American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, July 23, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

MAJ. GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland County, met according to adjournment on the 13th inst. After various amendments the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Nominating Convention be held at the Court House, in Carlisle, on Monday, July 27, 1868, at eleven o'clock A. M. And that the election of delegates be held at the usual place of holding said elections in the several boroughs, wards and townships, on Saturday July 25, 1868, in the Borough of Carlisle between the hours of 3 and 8 o'clock P. M.; in the Borough of Mechanicsburg between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock P. M.; in West Pennsboro' between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M.; in the other boroughs, wards and townships between the hours of 3 and 8 o'clock P. M. At which time the Democratic voters of each borough ward and town ship shall elect two delegates to represent them in said convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Committee be signed by the officers, and published in the Democratic papers of the county.

Committee adjourned.

FRANK GILLELEN,
Chairman.

ROB'T M'CACHRAN, *Sec'y.*

"MURDEROUS ATTACK UPON VINCENT BIERBOWER."

Last week's *Herald* contains a detailed account of a street row in a small town in Missouri, in which a certain Vincent Bierbower, who graduated at Dickinson College in 1866, was severely stabbed. After premising that Bierbower's "conduct and demeanor were of the most manly and courteous character" while here, and that "he was possessed of those generous and heroic qualities which ever endear men of his stamp to his associates and acquaintances," the *Herald* makes a lengthy extract from the paper of which Bierbower is the editor, giving an account of the occurrence which of course is entirely ex-parte, and which, for political purposes, attempts to lay the blame of this attack upon the Ku-Klux Klan. We bear no ill-will towards Mr. Bierbower, with whom we have but a slight acquaintance, but we feel impelled to say a few words in the interest of truth and justice.

Vincent Bierbower was one of the most turbulent and disorderly students who have been at Dickinson College within our recollection. He came into frequent collision with the officers of justice, and on one occasion attempted to inflict serious injury upon one of them, and was only arrested after a severe struggle in which he was considerably injured. On another occasion he was arraigned upon the witness stand in Court, in a prosecution instituted by the late President of the College, against a saloon keeper whose house Bierbower frequented. This is the young gentleman whose "conduct and demeanor" were so "manly and courteous." On the testimony of half a dozen gentlemen who have called to see us in regard to this matter, we feel it our duty to say that in this community Mr. Bierbower bore the reputation of a blustering bully—a man who is likely to get into trouble wherever he goes.

The article quoted by the *Herald*, from the Marshall County *Banner* gives the following explanation of the cause of the fight:

"About a month since, the Cops had a jollification over Johnson's acquittal. At that time Mr. Bierbower was in St. Louis, and those in charge of the paper gave an account of the jollification and criticised the speakers though no names were mentioned. On Mr. Bierbower's return Bryant asked him if he would correct a misstatement in that article with reference to himself. To this request Bierbower, who knew Bryant's character and suspicioned his motives, wrote out an explanation card, took it to Bryant who expressed himself satisfied with it, and then demanded his signature to it. This he gave, and the card is now in our office for public inspection."

Here is an admission that Bierbower's paper had been slandering some of the citizens of the community, that he himself felt impelled to privately sign a card retracting the calumny, and then failed to publish the retraction in his paper, as he most undoubtedly promised to do, for of what avail would a retraction have been if no one had ever seen it but Bierbower. He admits that his journal is a vehicle of calumny, that he had signed a retraction which he failed to publish, and when satisfaction is demanded, we are told that this "mere boy," who stands six feet in his stockings, whipped his assailant, who "is a large, powerfully built man, weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds, and was armed with a whip and a bowie knife sixteen inches long. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, Bierbower wrenched the knife from his grasp, and by a well-directed and powerful blow laid him helpless upon the ground. He next grasped the knife and but for the timely interference of Mr. Wm. Bray, *would have put an end to his intended assassin. Bierbower then walked coolly towards his office, carrying his trophy, the bowie knife, with him; while Bryant, bruised and bleeding, was taken home by his friends.*" And this is the gentle infant who has been so terribly treated by the Ku Klux Klan—this is what the *Herald* styles a "murderous attack upon Mr. Vincent Bierbower!" It is very similar to the attacks made upon him by peacable and unoffending citizens of Carlisle, in which he attempted to show his proficiency in the use of the bowie knife. We suggest to the good citizens of Marshall Co, Missouri, that if they have no safe prisons for the confinement of such pioneers of "the new civilization," they hasten Mr. Bierbower's "onward march" to some more congenial clime.

A CONUNDRUM.—The Radical press claim that the Democracy opposed the war, and that very few of its members entered into the service of the United States. Now, before the war most of the Northern States were Democratic. When the war broke out, and *none but Republicans* went into the war, all the States went for the Radicals. Now, our soldiers and sailors have returned, and the Democrats are regaining their power. How is it? This is a conundrum.

IT is said that Butler will go into Grant's cabinet. No doubt he will unless it is securely locked.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S RECORD.

The attempt of some of the Radical sheets of this State to throw discredit upon Governor Seymour's loyalty would be simply ridiculous, were it not true that there are always a certain class of people who are anxious to believe the biggest lies they can hear. It will be remembered that when the rebels invaded this State in 1863, our redoubtable Governor Curtin lost his wits, and instead of thinking of protecting his own borders, began to fortify the line of the Susquehanna, and sent pitiful appeals for aid to the Governors of New York and New Jersey. It cannot be denied that while Curtin was "yamering" about the ill-treatment he was receiving from the General Government, Governor Seymour, with his usual sagacity and patriotism, had his glistening bayonets in our State, for the protection of our Capitol and our property, long before our own militia had taken the field, and some of them even before our own heroic Governor could sufficiently steady his nerves to sign the call.

