than sixty millions a year. Here, then, is an expense, *per annum,* for the benefit of the negroes alone, and which must all come out of the pockets of the white people of the country—principally those of the North—of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!! But these five items of expenditure are but a drop in the bucket. If all the expenditures be footed up, including Radical fanaticism, and corruption and prodigality could be specifically stated and summed up in one great aggregate, the people would be astounded by the revelation. And yet this extravagance is going on under the control of the very politicians who are deprecating "repudiation" of the national debt, and warning the bondholders to keep *them* in power as the best and surest means of securing their investments in Treasury bonds! We respectfully ask all sensible men to reflect whether, under such a wild course of Congressional lavishness in piling up the debt of the nation, increasing its expenses, and relatively augmenting the burden of taxation, Federal bankruptcy is not much more probable, than any formal repudiation of the national debt by any party whatever? The resources of the country are very great and the patriotic patience of the people very enduring; but there is a point beyond which both must be exhausted and give way. Let, therefore, the holders of United States bonds look well to this impending peril. The camel's back is nearly broken. Will they help the Radicals to place the last and fatal feather on it? If they do, they will deserve to be ruined.

Freemen of Pennsylvania.

Are you in favor of *repudiating* the Constitution of the United States, and governing one-third of the country *outside* of its fundamental law?

Do you wish to make the National Legislature omnipotent, and clothe Congress with imperial power?

Do you desire to cripple the National Executive, and deprive him of the power of removing his own Cabinet?

Do you sanction the transfer of the appointing power from the President to the Senate of the United States, so that the scoundrels whom the Senate has forced into the revenue service of the country, may remain there for life?

Do you approve of Military Despotism at the South, and the erection of Five Monarchies in Republican America?

Do you thank (as did Congress) tyrants for subverting electing government, enacting and repealing laws by autocratic power and resisting the judicial process of the United States?

Do you concede to Congress the right to regulate the elective franchise in the States, so as to disfranchise and enfranchise whose it pleases, and thereby perpetuate its own power and appoint its own power and appoint its successors?

Do you sanction Negro Suffrage at the South, and Negro Supremacy in the Union?

Are you prepared to admit African Senators and Representatives into the Congress of the United States?

Will you agree to have your votes *killed* by the ballots of plantation negroes and your Representatives neutralized by colored Representatives from the South?

Will you consent to have the Senators from Pennsylvania balanced by the Senators of Carolina negroes?

Do you want the President of the United States impeached and removed from office because he has left the Republican party?

Are you in favor of squandering Fifteen Millions per annum of your hard earnings, through the Freedmen's Bureau, upon the lazy negroes of the South?

Are you willing to waste millions of public money in registering negroes for suffrage?

Do you sanction the infamous extravagance and corruption at Washington and Harrisburg?

If you are prepared to answer these questions in the affirmative, *vote the Radical ticket.* But if you respond in the negative, VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET, and follow the banner of Sharswood to victory.

This Election a Finality.

If we carry Pennsylvania in October it will establish a permanent peace, so much desired by all good citizens, for after such a verdict the Radical faction will not dare to carry out their plans of overthrowing our government and establishing a Congressional Directory or Military Dictatorship. But if we lose Pennsylvania it will embolden them, and their first acts, when they meet in November, will be to impeach the President, for no cause whatever, and enforce Negro Suffrage and Amalgamation upon *all* the States—measures which, let the State elections go as they may, never will be submitted to without a bloody strife. Thaddeus Stevens proclaims that Congress has already acted "outside of the Constitution," and was sustained by the people at last year's elections. Connecticut, California, Maine and Montana have this year declared that it shall return to it. Now let Pennsylvania declare likewise, and it will be the end of agitation, and avert, perhaps a fratricidal war in the North. Democrats of Cumberland, turn out in your strength, that we may carry the State and thus put down the Radical revolution. It is the last opportunity that is left us of doing it with the ballot.

GOLD CURRENCY.—The returns of the California election. No discount on them.

CONNECTICUT and California—one on the Atlantic, the other on the Pacific—The two C's are united.

[*From the Albany Argus.*

How the Public Treasury is Scamped—Profligacy of United States Senators.

We have a copy of Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 54, Thirty-ninth Congress, Second session, which is a detailed statement of payments from the contingent fund of the Senate for the year ending Dec. 3, 1866, published in accordance with an act passed in 1842, and certified by J. W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate. It is a pamphlet of 87 pages, about 10 by 6 inches, in fine print, giving items of contingent expenses of the Senate, which in the absence of Southern Senators, is composed of 52 members. We have added up some classes of these items with the following results, which show sufficiently the character of these contingent expenses:

For pocket-knives, 501 in number,	$1,118 30
For pen-knives, 495 in number,	1,201 60
Making 911 knives for these 52 gentlemen, in one year, about 18 each; average cost $2,63; amounting to	2,322 00
703 pairs of shears, about 14 pair each, cost,	325 00
Sponge,	301 76
7,137 pair of scissors, about 22 pair each at a little over $1 a pair,	1,189 10
210 pair of kid gloves, about 4 pairs each, at $2,50 a pair,	525 00
116 dirdles,	305 75
291 portfolios, nearly 6 each, at about $4,	1,101 00
46 pocket-books, 8 each, at about $2 50,	1,025 50
399 brushes,	321 35
551 pin-cushions,	60 00
1,653 boxes of pens,	1,895 64
2,938 lead-pencils,	725 33
Newspapers and magazines,	3,269 60
2x26½ reams paper,	4,092 39
1,807,451 envelopes,	10,901 97

Other items, such as paper weights, corkscrews, cords, erasers, leather dusters, chamois skins, folders, pen-wipers, blank-books, inkstands, eyelet machines, pamphlet-cases, copy-books, paper-files, pen-racks, stationery cases, gold pens, dies