American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, October 3, 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 MAN*, 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 SL 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.*

Election, Tuesday, October 8th.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING

IN THE

COURT HOUSE,

ON

MONDAY EVENING, October 7,

Distinguished Speakers will address the Meeting.

VICTORY AHEAD!

We feel assured that the Democratic party will carry Pennsylvania by a triumphant majority on next Tuesday.—We make this statement on the *highest* authority, and from the result of a close and thorough canvass of the entire State. We can confidently assure our friends that the Democratic vote alone will be sufficient to carry the State. In addition to this, there are many reasons why the Radical vote will fall off largely. The sensible and conservative portion of that party are becoming alarmed at the consequences of Radical rule, and many of them will either vote the Democratic ticket or remain away from the polls. They are unable to rally their friends on the issue of negro domination over white men.

To this glorious result every member of the party can contribute by securing, in his own immediate neighborhood, such an organization as will bring out the entire vote. If our friends would throw up their hats over a Radical defeat in the State, let them go to work at once, and see that every Democratic voter in their several districts is at the polls on election day. A full Democratic vote will give a majority of twenty-five thousand for Sharswood. Let our friends go to work then, from this day until the evening of the eighth of October, if they would overthrow Radicalism with all its tyranny, corruption and insolence. Let them go to work, if they would drive our oppressors to their kennels. Let them go to work, if they would gladden every patriot heart from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the great lakes to the gulf.

Are You Ready!

We appeal to every Democrat and Conservative in the county to get himself ready for the fray—to at once put on his armor and do valiant service in the good cause.

See your neighbor and know that he intends to deposit his ballot on next Tuesday.

See that those who are absent will be home, and provide the ways and means of getting them to the polls.

See that the sick, aged and infirm are provided with conveyances, and that careful and proper persons are sent after them.

See that tickets are provided and placed in sufficient quantities at proper and convenient places.

See that vigilance committees are appointed to attend at the polls, and that each one knows his position and duty, and will be on hand and attend to it.

See that these arrangements, necessary to success, are not put off until the eleventh hour and rendered imperfect and uncertain.

Vote early yourself and then be ready to attend to those who may be tardy or careless.

Be vigilant and active to secure a full vote and that will secure for you an undoubted triumph.

ONE VOTE.

We would impress upon all our friends the importance of having out every vote. One vote sometimes decides an election, and although we have the most reliable assurances that we will carry the State, yet let no man think that there will be plenty of votes without him. The greater the majority we roll up this fall, the surer will be our success in the Presidential canvass. Recollect that there are no mean stakes hanging on the issue of this election.—Democracy must win, or down will go the hopes of the liberty-loving people of this country.

DEMOCRATS,

Let not heat nor cold, rain nor storm, keep you away from the Polls on Election day. See that your neighbor is in attendance also. Come up in your strength and give one day to the interests of your Country and Families.—VOTE AGAINST negro suffrage—vote against the Bond-holders' aristocracy—VOTE FOR equal taxation—vote for the WHITE MEN'S Candidates, State and County,

"RALLY ROUND THE FLAG," Democrats, and imitate the glorious example of your brethren in California, Maine, Montana and Vermont!

RAIN or shine, *go the polls on next Tuesday.*

The Legal Tender Question.

The *Herald* and other papers in the interest of the Yankee jurist, Williams, have trumped up the absurd charge that Judge Sharswood is "disloyal," and "an enemy of his country" because he delivered a judicial opinion that the legal tender act was unconstitutional and improper. If he is to be branded as "disloyal," because of this opinion, the leaders of the Republican party must be placed in the same category. In February 1862, this act of Congress was passed. It was not considered a party question, and some Democrats voted for it, while many leading Republicans voted against it. In the *Congressional Globe*, Part I, Second session, Thirty-seventh Congress, will be found the speeches for and against the bill. We make a few extracts from the speeches of several prominent Republicans who were then, or afterwards became, members of the Senate. Senator Collamer, of Vermont, said:

From the extracts which I have read, I deduce the conclusion, first, that such paper, put out without provision for its payment, and undeclared to be coerced upon the community by tender clauses, always, in all countries, there and everywhere, not only deteriorates, but I think I may safely say, that such paper, put out upon such terms and conditions, in the history of the world, never was paid, and I shall hereafter endeavor to show why, in all probability. It never will be.—MY HONEST OPINION IS, THAT THE CONSTITUTION NEVER INTENDED TO INVEST CONGRESS WITH ANY SUCH POWER, (page 765.)