In Governor Curtin's annual message of December 7th, 1863, we find the following acknowledgement of Governor Seymour's promptness in coming to the rescue of Pennsylvania:

"The rebels having actually entered the State in some force, and the approach of their whole army being imminent, the President made a requisition for militia from this and from some of the neighboring States, and several regiments from New York and New Jersey, were *promptly* sent."

So "promptly" he might have added, that to them belongs the credit of saving the Capitol of the State.

In this connection, the following from the New York *Commercial Advertiser* of June 22, during the invasion, is worth a place, coming as it does from a Radical Republican source:

"We should be guilty of a great injustice were we not to give due credit to the governors of this State and New Jersey, for their zeal and promptitude in this crisis. When danger was impending, neither of them had conditions to propose or terms to exact. The only question was, who could first and most effectually discharge his duty as the ruler of a free and loyal commonwealth. They made use of no 'if,' 'and' or 'but.' In the case of New Jersey, indeed, Gov. Parker calls upon the people to come to the rescue with unprecedented zeal. The conduct of those officials will be more cordially appreciated inasmuch as they do not belong to the political party to which the national reins of authority have been committed. It is very possible that by referring to the past, we might find that such as Governors Seymour and Parker have taken positions not to our liking, but as the deeds of today are of more importance than the sayings of yesterday, we prefer to make conduct rather than professions the test in judging the merits or demerits of our public servants."

It will be remembered that a considerable body of Governor Seymour's militia was thrown forward to Gettysburg and were of invaluable service in resisting and turning back the invasion of Lee. Just at the time of the battle, Governor Seymour's Adjutant General called at the Executive mansion. Taking him by both hands, President Lincoln said to him: "I wish you to understand that you cannot possibly use "words too warm to convey to Govern- "or Seymour my thankfulness for his "prompt and efficient help given to the "Government in this crisis." This language the President thrice repeated, accompanying it with a fervent pressure of the hands, and uttering it each time with increased earnestness and feeling.

At about the same time, the following letter was received by Governor Seymour from the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt and candid support you have given to the Government in the present emergency. The energy, activity and patriotism you have exhibited, I may be permitted personally and officially to acknowledge, without arrogating any personal claims on my part to such service, or in any service whatever.

I shall be happy to be always esteemed your friend.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Excellency Horatio Seymour.

These few pertinent facts ought to spike the guns of the hireling liars of the negro party. Pennsylvania owes Horatio Seymour a debt of gratitude which we know she will not forget to pay in November, despite the slanders and abuse of the craven "loyalists," who at every fresh alarm, hurried themselves, their cash and their valuables out of reach of the rebel cavalry. It does not well become these cowardly whelps to assail the man who saved their own homes from pillage and fire.

ORGANIZE!

Now that the political campaign is thoroughly opened, and the political furnace will be started in full blast by the County Convention on Monday next, we would earnestly urge upon our friends to go to work at once and establish a Democratic Club in every township in the county. Let your organizations be perfected as soon as possible, for the Presidential election will be decided, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, in October. With a proper effort we can carry this State by fifteen or twenty thousand in October, and thus settle the question for November. But we have no child's play before us It will require every man to do his duty. The enemy will contest evey inch of the ground, and will only be driven from their position by a terrific onslaught along the whole line.

"NEVER," says the St. Louis *Times*, "in the history of St. Louis has a Presidential campaign been inaugurated with such certain omens of victory as the present. From the moment that the nomination of Seymour and Blair was announced, not only did mere difference of opinion as to men vanish from among Democrats, but those of heretofore opponents who had opened their eyes to the suicidal course of leading Radicals, openly manifested their adhesion to the Democratic platform, and one and all, with enthusiastic unanimity, pledged themselves anew to fight for liberty."

IT is one of the "signs of the times," that Gen. Grant, on his late trip from Washington to Cincinnati, in the cars, although it was announced that he was on the road, was not noticed at any one of the stations between the two cities. Not even in the great Radical city to which he was bound! Not even a bouquet sent him by a lady! The fact is, the people have almost forgotten that he is a candidate. "Let us have peace."

READ IT—BUY IT.—Last week's CAUCASIAN contained a fine portrait of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, who was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. This week's CAUCASIAN will contain a portrait of Hon. George H. Pendleton, with some extracts from his recent speech at Grafton, Va., endorsing the nominations of Seymour and Blair.

STEVENS calls Greely a "scarecrow." Greeley calls Stevens a blackleg. Forney calls Cameron an old villain, and Cameron declares Forney a rascal. All these Radical leaders are eminent truth tellers.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT.

The following speculations upon the result of the coming presidential election, taken from the editorial columns of the New York *Tribune*, are worthy of serious reflection:

Mr. Lincoln had over 409,000 plurality, with nearly all the electoral votes, in 1864; yet mark how small a change in the popular vote would have defeated him. He carried

		Electors.
Connecticut by	2,405 majority	6
Indiana by	20,189 majority	13
Maryland by	7,414 majority	7
Nevada by	3,232 majority	3
New Hampshire by	3,529 majority	5
New York by	6,749 majority	33
Oregon by	1,431 majority	3
Pennsylvania by	20,075 majority	26
Rhode Island by	3,601 majority	4
Total, 9 States	70,656 majority	100

Add these to the votes of New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky—21—and he would have had 121; leaving to Mr. Lincoln but 112.

Thus a change of less than 30,000 in over 4,000,000 votes would have elected McClellan over Lincoln.

