

American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA., Thursday Morning, April 16, 1868. DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE, OF FAYETTE COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENY, OF COLUMBIA COUNTY. Election, Tuesday, October 13th, 1868.

CALL FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. WASHINGTON, February 22, 1868. The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock, in the City of New York.

WHO IS THE SLAYER? The Herald is well skilled in the use of the "stop thief" cry, and whenever it attempts to perpetrate a bigger larceny than usual, it begins by following "Hear!" lines at the top of its voice. It was to be expected that our neighbor, in connection with its illustrious temporaries the Press and the Inquirer, would be thrown into a terrific state of excitement, by the proceedings of the soldiers' meeting at the Garrison, which we published week before last; but we scarcely expected that even the Herald would have shown such eagerness to give a flat denial to the whole of the proceedings, and to deny that any such meeting was held, that any resolutions were adopted, that anybody was authorized to publish them in the Carlisle papers; and it relies upon the testimony of one John Victor Marr, who was not at the meeting, and who, on its own admission, had been discharged from the army and left the post, "after three years' faithful service, since the war closed no doubt. Let us see what the Soldiers themselves say:

W. the undersigned Soldiers, N. S. Cavalry, were called to meet at the Garrison, on the 15th day of April, 1868, for the purpose of holding a meeting, and to discuss the proceedings of the Garrison, which we published week before last; but we scarcely expected that even the Herald would have shown such eagerness to give a flat denial to the whole of the proceedings, and to deny that any such meeting was held, that any resolutions were adopted, that anybody was authorized to publish them in the Carlisle papers; and it relies upon the testimony of one John Victor Marr, who was not at the meeting, and who, on its own admission, had been discharged from the army and left the post, "after three years' faithful service, since the war closed no doubt. Let us see what the Soldiers themselves say:

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THE GROWL OF TIGERS.

Forney's Press, and indeed most of the leading Jacobin journals, appear determined to encourage and foment a war of races in the South. The direct appeals that are made to the ignorant blacks to "rally for their rights," and to insist upon "equality," means mischief. The fact that the blacks are permitted and encouraged to possess arms; and that a white man is not allowed the use of a pen-knife, is of itself a broad hint to the negroes to use their arms whenever they feel aggrieved. The many terrible and revolting outrages committed by the negroes, and the systematic efforts of the Radical journals to belittle and palliate on the part of white conspirators, and at the same time an incentive to the negroes to continue the outrages they have committed. Brutal negroes, fresh from the rice and tobacco fields, are the men selected to patch up Constitutions for the South, and these Constitutions, framed and dictated at Washington, are outrageously infamous, so partial to negroes and oppressive upon the whites, that they are a disgrace to the Republic. Negro children are to be forced into public schools with white children; and the churches, the jury-box, theatres, cars and hotels are required to be thrown open to negroes. And for the purpose of enforcing and supporting these infamous, a Freedman's Bureau and a standing army are to be kept up at millions of dollars a year for the exclusive use and benefit of negroes.

These are some of the measures the Radical journals of the North defend and approve. Are they not intended to exasperate the whites of the South to resistance? And because, occasionally, some one of the vile creatures who are hissing on the negroes and encouraging them in their insolence and violence, is throttled and perchance killed, a howl goes up from the throat of every "loyal" tiger in the North, and retaliation is once suggested, to the negroes. Let a negro commit a murder or a hundred murders, and the Radical papers can find plenty of excuses, but when a white man, persecuted and almost crazy mad under negro insolence and persecution, kills a negro, the papers strike him down, a demand for his blood is at once made.

What does all this mean? Do these fools of a condemned Radical party suppose that the white men of our country will remain quiet and see ten States placed in the keeping of ignorant negroes, and the white men of those States reduced to a servitude? No, they do not. They know that the attempt to place the brutal negro over the white man will not be submitted to, or are they anxious to see a war of races? Let these soundless beware! Should such a war take place one race must go under, and it is not difficult to predict what race that will be. Nor will it be the negroes alone who will suffer, should this threatenful collision of races happen; the white men and soldiers will be the men who will be hissed the negroes on to their destruction—will be made to suffer first and most. Negro superiority and Yankee impudence will never be submitted to by the people of this country, and medicine Radicals will find this out if they persist in their present insane course.

The Carlisle Herald attempts to make light of the proceedings of the soldiers' meeting, which we published two weeks since. "The Herald," says, "the meeting as published in the Volunteer was held." This is a falsehood. Of course we were not present at the meeting, but the three soldiers who furnished us the proceedings were at it and participated in it. We prefer to believe them rather than the Herald—a paper which when it attempts to say anything severe, always resorts to downright lying. "Editors of the Volunteer," says, "cannot and will not be believed against the testimony of the large body of soldiers who held the meeting; and it is a piece of impudence in the Herald to attempt to ridicule and sneer at the soldiers. We can tell our neighbor, too, that in the event of a domestic difficulty between the people and against the soldiers, the soldiers will be found with their people and against the sneers and slanders of the editors and abettors, who are now attempting to establish a despotism in our country. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the soldiers are hostile to the conspirators, and the expression of the troops at their arraignment was but the voice of nearly the entire army. Mark that, Mr. Herald.

For the first time in the history of this country, thousands of negroes, anticipating a war of races, and alarmed at the prospects ahead in America, are eagerly applying to the colonization agents for passage to Liberia. There are more applicants than the society can accommodate with their vessels, and a line of steamers to Liberia. From every State of the South come hundreds on hundreds of eager applicants for a passage to the negro republic of Africa. The condition into which the elegant, theatrical, smoking-room philanthropist of the Radical school has length brought the negro. And to what a condition has it brought this tax-ridden country.