Hon. William P. Fessenden, of Maine, (afterwards made Secretary of the Treasury by Abraham Lincoln), said:

Again, sir, it necessarily changes the value of all property. It is very well known that all over the world, gold and silver are recognized as money; as currency they are the measure of value.—We change it here. What is the result? Inflation, subsequent depression, all the evils which follow from an inflated currency. They cannot be avoided; they are inevitable; the consequence is admitted. Although the notes, to be sure, pass precisely at par, gold appreciates, property depreciates—all kinds of property. I saw in a newspaper the other day a statement, and I believe it has not been contradicted, that the Confederates are now just in this position. Their notes which are made a legal tender there, are piled up in their banks mountain high—as high, at any rate, as the banks—and the people are living on shinplasters, and real estate has appreciated fifty per cent, and indeed can hardly be purchased at all. That is the condition that has followed there.—(Page 765.)

Hon. Roscoe Conkling, then a member of the lower House, now in the Senate, said:—IT IS HARDLY TOO MUCH TO SAY, THEREFORE, THAT THE UNIFORM AND UNIVERSAL JUDGMENT OF STATESMEN, JURISTS AND LAWYERS HAS DENIED THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF CONGRESS TO MAKE PAPER A LEGAL TENDER FOR DEBTS TO ANY EXTENT WHATEVER, (page 635.)

The great Webster himself, in his speech on the specie circular of General Jackson, thus spoke in the Senate of the United States:

"Most unquestionably THERE IS AND THERE CAN BE NO LEGAL TENDER IN THIS COUNTRY UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THIS GOVERNMENT, OR ANY OTHER, BUT GOLD AND SILVER. THIS IS A CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLE, PERFECTLY PLAIN, AND OF THE HIGHEST IMPORTANCE." * * "The contract of tender is a thing to be preserved, and it ought to be preserved sacredly under all circumstances."

It will strike reflecting men as rather ridiculous that while "the uniform and universal judgment of statesmen, jurists and lawyers has denied the constitutional right of Congress to make paper a legal tender for debts," Judge Sharswood should be branded as "disloyal" for coinciding in that judgment. Frank Jordan thought he had discovered an immense mare's nest in this judicial decision and sent it over the State to float at the editorial mast-head of every contemptible little radical sheet. But as Frank isn't troubled with any too great knowledge of the law himself, and as the local Radical newsmongers are no better off, the people will take the liberty of differing from them at the polls.

Negro Suffrage to be Forced Upon Pennsylvania.

On the 26th day of March last, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced into the Senate of the United States, a bill "guaranteeing a republican form of government by securing the elective franchise to colored citizens in all the States and Territories," the first section of which reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every citizen of the United States, who may have been a slave or the descendant of a slave, or by reason of race or color deprived of equal rights, shall, IN EVERY STATE AND TERRITORY, HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE REGISTERED AND TO VOTE AT ALL ELECTIONS for members of Congress, for Presidential electors, for Representatives and Senators to State or Territorial Legislatures, for all State, county, city, town and other officers of every kind, UPON THE SAME TERMS AND CONDITIONS, and to others, AS WHITE CITIZENS ARE, and may be allowed to be registered and to VOTE, and every provision of every State and Territorial Constitution, statute, and ordinance, which is now or hereafter may be enacted, and every custom and principle of law heretofore recognized in any State or Territory, contrary to the foregoing provisions, ARE HEREBY DECLARED NULL AND VOID

The second section provides a penalty for any one who shall hinder these new-made electors in Pennsylvania and other States from voting, the penalty being a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than three thousand dollars, and the common jail for not less than thirty days, nor more than one year. Then follow a third, fourth and fifth sections, teeming with penalties and with judicial vengeance against any and all persons who under any pretence whatever shall interpose against the complete operation of this proposed law.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, the leading Radical organ outside of Philadelphia, declared in a recent issue: "*There is no doubt whatever that Congress when it meets next November will pass at an early day a general act applying to the whole country, and establishing throughout the nation the right of all American citizens to vote, without any exclusion on account of complexion.*" In view of these declarations we may know what to expect, if Pennsylvania and New York are carried by the Radicals in the coming elections. Those who are in favor of forcing negro suffrage upon the people of Pennsylvania by Congressional legislation will vote the Radical ticket—those who are opposed to it will act with the Democracy.

An Infamous Avowal.