Of these States we have already carried five, in late general elections, by handsome majorities—Connecticut, Maryland, New York, Oregon and Pennsylvania, while the Radical majorities in Indiana, Nevada and New Hampshire have been so considerably reduced as to give us a reasonable hope of carrying them. In fact the Western Democrats claim Indiana, Ohio, Nevada, Wisconsin and Kansas as sure for the Democratic ticket. Here is a list of States which are reasonably certain for Seymour and Blair:

Connecticut,	6	Delaware,	3
New York,	33	Kentucky,	11
New Jersey,	7	Missouri,	11
Pennsylvania,	26	Kansas,	3
Ohio,	21	Wisconsin,	8
Indiana,	13	Maryland	7
Oregon,	3		
Nevada	3	Total,	160
California,	5		

Now one hundred and fifty nine votes are a majority of the full electoral college. If the Radical Congress decides to count the votes of the reconstructed States, we may add to this Democratic vote the following:

Alabama,	8	Mississippi	7
Georgia,	9		24

Swelling the Democratic column to 184 votes.

On the other hand if the Radicals conclude to exclude the vote of the reconstructed States, it will take a less number to elect, and we can dispense with Ohio, Wisconsin and Missouri, and still elect our ticket without receiving a vote from the South. In a fair and candid survey of the field there is every reason for encouragement to the Democracy.—The States we have recently carried give us within nine votes of enough to elect, and if the Southern vote is counted, we may look for at least that many votes from that section. If it is not counted, we have more than enough votes already. We would not excite any vain hopes of an easy victory, for we shall find it necessary to "strain every nerve and press with vigor;" but we are willing, at this early day, after a careful examination of the votes of all the States for four years past, to record our deliberate conviction that the election of Seymour and Blair will be as sure to come as that the sun will rise on the morning of election day.

SENATOR HARLAN ON GRANT.

Speech of Senator Harlan Affirmatory of Grant's Military Incompetency—Grant Pronounced Guilty of the "Useless Slaughter" of Union Soldiers—The Conduct of Grant at the Battle of Pittsburg Landing—What Grant's Comrades Thought of Him.

In the Senate of the United States on the 9th of May, 1862, debate arose upon a resolution submitted by Senator Sherman, directing the Secretary of War to communicate copies of all official reports relative to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Among those engaging in the discussion was Senator Harlan, of Iowa, whose remarks, presented below, are taken from the *Congressional Globe.* (Second Session Thirty-ninth Congress, part 3, pages, 2,036,-37):

Mr. Harlan—Mr. President, so far as the remarks of the Senator from Ohio may have been intended to defend the troops of that State from any unjust aspersions, I have not a word to say.—They were well timed, and it was probably a proper subject for the consideration of the Senate, as their courage had been called in question, as it seems, by a Senator from another State. But that part of his speech which may have been intended to bolster up the reputation of General Grant I think may have an injurious effect in the future, and hence I rise to repudiate every word he has said that may have that tendency From all I can learn on the subject, I do not think General Grant is fit to command a great army in the field. Iowa had eleven regiments in the field at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He can never make one of those men believe that Gen. Grant is fit to command. I have seen many of them, have conversed with the officers and privates, and they believe our army was surprised. I will read one or two short extracts from a letter written by a gentleman of my State, who is now the presiding judge of one of the district courts, and who spent several days on the battle-field immediately after the conclusion of the battle. He says:

During the whole time I was with the army I availed myself of every means to gain correct information as to the battle and all the details connected with it. No one can get the truth by a reading of the newspaper correspondence so well as by conversation with the officers and soldiers who were in the fight. There is no use in trying to disguise or cover up the fact that our army was badly surprised on Sunday morning. Up to the time General Grant assumed command at Pittsburg Landing, General Sherman was in command, and kept his pickets of infantry and cavalry out in front of his lines for three or four miles, but after Grant arrived this was entirely neglected, and, notwithstanding scouts, deserters from the enemy, and citizens reported to General Grant, through the proper officers, that the main body of the enemy were approaching our lines, he indignantly scorned the idea of an attack, saying that Generals Johnson and Beauregard were not d—d fools enough to attack us here. * * * *

On Saturday night before the battle the rebel army was moved up so close to our front lines that, as a rebel prisoner informed me, they could hear the soldiers talking in their camps. At daylight the enemy commenced the attack with not less than seventy-five thousand men.—They rushed into some of our camps before our soldiers had time to fall into line of battle, and while many of our officers were asleep.

In the concluding part of the letter he says:

Although our victory on Monday was complete, and the rebels utterly routed, yet it was too dearly purchased. The criminal carelessness, or something worse, on the part of General Grant, whereby so many brave soldiers were slaughtered, admits of no paliation or excuse. Newspaper correspondents can write what they please, yet the united voice of every soldier in Grant's army condemns him, and it is now time that the Government should do likewise.

From all I can learn from the troops from Iowa who participated in this battle, with whom I have conversed, both officers and men, this is but an expression of a conviction made on the minds of all of them. The Iowa troops have been in battle repeatedly under command of General Grant; they have no confidence in his capacity and fitness for the high position he now holds.—They regard him as the auther of the useless slaughter of many hundreds of their brave comrades in arms. It is not necessary, nor is it right, to compel them to serve under him. The speech of the Senator from Ohio might, if unnoticed, induce those in authority to continue him in the field. I understand he has been virtually suspended; that he now really has no command; that each division and army corps of the Western Department is under the command of another general, and the whole under the command of General Halleck; that General Grant is *second* in command of the whole, which is, of course, merely nominal. In my opinion he ought not to have multiplied thousands of men placed in his hands after the record which he has made.—And the only practical tendency of that part of the speech of the Senator from Ohio would be to induce the President to assign him an active command.—This I cannot consent to have done in the presence of my countrymen, maimed and slaughtered, as I believe, through his carelessness or incompetency. I say this not on account of any public or private grievance of a personal nature.