A Registry Law.

Whenever the Radicals are satisfied they cannot command a majority of the white freemen of this country at the polls, they devise some scheme to prevent a free ballot. Some obstruction is placed in the way of the citizen voting, in the hope that a few votes in every district may be lost to the Democrats. One of the methods of doing this is by the passage of a notorious and objectionable registry law, which, in many instances, making it a troublesome thing for the citizen to qualify himself for the ballot. Thus far we have escaped this hindrance to a free ballot; but our Radical legislature, fearing that their party may lose the State at the next election, last week passed a registry law that will throw numerous obstacles in the way of voters, and at the same time prescribes a qualification not known to the Constitution. The opposition will of course expect to profit by the obstacles which they have by this act laid in the way of voters—especially workmen and naturalized citizens. We print an abstract of the law as follows:

Section 1.—That the assessors shall make lists of voters annually, with their residences, whether they be freeholders, tenants, or laborers, or having declared under the act of 1850 to be qualified to vote, and to be placed on the list of voters for the year next ensuing. Section 2.—That the assessors shall make lists of voters annually, with their residences, whether they be freeholders, tenants, or laborers, or having declared under the act of 1850 to be qualified to vote, and to be placed on the list of voters for the year next ensuing. Section 3.—That the assessors shall make lists of voters annually, with their residences, whether they be freeholders, tenants, or laborers, or having declared under the act of 1850 to be qualified to vote, and to be placed on the list of voters for the year next ensuing.

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Section 8.—That the assessors shall make lists of voters annually, with their residences, whether they be freeholders, tenants, or laborers, or having declared under the act of 1850 to be qualified to vote, and to be placed on the list of voters for the year next ensuing. Section 9.—That the assessors shall make lists of voters annually, with their residences, whether they be freeholders, tenants, or laborers, or having declared under the act of 1850 to be qualified to vote, and to be placed on the list of voters for the year next ensuing.

ALABAMA.

Both branches of the Rump have passed a bill for the establishment of a "provisional government" for Alabama, which, in its own words, is a specimen of legislation which never had a precedent since the days of the Goths and Vandals. It provides that the Radical candidates who were defeated at the late election for State officers shall take possession of the State government, and that the defeated Radical candidates for the Legislature shall assemble as a Legislature. This Legislature is then to again submit to the people, for ratification or rejection, the "Constitution" which was rejected by the people at the time the Radical candidates (its own membership) were defeated. After the adoption of the "constitution," it is to be submitted to the Rump for approval, but not until the "Legislature of the proposed State organization" (the defeated Radicals) shall have ratified the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution—the amendment which proposes to enforce an equality of civil and political rights for the negroes in every State of the Union. This done, the negro State government can on its way rejecting the Rump for approval, but not until the "Legislature of the proposed State organization" (the defeated Radicals) shall have ratified the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution—the amendment which proposes to enforce an equality of civil and political rights for the negroes in every State of the Union.

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STATE ITEMS.

—Rev. Dr. Gorham, of Lancaster has accepted a Professorship in the Mercersburg Theological Seminary. —Governor Geary has vetoed the Free Road bill on the ground that it enables railroad companies to increase their capital stock without limit. —Henry Derringer, the inventor of the "bullet" which bears his name, died recently in Philadelphia, aged eighty-two years. —The heirs of Mr. Yings, of Dauphin county, who was killed by the Lebanon Valley railroad last fall, have recently received from the company \$4,500 damages. —The Pennsylvania steel works, at Baldwin, near Harrisburg, are now making "bullet" heads about fifteen tons of Bessemer steel per day, and give employment to one hundred hands. —Mr. John Saxeley, an old and respected citizen of Cornwall township, half a mile from Independence, Lebanon Co., committed suicide recently near his residence. —In the State Legislature, a joint resolution was passed, requesting the President to protect Americans engaged in the guano trade, and to demand that the United States Government should be notified of the United States of the Island of Alta Vista. —A temporary bridge near Johnstown gave away recently, on account of too many persons being on it; several injured, and the bridge was destroyed, but fortunately none were killed. —An engraving is organizing at Philadelphia for "pulling a branch city," and will "keep the hotel." The party start on the 1st of April. —The railroad liability bill lately passed by the Senate, and signed by the Governor, provides that the liability of the railroad shall not exceed \$500, and for loss of life, not exceed \$5,000. —A bold and successful attack was made by burglars on the residence of Mr. S. T. S. at Harrisburg, on the night of a very wealthy manufacturing company, at Scranton. It appears that during Sunday night, the burglars entered the premises through a window and carried off all the jewelry and valuable articles they could lay their hands upon.

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

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Local Items.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. Johnson, whose death we announced in our last issue, took place on Wednesday afternoon last, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of the deceased. The funeral services were held at Emory Chapel, and consisted of eloquent and touching tributes to the worth of the deceased by Rev. Prof. Bowman, Rev. Wm. Rosewell, and Rev. Dr. Wing. The services at the grave were conducted by Rev. W. E. Mills, pastor of the First Methodist Church, and Rev. Wm. R. Keith, Chaplain of St. John's Lodge, Ancient York Masons. The entire obsequies were of the most solemn and impressive character.

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MASONRY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The report of the proceedings of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, held at the order No. 415 lodges, with 22,405 members in this State, and that during the past ten years 2,000 members, fraternity in Pennsylvania, has doubled its strength, and it is now in a most flourishing condition, the Grand Master in office being the Hon. Richard V. Mearns, who is said to be one of the most capable of Masonic body in the State. His Lodge are valued at \$60,000, and the Grand Lodge are valued at \$700,000, and on an estimated cost of \$700,000.

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