No political party in this country ever announced a doctrine equal in infamy to the disgraceful proposition of the Radicals at Williamsport, that a judge should shape his decisions, not in accordance with law, but to please the whims and notions of a political majority. Greater peril never threatened the judiciary of our State. If the Radicals are successful, and make that the rule of their action, instead of an independent judiciary, we will have mere partisan judges, who will be governed by the lowest and basest appeals to popular passion and prejudice. Judge Williams the Radical candidate, fully endorses this destructive programme. If elected, he will bow in humiliating submission to its imperious mandates. Let the freemen of Pennsylvania ponder seriously upon this startling proposition of the Radicals.

"Outside the Constitution."

Thad Stevens in his late letter to a friend frankly confesses that the Radical party, of which he is the acknowledged leader in Congress, "has been acting outside the Constitution." Stevens in making this remark, had particular reference to the course of the Radicals in Congress in passing the so-called "reconstruction bills." Stevens, for once told the truth. He and his Radical supporters, *have* been "acting outside the Constitution." They are therefore traitors—violators of law and the Constitution—and deserve the fate due to men who thus sin against the authority of the country. Mr. Stevens is a bold politician—he spurns everything that stands opposed to his views. For the Constitution, which, as a member of Congress, he took an oath to support, he feels a sovereign contempt. When necessary, he "throws conscience to the devil," and tramples all national and State compacts under his feet. He is an agrarian, an infidel, and *the leader of his treasonable party.*

Is it not the quintessence of impudence then for this party of disunionists to expect the people to tolerate there treasonable doings longer? Men who work "outside the Constitution" should be compelled to work *inside* a penitentiary. "Down with traitors," should be the motto of all law-abiding, Constitution-sustaining men. Rally, then, on TUESDAY NEXT, all lovers of our country, and place the seal of condemnation upon the infamous men who have been "acting outside the Constitution."

Let Them Remember.

Let the voters of Cumberland County remember that the Radicals of this State are pledged to procure the passage of Sumner's bill through Congress, forcing negro suffrage upon Pennsylvania and other States which have declined to sanction it. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has boldly announced that such is the design of the party of which it is the recognized organ.

Let them also remember that Henry W. Williams, the imported Yankee candidate for Supreme Judge, is pledged to pronounce such an act of Congress constitutional and binding upon the people of Pennsylvania. The *Village Record*, a leading Radical paper, published at West Chester, has so declared; and he is committed, in the platform on which he is nominated, to render his judicial decisions in harmony with the political opinions of his party. The only hope of defeating the schemes of the Radicals is in the election of Judge Sharswood and the defeat of his Yankee antagonist.

A Full Vote!

That is what we want in the pending contest—all we ask of Democrats throughout the county and the State.—Let there be a full poll of our vote, and we shall achieve a glorious triumph.—There is no possibility of a defeat if we but do our whole duty.

In this State there are nearly three thousand election districts. The absence of one voter in each of them would be a serious loss. Let that be remembered; let it be constantly kept in mind as an incentive to exertion. Remember, Democrats of Cumberland county, a full Democratic vote insures a Democratic victory.

The Maryland Election.

The election in Maryland resulted in another complete and glorious triumph. The Radicals were beaten to the tune of twenty thousand. The adoption of the new Constitution assures to the people of that State a Republican form of government, and does away with the infamous innovations of the small clique of corrupt political desperadoes who obtained control of the government by force of bayonets during the war.—Maryland is now free in name and fact. The glorious tide of victory sweeps on unchecked, and everywhere a people wearied with abuse and outrage are asserting their rights.

How the Ticket is to be Voted.

Voters should bear in mind that under recent legislation the manner of voting has been changed. At the coming election, the ticket will consist of two slips, one labeled "*Judiciary*" (which word must be *folded out*) containing the ballot for Judge of the Supreme Court; another labeled "*County*," (which word must also be *folded out*) containing the ballots for all the other offices to be filled. The two should then be tied together, and thus voted.

The Road to Victory.

Let every man who loves his country be at his post of duty on election day.—The Constitution MUST be defended, the laws MUST be respected, the credit of our Government MUST be maintained, the superiority of the white race MUST be vindicated, negro-suffrage MUST be defeated and the old Keystone State REDEEMED *by voting for* HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

"A Good Time Coming."

A negro Judge presided in one of the Recorder's Courts in New Orleans, on Wednesday last and negro jurors were admitted to the jury-box. The same will be the case in Pennsylvania if the Radicals succeed in their designs. Negroes in the Jury-box and on the Bench! White men of Cumberland county, how do you like the prospect? If you don't want negro Judges and negro jurymen, vote the Democratic ticket.

"Down with the Traitors and Up with the Stars!"