I do not know General Grant, have never met him at any time, and could, therefore, have no personal grief to redress. Nor have I any complaint to make of the manner in which he or other generals have mentioned the conduct of the Iowa troops in the field.—As far as I have noticed, justice has been done them by their commanding generals, and by the public. In some cases it has been very tardy justice; but when the facts have come to light connected with their bearing in the presence of the enemy, none have withheld just commendation, or been disposed to deprive them of their hard-earned laurels. They have commanded the respect of the enemy on every battle-field where they have appeared, as well as the applause of their friends.—

Mr. Harlan—I shall detain the Senate for but a moment longer. General Halleck, in an official communication addressed to the Adjutant-General of the State of Iowa, has mentioned the Iowa troops at the battle before Fort Donelson as "the bravest of the brave." Nor do I know that General Grant, or any other general, has ever withheld just commendation. I therefore repeat that I have no personal grievance to redress for myself or for the troops of my State. And I would have remained silent on this subject in the Senate, if the speech of the Senator from Ohio had not made it necessary for me to speak; for I do not deem the Senate Chamber the proper place for criticisms on the conduct of a general in the field. I think it much better to present our personal convictions in relation to the character of our generals to the Secretary of War and to the President. For myself, I uniformly pursue this course, and regret that it has, in my judgment, become necessary to depart from it in this case. But, sir, it is often as dangerous and as wicked to praise the unworthy and incompetent as to detract from the meritorious. If my convictions are correct, it would be a crime for me to remain silent, and suffer influences to originate in the Senate Chamber which may result in restoring a general to an active command whom I and the people I in part represent deem unworthy of such a trust. Iowa has sent to the field about twenty thousand troops.—They have behaved, I think, well on every battle-field where they have appeared. As far as I know, no Iowa regiment has ever faltered in the discharge of duty, however perilous.—Their numbers have been reduced by the casualities of the field and camp nearly one-fourth. They give their lives with firmness to aid in restoring the supremacy of the laws. But, sir, they believe, and I believe that a large per cent. of this loss was useless, and is justly attributable to the carelessness or inability of General Grant. And he shall not, with my consent, be continued in command. There is nothing in his antecedents to justify a further trial of his military skill. At Belmont he committed an egregious and unpardonable military blunder, which resulted in almost annihilating an Iowa regiment. At Fort Donelson, the right wing of our army, which was under his immediate command, was defeated and driven back several miles from the enemy's works. The battle was restored by General Smith, the enemy's works were stormed, and thus a victory was finally won. And so on the battle field of Shiloh, his army was completely surprised, as I believe from all the facts I can procure, on Sunday, and nothing but the stubborn bravery of the men fighting by regiments and brigades, saved the army from utter destruction. The battle was afterwards restored and conducted by General Buell and other Generals, who came on the field during the evening and night; and our forces ultimately succeeded in completely routing the enemy. Now, sir with such a record, those who continue General Grant in an active command will, in my opinion, carry on their skirts the blood of thousands of their slaughtered countrymen. With my convictions, I can neither do it myself nor silently permit it to be done by others.

Colfax on Grant.

If the following 16 reasons why Grant should not be the Republican candidate, seven months ago, were good then, it seems to us they ought to be now. Schuyler Colfax sent this circular all over his district under his Congressional *frank* then; will he gainsay its contents now?

WHY GRANT SHOULD NOT BE PRESIDENT.

1. He has all he deserves at the hands of the American people.

2. He could not deliver an inaugural address.

3. Because no Democrat has succeeded for the past quarter of a century as President of the United States.

4. Because at this peculiar period in the history of our country we need an able and experienced statesman at the White House.

5. Because one hundred thousand graves and four million freedmen demand a Republican President and Vice-President.

6. He is now and always has been a Democrat, and has never endorsed the Republican party.

7. Because he has proved a failure in every capacity of the military.

8. He claims to have no knowledge of politics or national affairs.

9. Because Democratic and rebel papers endorse him.

10. He has followed our drunken, Democratic Johnson in all his rebellious rows against Congress and our party.

11. Because he has insulted the Republican party by endorsing the removal of the Secretary of War, and accepting the position himself.

12. We have one hundred better men for President.

13. Because all parties claim him as belonging to their party.

14. We have the power to elect a statesman, if we wish to.

15. Because the Democrats and rebels have no other available candidate.

16. Because Illinois gave us the immortal Lincoln, and Indiana offers our most available candidate.

AMERICAN REPUBLICANS.

☞ PLEASE POST THIS UP.

BUGLE NOTES FOR GRANT.

TILTON—"Grant is a drunkard."
PHILLIPS—"Grant is as brainless as his saddle."
SUMNER—"Says Grant is not an "irreversable guarantee," and "made a whitewashing report to fortify Andrew Johnson."
CHASE—"Grant is a man of vile habits and of no ideas."
ANNA DICKINSON—"I am going to Europe to get out of advocating this bungler"
MRS. STANTON—"Grant says nothing, and knows less than nothing."
WILSON—"I will never, so help me God, support any but temperance men for office."
GREELEY—"The Presidency requires a man of ideas and a statesman."
COLFAX—"I declare in advance no doubtful man shall have my vote for President."
KELLEY—"I will die in my tracks before I will subscribe to this whitewashing report of this man (Grant), who has joined his testimony and will join his fate to that public enemy," (A. Johnson.)
CURTIN—"Only a man in favor of negro suffrage can command my vote." Grant declares "negro suffrage means a war of races"
OLD THAD—"Never ask me to support a twaddler and trimmer for office."
GEARY—"Drunkards, like pirates, are public enemies."
FRELINGHUYSEN—"The nation owes it to its self-respect to tolerate imbecility in politics no longer."
WADE—"Grant knows nothing of politics. * * He can talk nothing but horse."
YATES—"I own I have been a drunkard; I will be one no longer, nor will I longer cast my lot with such men."