Connecticut, Kentucky and California have been "*reconstructed*" by WHITE MEN. Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey will follow the glorious trio. Push on the Democratic column, and down with the traitors at the other end of the line.

It Wont Do.

The Radical papers try to break the force of their overwhelming defeat in California by attributing it to the fact that they had two candidates in the field for Governor. They forgot to tell their readers that the Democratic candidate had a majority of *at least eight thousand* over *both* his competitors. But it is hard for them to tell the truth about anything.

Our Young Democrats.

In view of the signs of approaching victory everywhere apparent, the young men of the Democratic party ought to feel animated with such faith in its principles and its future as they have rarely felt before. For six long and dreary years the successes of the Radical party have had a tendency to discourage our young men, and to lead them to believe that the Democratic party was doomed to destruction, while Radicalism was everywhere the synonym for triumph and progress. But, thank God, the terrible reign of proscription and insolence has passed—aye, passed forever. There is a grand significance in the Democratic thunder which is rolling along our mountain-tops from the Adirondacs to the Sierra Nevadas. There is a glorious mission before the Young Democracy of the country—no less a mission than the restoration of the Union for which so many of them endured the hardships and dangers of the camp and field.—Their ranks are being filled, day by day, by the mere influence of events—let those ranks be thoroughly organized.—In union there is strength—in union there is victory! Victory now, and victory when the Democratic party meets its enemies in the grand contest of the coming year. It will be an honor which the young Democracy will proudly carry with them through life, to have taken part in the final overthrow of disunion and fanaticism. Let them buckle on the armor, then, and fight the good fight of their political faith, with an unfaltering confidence of the triumph of the right, and the sure reward of an approving conscience.

Diabolical Outrage!

A Negro Attempts to Commit a Rape Upon a Young Lady!—He uses a Knife and Threatens to Cut her Heart Out!—Great Excitement in this Community!

On Friday evening last, as Miss Nora Filler, daughter of Capt. Jos. Filler, was passing from the lower part of town to her home, a few hundred yards distant, just as she stepped from the northern end of the "wire bridge," she was met by a negro man, who walked past her, but immediately turned about, and seized her, attempted to gag her, and threw her to the ground. It was then just dusk but a cloud had arisen in the west and a violent storm was approaching, which rendered the evening rather dark. Still there was sufficient light for Miss Filler to recognize her assailant, and she called him by name, begging him to desist. He replied that he would "cut her heart out," if she resisted, and "would shoot her if she told on him," drawing a knife as he said these words. Though frightened almost to death, the poor girl struggled heroically and succeeded in keeping her fiendish assailant at bay until he heard the approach of some students going to town, which drove him away before he had accomplished his purpose. Half dead with fright and terribly bruised, the young lady went toward her home, shrieking and crying, and passed the night in a state of distraction. Parties who visited her the next day, informed us that her face was much cut, and that the marks of the negro's efforts to gag her are left on her throat and cheeks. Miss Filler, on Saturday evening, made information before Esq. Nicodemus, charging John Brown, a negro lately a hostler in the stable of Mr. John Little, as the perpetrator of the crime. There was unaccountable delay in making the information and the affair was kept so quiet that but few persons knew of it until Saturday evening. When it became known, however, there was a universal expression of horror and indignation, and every effort was at once made to arrest the criminal. A reward of $100 was raised by the citizens, and squads started out in every direction to find Brown. At this writing he has not been arrested. He is a short, thick-set, stoop-shouldered fellow with a goatee, and is about twenty-five years old. One of his hands was cut in the struggle with Miss Filler.—*Bedford Gazette.*

It is not an agreeable duty to lay such revolting facts as these before an intelligent and refined community, and for this reason we have avoided giving publicity to the dozen similar cases which are brought to our notice every week.—But this case comes so near home, and is such a frightful commentary on the teachings of the Radical party, that we feel bound to give it a place in our columns, in the hope that it may arouse our people to some sense of the dangers into which they are insensibly drifting. We implore the thinking men of Cumberland county to ponder the details of this terrible outrage, and to ask themselves in all soberness and earnestness whether it is not a legitimate result of the teachings of the Republican party. Verily this is negro equality with a vengeance! If the wrongs of the white women of the South fail to arouse our sympathies in behalf of our own race, in God's name let the laboring classes of the North protect the honor of their own women from the brutal outrages of these black members of the Republican party, into whose hands are to be committed the controlling power of the State and National governments.

Get Them Out.