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
CLEARFIELD, Pa., July 14, 1868.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The political contest just entered into is laden with grave results to your business and to yourselves.

The Radical party asks the renewal of its power and a continuance of its misrule.

Defeated in every recent election, it now disguises its principles, and trusts for success to the military prestige of an available candidate.

It offers to Grant the shadow of power, as a price for securing the reality to Congress.

Its success will bring you continued mis-government by a Radical Congress, the control of every department of the government by Radical domination, and the perpetuation of its iniquities, its extravagance, its elevation of the negro, and its prostration of your business.

It came into existence to benefit the negro; its devotion to its interests gave us four years of war, grinding taxation and three thousand millions of debt; its determination to place the negro over the white man has for more than three years kept society shattered, commerce paralyzed, industry prostrated, the national credit below par, and the Union divided.

It has governed us for near eight years; the history of its first administration is written in four years of blood and recorded in an enormous national debt, the history of its second administration is near four years of peace, with absolute power, and a Union not restored, a government of the sword, business destroyed, taxation crushing the energies of the people, and the negro vested with the balance of power.

Its end and aim is the preservation of Radical power through the votes of negroes, and to this will be sacrificed your material interests, if necessary, your personal rights and your form of government.

Military rule oppresses the nation and eats out the substance of the people. It is fit that Grant should lead the party that maintains that rule, for his laurels were gathered by the sword alone.

The Democratic party, placing itself upon the Constitution, pledges itself to strict obedience thereto, to the maintenance of the government created thereby, to the supremacy of law, to a reform of abuses, to economy in administration, to equal taxation, and to justice to all.

It antagonizes and denounces that infamous policy which, during more than three years of peace, has overtaxed the people, has governed by the sword, and has destroyed the credit of the nation.

Its policy is one of thoughtful foresight, of cautious statesmanship; it seeks no new path; but by the line of the written law, in the light of experience, it will guide the Republic back to the highway of progress and prosperity and will restore to it national credit and fame.

It presents to you with pride its candidate for the Presidency, Horatio Seymour, of New York, a statesman and an honest man. Capable and pure, possessed of large experience and gifted with the rarest qualities of the head and of the heart, strong in intellect, sound in judgment and prompt in action, none more competent to lead us back to the haven of law and order.

Pennsylvania owes him a debt of gratitude for his prompt aid when her border was attacked.

The issues are before you: they are,

The statesman against the soldier; intellect against force; the law against the sword.

It is for you to determine which of these will best suit our present unhappy condition.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

William A. Wallace, *Chairman.*

Mr. Pendleton's Opinion of Gov. Seymour

The following private letter from the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton was addressed to Washington McLean of the Ohio delegation, before the New York Convention. From this it will be seen that he places a high estimate upon the character and talents of Gov. Seymour, and will doubtless give him a hearty support:

"*Cincinnati*, June 25.—My Dear Sir: You left my office this morning before I was aware of it. I seek you at home, but you are not there. I must say what I want by note. As soon as you get to New York see Governor Seymour. You know well what was my feeling before and after I heard of him last fall. He is to-day the foremost man in our party in the United States. His ability, cultivation, and experience put him at the head of our statesmen. He commands my entire confidence. I would rather trust him than myself with the delicate duties of the next four years. You know I am sincere. Make him feel this, and then he can rely on me and my friends. I have a natural pride, an honest pride, I believe, in the good will of my countrymen; but you, better than any one else, know that it is neither egotistical nor overruling, and that I am really anxious to give up the nomination to anybody who can get one single vote more than myself. Express all this frankly to the Govenor, but delicately, and let him understand all my views of men and measures as I have frequently given them to you. Good bye. God bless you.

"Yours, Truly,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

To Washington McLean, Esq."

The following letter from Mr. Pendleton was read in the Convention on Thursday previous to the nomination:—

"*Cincinnati*, July 2.—Washington McLean, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.—My Dear Sir:—You know better than any one the feelings and principles which have guided my conduct since the suggestion of my name for the Presidential nomination. You know that while I covet the good opinion of my countrymen, and would feel an honest pride in so distinguished a mark of their confidence, I do not desire at the expense of one single electoral vote, or of the least disturbance of the harmony of our party. I consider the success of the Democratic party at the next election of far more importance than the gratification of any personal ambition, however pure and lofty it may be. If therefore, at any time a name shall be suggested which, in the opinion of yourself and those friends who have shared our confidences, shall be stronger before the country or which can more thoroughly unite our own party, I beg that you will instantly withdraw my name and pledge to the Convention my hearty, zealous and active support for his nominee."

Very truly yours,
GEO. H. PENDLETON.

POLITICAL.

—Pendleton is stumping Virginia for Seymour and Blair.

—The whole country reverberates with Democratic thunder.

—Gov. Seymour will carry New York by seventy-five thousand majority.

—The enthusiasm for Seymour and Blair is general and irrepressible.

—General Baldy Smith, who fought, is for Seymour. General Butler, who stole, even his marches, is for Grant.

—The *Church Union* says that "Grant is not a fit man for a Christian to support."

—The Democrats of West Virginia held their State Convention last week and nominated J. N. Camden for Governor.

—Seymour and the abolition of the negro bureau; Grant and the maintenance of four millions of blacks at the expense of the North. Make your choice!

—An intelligent gentleman from New York assures us that Governor Seymour will carry that State by at least 75,000 majority.

—The returns of the late elections in Oregon indicate that the Legislature will be constructed as follows:

—Senate—Democrats, 12; Republicans, 10.

—House—Democrats, 28; Republicans, 19.

—The Democrats confidently expect to carry the two Boston Congressional districts next November. They are now represented by Republicans.