Some of our election districts are extensive in territory, and many of their voters reside at great distances from the polls. THESE VOTERS MUST ALL BE GOT TO THE ELECTION. Those who cannot provide conveyances for themselves should be assisted by their neighbors. Let our friends see to it that every Democratic vote in their several districts is polled. Bring out the aged and feeble; attend to the lukewarm and doubtful. Let us work with all the energy we possess from this day until the polls close on Tuesday next, and if there is any certainty in human calculation, we can give our friends the positive assurance that we will roll up the largest Democratic majority ever given in Cumberland County.

Are You Ready?

DEMOCRATS, There is yet much to be done before the election. Appoint your election committees. Get ready to man the polls! Let every man have his particular duty assigned him, and in order that this be properly done, let the working Democrats in each election district meet together and put the right man in the right place! Have the polls properly guarded on election day!—Appoint a challenger for every district! See that there is no cheating! Clear the decks and strip for action!!

Charge for the Centre.

Let Pennsylvania respond to California as California has to Connecticut.—Connecticut and Maine have turned the left wing of the Radical column, and Kentucky, California and Montana have turned the right. It now remains for the white freemen of Pennsylvania to pierce the centre of the line, and the enemy will be routed "horse, foot and dragoon." Let us pour a regular broadside into their ranks, along the whole line, and the day will be ours!

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

Remarkable Pamphlet from David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia.

What a Leading Radical Lawyer Thinks of the Two Candidates.

David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, a life long Abolitionist and one of the foremost lawyers of the nation, has issued a pamphlet of ten pages entitled "The Press, the Politicians, the People, and the Judiciary." Mr. Brown in a preliminary chapter scores the political papers of the country, with considerable bitterness, for the exclusion from their columns, of every theory that does not coincide with the preconceived opinions of their conductors. His theory is that the papers should present arguments on both sides of any given question, in order that the reader may arrive at a just conclusion. We quote:

I am a Republican and always have been. I am in favor of Equal Rights in the widest sense, and I am also an advocate for the best men in the best and most appropriate places. Of course I am opposed, subject to these views, to mere party preference. Party adhesion should never control my choice or my vote in regard to the candidate of any office, when morally and intellectually he was more competent for the discharge of its duties, than any competitor whom a political convention may think proper to nominate. In cases of equal claim, and equal qualifications, of course, as a Republican, I should cling to a Republican nominee. But even this might depend upon the nature of the post involved in the party conflict. If the post were purely political, or would involve some principle vital to the respective parties, of course I should stand by my party although the adverse nominee were independently considered entitled to a preference. But to come to the point, in the case of a nomination of a JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, or any other Court, I should be governed, not by the question whether the candidate was a Republican or a Democrat, but whether he was best adapted to the fulfillment of his high office; and in saying this let it be understood, I would not approve of a party political Judge on either side, nor would I vote for any man for such a position who was *bound* to any programme which might influence him in the discharge of his high and impartial functions.

I concur in the doctrine of the Democratic programme "that a wise, upright and fearless Judiciary is the greatest bulwark of public safety and individual Rights," *and I concur also in the truth of the declaration*, "that in the nomination of George Sharswood for a place on the Supreme Bench of the State, they have selected a man who is in all respects worthy of the confidence and support of those who are in favor of an enlightened, faithful and impartial administration of the Law."

Mr. Brown dissents from the remainder of the Democratic platform; but this does not prevent his supporting Judge Sharswood. He says:

"Judge Sharswood in the year 1851, was nominated by the Whig, Democratic, National Union, Temperance, and Working-men's Conventions, each of which adopted different platforms. In 1851, he was nominated by the Republican, Union or Independent party, and the Democratic conventions, each of which had a platform somewhat different from the others. Yet nobody ever dreamt that the variety and contrariety of the respective programmes had any connexion with, reference to, or influence upon the triumphant election of their distinguished and impartial candidate for judicial honors. *The present opposition, therefore, is a mere party fetch, which* THE PEOPLE IN THEIR STRENGTH SHOULD MAGNANIMOUSLY REBUKE AND DEFEAT."