—The New York Radicals who raised $300,000 to compensate Grant for being President, will have to double the pile to compensate him for not being President.

Public Speeches of H. U. Grant.

The N. Y. *World* has compiled the public speeches of General Grant. They will be found in full below:

SPEECH AT THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION TO SUSTAIN ANDREW JOHNSON, AT COOPER INSTITUTE, JUNE 7, 1865.

"I thank you for this reception. If I were in the habit of speaking, I am so impressed by it that I would not be able to respond as I should like to do. You will have to excuse me."

SPEECH AT THE DINNER GIVEN TO GRANT AT THE ASTOR HOUSE, JUNE 7, '65.

"Gentlemen—I know you will excuse me from attempting to reply to your very flattering remarks."

SPEECH AT KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

[Reported in the N. Y. Times, Aug., 29, 1866.]

"I am not going to reply to the address, gentlemen, I could not do so if I should try."

SPEECH AT THE UNION LEAGUE ROOMS, JANUARY 7, 1865.

After a long and flattering address from the chief orator, Grant said:

"Gentlemen I bid you good night. I am much obliged to you for this reception."

SPEECH AT THE BIDDLE HOUSE, DETROIT

[Reported in the N. Y. Times, Aug., 17, 1865.

"I bid you all good night."

SPEECH AT TOLEDO, OHIO.

[Reported in the N. Y. Times, Aug., 21, 1865.]

"GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Rev. Mr. Vincent who has come out on the train from Chicago, has kindly consented to return my thanks for this hearty welcome, which you have given me."

SPEECH IN NEW YORK ON THE BALCONY OF THE CITY HALL, AUGUST 29, 1866.

[From the Herald Report.]

"General Grant is remarkable for his laconic addresses, and though he did not deliver an address, he said a very good thing. Turning to Farragut he said: 'Admiral, as it would be utterly impossible at this distance to make the people hear our voices, they will take our appearance for a speech.'"

SPEECH AT THE BANQUET AT DELMONICO'S, AUGUST 30, 1866.

On being toasted and vociferously cheered, the hero rose and said (rather incoherently):

"All I can say to you is, that if the President and his Cabinet had held to their determination I would have had to leave the Admiral to do the talking. We would have left you off, and you would have got to your beds."

[Verbatim Report, N. Y. Tribune, April, 30, 1868.]

SPEECH AFTER THE BANQUET AT DELMONICO'S.

Loud calls were made for Gen. Grant, and that gallant officer was introduced by Mayor Hoffman. General Grant said: "that owing to the exhaustion which they all felt after the entertainment given by his Honor the Mayor, they could not expect him to say anything *further.*"

SPEECH AT NIAGARA FALLS.

[Reported by the Herald, September 6, 1866.]

Loud calls for Grant. "My modesty compels me turn over that written speech to Mr. Hall, who will deliver it for me whenever it is written." Cheers and laughter.

SPEECH TO THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION AT NIAGARA FALLS.

[Herald Report, September 3, 1866.]

After leaving the President the Louisiana delegation succeed in securing Gen. Grant as he was smoking a cigar. After addressing him, and wringing his hands with frantic fervor, the General made a few remarks. He said that when he was in the vicinity of the Red river he always found the climate healthy, and thought that it was a pleasant place generally.—He stayed there altogether about fourteen months. The first six months of the time only two of their men died, and these not from the insalubrity of the place. One of them had his brains knocked out against a tree, and the other quit drinking.

General Forrest on Politics.

The Ex-Confederate General Forrest has gone to the New York 4th of July Convention as a delegate. In the course of a resent conversation he is reported to have said that it will not be any more curious to see him in the Democratic Convention than it was to see Joe Brown, of Georgia, in the Radical Convention; and he adds:

"The Radicals like Joe Brown because he is a Radical. I suppose the same rule will apply to me with the Democrats.—Why, sir, the warmest reception I've had since the war was with General Sherman. I'm not afraid of the Democratic soldiers or the Republican soldiers. I like General Hancock, and I don't believe there is a brave or reasonable Union soldier who dislikes or doubts me as a man. I went into the war because my vote had been unable to preserve the peace, I took a through ticket, of course, and I fought and lost as much as any one else; certainly as much as I could. Now the war's over, and I'm under oath to keep my parole. Suppose I consider myself an outlaw, and refuse to take part in what's going on, does that help me to keep my oath? Won't folks that are disposed to be ill-natured say I'm sullen and dangerous, and only waiting a chance to break out in a fresh place? That's what they have said. Now I give the country a sort of hostage, in addition to my parole, when I join in an active, organized body of Union men in the North, and I proclaim when I go to New York that I am at least as well reconstructed as Joe Brown, who was an original secessionist."

STATE ITEMS.

—The Penn'a Rrailroad bridge, over the Susquehana, at Rockville, was partially destroyed by fire, on Wednesday last. The structure caught fire from the engine of the Baltimore express train and five spans were consumed before the flames were extinguished.

—On Friday afternoon last, Mr. Nicholas Zollinger, a highly respected citizen of Harrisburg, while driving some cattle over the Cumb. Valley Railroad, at the foot of Chestnut street, Harrisburg, was struck by a train coming in from the Northern Central Railroad, and so severely injured that he died in a few hours.

—Edward Williams swam from Pittston to Wilksbarre, a distance of nine miles, for a wager of $50. He accomplished the feat in two and a-half hours and reached his destination in good order.

—A considerable strike is in progress through the Schuylkill and Lehigh Coal regions. It commenced among the Coal miners in Schuylkill, who turned out in hundreds and by force and threats put a stop not only to coal operations, but to all work in Furnace, Machine Shops and the Railroads. They demanded only eight hours a days work, and increased wages. Two hundred of the Schuylkill county strikers have appeared in Dauphin county, and are demanding the closing of the works there.