Of Judge Williams, the Radical candidate of his own party, Mr. Brown says:

"That the Hon. Henry W. Williams, the Republican nominee for the Supreme Court, is a gentleman of good abilities, a man of learning, a graduate of Yale College, a native of Connecticut, a man of character and of forty-six years old, (all of which has been asserted in his behalf,) we are by no means inclined to dispute. We know nothing to the contrary of these recommendations, nor do we deny that he was elected Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, in the year 1861 without organized opposition! But what does this all amount to? To no more than can be said of a dozen Judges of the various Courts of Pennsylvania. How little can be said of this to the practical proof of the unquestioned and undoubted competency of Judge Sharswood. No man, I suppose, will maintain that Judge Sharswood, except that he was not born in, or descended from, Connecticut, but is a native of our own State, and that he is fifty-six years old, and that he has spent nearly one-half of that time in the able and honorable discharge of his high judicial functions, and is, at this time, acknowledged to be at least equal to the ablest judicial incumbent in this commonwealth. No man, I suppose, will for a moment pretend that there could be any comparison between the rival candidates, not that we disparage Mr. Williams, but no man with all his opportunities and qualifications could reasonably be expected to possess those claims to the office which are accorded to the accumulated learning and approval of more than twenty years. We have always been opposed to an elective Judiciary. We have always been opposed to the New York limitation of sixty years, by which Judge Kent and other eminent men were excluded from the Bench. But when a Judge elected establishes his claims to his post, by fidelity and competency, we are in favor of retaining him in preference to making a new experiment. As to the difference between forty-six years of age, our preference is for fifty-six, as it implies ten years additional experience.

The declaration in the platform of the Williamsport Convention that nominated Judge Williams, that the Judiciary of the State must be placed in harmony with the sentiments of the Radical party elicits these comments from Mr. Brown.

The election of a Judge should have no connection with party politics. He is to expound, and not to make the law, not to expound it as partisan, not to legislate upon legislation, not to favor the views of one party or another in the discharge of his duties, not to consult programmes or platforms as limiting or affecting his opinions, but to hold himself aloof from all corrupt and corrupting influence.

It is true, he may be nominated by one party or another, on his political predilections may be with one party or another—but he is not elected for his prejudices, or to subserve the prejudices of a party—but to fulfil the great and important objects of justice, as he shall answer to this world and the next. *And to pledge himself actually or implicitly to support one set of political views or another that in itself would be enough to condemn him in the eyes of all good men.*

There is an apt illustration of our views upon this subject in a matter involving the prerogative of James the First of England. "In a case where the King believed his prerogative or interest was concerned, and required the judges and counsel to attend him for advice, the question was put, to the judges whether they ought not to suspend proceedings till his majesty consulted them; all the judges, among whom were Lord Chancellor Ellesmore and Lord Bacon, threw themselves upon their knees and prayed for pardon, with the exception of Lord Coke, who when his opinion was demanded replied—'when the case happens I shall do that which will be fit for a judge to do.'"

"*Rex non debet esse sub homine, sed sub deo et lege.*" Such should be the true character of a judge—he should be no trimmer, no plant tool of power! And it is therefore altogether objectionable either for the Democrats or the Republicans (as they have virtually done) to expect from a judge, in requital for his advancement, which no honest man dares to do—what no honest constituency should require and no intelligent community submit to.

The man who pledges himself in this diversified world, to any political dogmas of any party, is unworthy of every party and totally unfit for a judge. The great principles of justice should be above parties and control all parties.

The conclusion of this remarkable pamphlet—remarkable in the fact that while condemning both parties it urges the people who desire an independent, fearless and pure judiciary, to vote for Judge Sharswood—we give entire:

I have thought proper to say thus much upon the principles upon which judges are constituted, as being pertinent to the question inwhich we are more immediately concerned, viz; the candidates at the approaching Judicial Election.

I say, then, competency is everything and that admitted age is nothing. The first question then should be, who is the most competent man? Now is there a person in this community if left to his unbiased reason, who could hesitate in deciding that question? He has all the facts and daily proofs before him. In every essential of a judge, the President of the District Court of this County has no superior; in calmness, mildness, affability, moderation, inflexibility and in undoubted learning, he stands pre-eminent in this political controversy.

But, we are told that he is affiliated with the Democracy. Well, if that consideration should be understood to affect his unbending rectitude and conscientious duty, it undoubtedly would be a serious objection. But in the long course of the exercise of his judicial functions, though it is possible he may have erred in judgement—for there is but one Judge that can never err—no instance can be referred to calculated to cast a shadow on the disc of his fair fame.