Time Does It.

Time has a wonderful power in taking the conceit out of persons. When a young man first emerges from schools and enters upon the career of life, it is painfully amusing to witness his self-sufficiency—he would have all the world to understand that he has "learned out"—that he is master of all knowledge, and can unravel all mysteries. But as he grows older, he grows wiser, he learns that he knows a great deal less than he supposed he did, and by the time he reaches three score years, he is prepared to adopt as his own the sentiment of John Wesley:—"When I was young I was sure of everything; in a few years, having been mistaken a thousand times, I was not half as sure of most things as I was before. At present I am hardly sure of anything but what God has revealed to man."

Dr. Lugol of Paris, one of the most eminent chemists of Europe, says, when Iodine can be dissolved in pure water the most astonishing results may be anticipated. Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water *is iodine dissolved in pure water*, and the most astonishing results have followed its use in cases of scrofula and all chronic diseases.

Local Items.

WARD MEETINGS.—The Democratic voters of the East Ward will meet at the Public House of John B. Floyd, on Friday evening, at half past seven o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements for the delegate election on Saturday.

The Democratic voters of the West Ward will meet at the "Franklin House" of George Wetzel, at the same hour, and for the same purpose.

ON HANDS.—We now have in market green corn, tomatoes, and other seasonable luxuries.

MOSQUITO BITES.—As a remedy for mosquito bites, keep a phial of glycerine at hand and apply freely to the bites.—It will relieve the irritation and swelling at once. One application is generally sufficient.

GOOD ADVICE.—It will be safe and profitable to follow this advice during the next two months: Walk on the shady side of the street; mind your stomach; spend no money foolishly; and don't get excited.

BERRIES.—The recent dry weather has played hob with the berries. There seem to be scarcely any around market, and those that are brought in, are so shriveled with the heat that they are scarcely fit to eat.

A LIGHT CROP.—We have it from several of our farmers that they are harvesting a very light crop of wheat this year. One gentleman informed us that he is satisfied his wheat will not yield over five bushels to the acre, and others represent the yield as nearly that light on their farms.

WORTH A TRIAL.—An experiment, made last year in Germany in planting potatoes, showded that where the "eyes" had first been removed, the yield was four times as great as where they were left in their place. It was found that where an old eye had been rubbed off, three or four new ones made their appearance.

LOW WATER.—The Susquehanna river is lower now than has been known for several years, and at various points pedestrians can cross over dry shod, as the Israelites did through the Red sea when old Pharoah and his hosts were after them. Many of the small streams are almost entirely dried up, and in some localities mills are stopped, and cattle suffering for the want of water.

NEW BUILDING.—The four story brick building just erected by David Sipe, adjoining his residence, on North Hanover street, will be one of the handsomest edifices in our town.—The first and second floors will be used by Mr. Sipe, for his furniture and wall-paper ware-rooms, and a commodious hall is being prepared on the fourth story for "True Friends" lodge of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Sipe deserves the thanks of the community for his enterprise and public spirit.

☞Those irreverent lads who called names after a certain "bald head" of old deserved their untimely end, because at that time no panacea had been discovered to restore the human hair upon the bald spots. But now Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia is known to possess the rare merit of invigorating the roots and filling them so full of life, where not entirely dead, that they cannot help putting forth a new growth which rivals in beauty the locks of youth.

July 9—4t.

FOR SUN STROKE.—It is well for the public to know, during the summer season, that the following treatment of sunstroke is the best and most successful that can be adopted: Let the person thus affected be removed to a cool and private place, his clothing taken off, and *the body rubbed from head to foot with large pieces of ice, at the same time that pieces of ice are kept in the arm-pits.*—This simple treatment, if steadily persevered in, will save cases which seem almost desperate; and which, there is reason to believe, under any other treatment would certainly prove fatal.

THE DELEGATE ELECTIONS.—It will be seen, from the call of the chairman of the Standing Committee, that the delegate elections are to be held on the coming Saturday. We trust there will be a full turnout in every district, and that good, tried and true Democrats will be sent in as delegates. This is the most important convention we have had for years, and in all cases gentlemen should be selected who may be relied on to represent the wishes of their constituents. Nominations made by a good convention will inspire universal confidence and respect; but if there be left in the minds of the people a suspicion that delegates have been tampered with it cannot but have a bad effect.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.—Take a piece of pasteboard, about five inches square, roll it into a tube, with one end just large enough to fit around the eye, and the other end rather smaller. Hold the tube between the thumb and finger of the right hand (do not grasp it with the whole hand:) put the large end close against the right eye, and with the left hand hold a book against the side of the tube. Be sure and keep both eyes open, and there will appear to be a hole through the book, and objects seen as if through the hole instead of through the tube.—The right eye sees through the tube, and the left eye sees the book, and the two appearances are so confounded together that they cannot be separated. The left hand can be held against the tube instead of a book, and the hole will seem to be through the hand.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania of the Knights of Pythias met in this place on Tuesday. Representatives of some eighty or ninety lodges were in attendance, and the lodge will probably continue its session for a day or so. Frederick Coppes of Philadelphia is Grand Chamberlain and Wm. Blancbois is Grand Recording Secretary. On Tuesday evening a banquet was tendered the guests, by "True Friends" Lodge of Carlisle, at the Franklin House. Mine host "Bossey" Wetzel did his best in serving up the delicacies of the Season and there was a considerable feast of reason and flow of soul. This young and flourishing organization seems to be received with universal favor throughout this and some of the adjoining States. The lodge at this place is in a most prosperous condition, and hopes soon to occupy its new Hall on the fourth story of Sipe's new building on north Hanover street.