Now, in regard to his competitor—he we are told, is a Republican. Well, he is all the better for that; but as one error should not bless a judge (if there be one), so one virtue should not make a judge; therefore mere Republicanism cannot be conclusive proof of competency. But what else is said in his behalf? He is but forty-six years old! As I have elsewhere intimated, this is not an advantage to a judge—long experience is very essential to a judge. Lord Mansfield was *over fifty* when he took his seat as Chief-Justice of England and remained upon the bench thirty-two years, when he resigned in possession of all his faculties, being over the age of eighty years, and never surpassed by any judge in England or elsewhere. Chief-Justice Marshal held his post as long, in the full vigor of intellect and power; and Chancellor Kent, who was legislated out of office, died at the age of eighty-four, in the possession of judicial faculties which the combined learning of all the judges in his State since his time, would scarcely rival.

The fact of Judge Williams being but forty-six years old, may be the ground of a presumption that he, by due efforts, may live to be an eminent judge, but we are to rely rather upon *facts* than *fancy*. We have in Judge Sharswood, the *assurance* of qualities that in the case of Judge Williams, at the best, we have only the promise of. Which, then, let me ask, would be the more *reasonable* choice? It takes twenty years to make a lawyer, and even then he has something to learn. A good judge would require nearly all that time on the score of mere legal competency, and he should necessarily improve during that time, in his aptitude for business in his self-control, in his temper and demeanor, for all these things enter into the formation of his judicial character. Now, can it be supposed that with the few years that Judge Williams has occupied the bench at Pittsburg, having comparatively limited jurisdiction, that he could have derived those advantages in the formation of a judge, which were necessarily acquired and fully exhibited on the part of his antagonist during more than twenty years.

But are we told also, that Williams is a native of Connecticut, and was graduated with honor, at Yale College. Well, that cannot be denied—we do not disparage him on account of his having been born in another State, or for being educated at another institution of learning. Sufficient answer on that score, is that Judge Sharswood is a native of Philadelphia, and took the first honor at the University of Pennsylvania.

In conclusion, allow me to say that for the reasons suggested, I shall vote for Judge Sharswood. In doing so I do not feel that I shall compromise my principles as a *thorough national Republican*—in acting otherwise, I should carry with me the consciousness of doing injustice to a meritorious man, and of inflicting a causless and a cruel wound upon the purity, permanency and integrity of the judiciary. My term of life is short, but the lessons of this day may last—in their pernicious and corrupt influence—unto the latest posterity. Let the people then, think of this, do what they believe to be right and stand firmly by their moral as well as their political faith.

DAVID PAUL BROWN.

[*From the Bedford Gazette.*]

THE NEGROES IN THE CARS!

The Colored Brethren on Wheels!

Our attention has recently been called to the practical workings of a law, passed last winter, by our State Legislature, imposing heavy penalties upon railroad companies *for refusing to permit negroes to ride in any of their passenger cars.* As the law formerly stood, railroad conductors could compel negroes to ride in *separate cars* provided for them. As it stands now, they have the same choice of seats, and berths in sleeping-cars, as white people. A friend of ours relates that as he was travelling from Philadelphia to Huntingdon, a few days ago, he took a berth in a sleeping car, and when about retiring, his attention was attracted by loud talking and scuffling on the platform of the car. Proceeding to the scene of the disturbance, he discovered a huge male negro in controversy with one of the railroad officials about obtaining a berth in the sleeping car. The ticket agent had refused to sell the darkey a ticket, and the colored gentleman was trying to force his way into the car without the requisite piece of stamped paste-board. A policeman came up, however, and settled the business, by telling the ticket agent that, under the law, if he refused to sell the negro a berth ticket, *on account of color*, he would be amendable to a fine of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and subject to *pay a like sum to the negro on action for debt!* This had the desired effect, and the African was handed the coveted ticket. It so happened, however, that but one berth was vacant, and that was half of a double berth partly occupied by a white man. The negro divested himself of hat, boots, coat and vest, and proceeded to appropriate his half of the double berth. White man, who had been dozing, turned around, looked at the new-comer, rubbed his eyes, looked again, and then came such a kicking, tumbling, sprawling, and mixture of white and black generally as would have done any amalgamationist's heart good. About this time the conductor appeared upon the scene, and the result was that the negro, with ticket in hand, tumbled into bed, whilt the white man, growling anthemas at the party he himself had helped to place in power, doggedly put on his clothes and went forward to sit with wrenched back and cramped legs, in the passenger car, ruminating over the beauties of Radical legislation. We annex, below, a copy of the law which gives the negro the privilege of choosing his seat, or sleeping berth on railroad cars:

AN ACT making it an offence for railroad corporations, within this commonwealth, to make any distinction with their passengers, on account of race or color, and punishing said corporations, and their agents and employees, for the commission of such offence.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same*, That on and after the passage of this act any railroad or railway corporation, within this commonwealth, that shall exclude, by their agents, conductors, or employees, from any of their passenger cars, any person or persons, on account of color, or race, 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 an action of debt, to the persons 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, or allow to be excluded, or assist in the exclusion, from any of their cars, set apart for the accomodation of passengers, any person, or persons, on account of color or race, or who shall draw any car, or cars, from the track, thereby preventing persons from riding, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than one 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.

JONH P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Rep.
LOUIS W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Upon the second reading of this bill, Mr. Boyle, of Fayette, (Democrat) offered the following new section:

"SECTION 3. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to compel the admission of negroes into cars set apart for ladies, or into berths for sleeping cars."

On this section, the *yeas* and *nays* were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adaire, Allen, Barrington, Boyd, Boyle, Breen, Brennan, Calvin, Chalfant, Cobins, Craig, Deise, Fogel, Gregory, Harner, Headman, Hood, Hunt, Jenks, Jones, Joseph, Kline, Koon, Kurtz, Linton, Long, McHenry, Maish, Markley, Meyers, Mullin, Phelan, Quay, Quigley, Rhoads, Robinson, Roush, Tharp, Westbrook, and Wingard. All Democrats, except Adaire, Allen, Quay, Robinson and Wingard.—41.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Barton, Brown, Cameron, Chadwick, Chase, Colville, Davis, Day, De Haven, Donohugh, Espy, Ewing, Freeborn, Gallagher, Gheegan, Gordon, Harbison, Humphrey, Kennedy, Kerns, Kimmell, Kinney, Lee, Leech, McCamant, McCreary, McKee, Mann, Marks, Mechling, Melly, Pennypacker, Peter, Pillow, Richards, Seiler, Sharpless, Shuman, Steacy, Stehman, Stumbaugh, Subers, Waddell, Wallace, Webb, Weller, Woodward, Worrall, Wright and Glass, Speaker. [All Republicans.]—54.

So this Section was lost.

On the question shall the bill pass to a third reading, the *yeas* and *nays* were:

Yeas—Messrs. Adaire, Allen, Armstrong, Barton, Brown, Cameron, Chadwick, Chase, Colville, Davis, Day, De Haven, Donohugh, Espy, Ewing, Freeborn, Gallagher, Gheghan, Gordon, Harbison, Humphrey, Kennedy, Kerns, Kimmell, Kinney, Lee, Leech, McCamant, McCreary, M'Kee, Mann, Marks, Mechling, Melly, Pennypacker, Peter, Pillow, Quay, Richards, Seiler, Sharpless, Shuman, Steacy, Stehman, Suber, Waddel, Wallace, Webb, Weller, Whann Wingard, Woodward, Worrall, Wright and Glass, Speaker. [All Republicans.]—55.

Nays—Messrs. Barrington, Boyd, Breen, Brennan, Calvin, Chalfant, Collins, Craig, Deise, Fogle, Gregory, Harner, Headman, Heltzel, Hunt, Hood, Jones, Josephs, Kline, Koon, Kurtz, Linton, Long, McHenry, Maish, Markley, Meyers, Mullin, Phelan, Quigley, Rhoads, Robinson, Roush, Tharp, and Westbrook. [All Democrats.]—33.

Thus was this bill to force negroes into seats and sleeping-berths on railroad cars, along side of white people, ladies as well as gentleman, passed by the Radicals.

Local Items.

$25 REWARD.—Lost, on the public square in Carlisle, on Monday morning last, ninety dollars in greenbacks and national bank notes. The above reward will be paid upon leaving the same at this office.

KEY LOST.—A large brass Key was lost on the street a few days since. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at this office.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—There will be a Democratic meeting held in the Court House, on the evening before the election. Distinguished speakers are expected.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last, Frederick Elflein, one of the division bosses on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, was seriously injured by being thrown from and run over by the hand-car used by the laborers in going to and from their work. It seems he was turning the driving wheel when one of the handles by which it is worked caught his sleeve and threw him in front of the car, which passed over him, breaking one leg and seriously cutting and bruising him about the head. The accident occurred at the western end of town, near the Company's warehouse. He was carried to his home in this place on a settee, and has since been lying there in a very critical condition.

We were informed in connection with another accident on this road, a short time ago, that the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company not only fail to make the least provision for the comfort of their employees who may be injured in the service of the Company, but refuse to allow their wages to run on while they are disabled. This may be in accordance with the rules of the Company, but it is scarcely in accordance with the dictates of humanity, and we are assured that a more liberal policy is pursued on other roads