THE ART OF BEING AGREEABLE.—The art of being agreeable is to appear well pleased with all the company; and rather to seem well entertained with them than to bring entertainment to them. A man thus disposed, perhaps, may not have much learning nor much wit, but if he has common sense, and something friendly in his behavior, it conciliates men's minds more than the brightest parts without this disposition; and when a man of such a turn comes to old age, he is almost sure to be treated with respect. It is true, indeed, that we should not dissemble and flatter in company; but a man may be very agreeable strictly consistent with truth and sincerity by prudent silence where he cannot concur, and a pleasing assent where he can. Now and then you meet with a person so exactly formed to please, that he will gain upon every one who hears or beholds him; this disposition is not merely the gift of nature, but frequently the effect of much knowledge of the world, and a command over the passions.

A VIOLENT THUNDER STORM—We clip the following from the York *Press:*

We were visited by a violent thunder storm about 2 o'clock A. M., on the 2d ult. The thunder was loud and continued, the lightning sharp and vivid, and the rain, at intervals, was very heavy.—The dwelling of Mr. George Gotwalt, situated on the Baltimore turnpike, just beyond the Borough limits, was struck by the lightning, during the storm. The roof of the building was considerably damaged and one of the rafters was shivered into splinters. A portion of the electric fluid passed down the lightning rod and ran along the ground some 15 or 20 yards, killing a large New Foundland dog, lying in his kennel. The point on the lightning rod had been broken off, and as the top of it was flat, it is supposed, that the fluid glanced off and a portion of it striking the roof caused the damage done to it. None of the members of Mr. Gotwald's family were in the least injured. The storm, it appears, took an easterly direction from this point, and, in its course, spent its fury in various ways. A tree in front of the residence of John S. Hiestand, Esq., on the Wrightsville turnpike, was also struck and considerably splintered. And as it passed on to Lancaster county, we see it stated in the *Intelligencer*, three horses, that had been turned out to pasture in a field on the farm of Martin Denlinger, near the Strasburg turnpike, were killed by the lightning.

WARM WEATHER.—The "heated term" is upon us in earnest. It commenced the early part of the past week and has continued to increase in intensity up to the time of the present writing—Monday morning. On Sunday it was exceedingly hot; the sun seemed to have all the power which it is said to possess at the torrid zone, and made all rooms not entirely accessible to the little air that was stirring, as warm as an oven.—It was also very warm yesterday and in consequence made the labors of the printer anything but pleasant.

It's too hot to sit still, one feels so uneasy;
Nor can he lie down without getting all greasy;
If he dares to walk out, or even to ride,
His shirt and his drawers stick fast to his hide.
Oh phew! Oh phew!
What can a man do
Who's all in a stew?
It's very nice weather, no doubt, for the corn—
For potatoes and beans, and all kind of shoots;
But all mortal flesh that of woman is born,
Is apt to dissolve and run down in the boots.
Oh phew! Oh phew!
What can a man do
Who's all in a stew?
Oh! I'm fast melting down! how flabby I grow,
French chalk will not keep me from oozing I know;
Unless I congeal and harden a little,
The man who buys soap fat will have me in kettle.
Oh phew! Oh phew!
What can a man do
Who's all in a stew?

MONUMENT FUND.—The following list of subscribers to the fund of the Soldiers' Monument Association is published by authority of the council of the association, and will be continued from time to time, as circumstances may require:

R. M. Henderson, $10, A. L. Sponsler, 10, Bvt Brig. Gen. H. S. Burton, 1, Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. Hays, 1, Bvt. Col. F. S. Guenther, 1, Capt. Jas. W. Piper, 1, Bvt. Maj. V. H. Stone, 1, Bvt. Maj. H. S. Gansevoort, 1. Bvt. Maj. T. P. McElrath, 1, Capt. G. V. Weir, 1. Lt. Col. H. B. Reed 1, Capt. W. B. Beck, 1, Col. J. A. Fessenden, 1, 1st. Lt. J. E. Wilson, 1, 1st. Lt. S. A. Day, 1, 2nd Lt. E. L. Zolinski, 1, 2nd Lt. B Roberts, 1, 2nd Lt. E. J. Barstow, 1, 2nd Lt. E. R. Hill, 1, 2nd Lt. F. L. Hills, 1, Geo. Zinn, 10, Robt. Irvine, 10, J. W. Henderson, 2, G. W. Hilton, 10. Wm. Greacy, 5, John Campbell, 5, W. P. Campbell, 2 50, Mary E. Campbell, 2 50, Wm. A. Mullin, 10, A. F. Mullin, 10, Bvt. Lt. Col. H. A. Du Pont, 1, Bvt. Capt. H. F. Brewerton, 1, Bvt. Capt. S. Peeples, 1, 2nd Lt W. Cameron, 1, 2nd Lt. J. G. Swift, 1, John Miller, 2, Thos. A. Culbertson, 1, Miss A. G. Marsh, 1, Bvt. Capt. P. Keefe, 1, 1st Lt. P. Roemer, 1, John Hays, 1, Mrs. Jane V. N. Hays, 1, John L. Waggoner, 1, W. F. Noble, 1, J. B. Haverstick, 1 Mrs. L. M. Dale, 1 Miss L. G. Dale, 1, Miss Annie Dale, 1, Miss Kate Dale, 1, James Dale, 1, S. Alex. Henderson, 1, Capt. W. E. Miller, 5, James Hamilton, 10, J. S. Carothers, 2, Mrs. Susan Rheem, 2, Susie Rheem, 1, Miss Mary Rheem, 1, Miss Alice Rheem, 1, Matthew Galbraith, 2, John B. Parker, 30, Mrs. J. B. Parker, 10, Isaac B. Parker, 10, W. B. Parker, 10, Miss Sallie Parker, 10, Miss Minnie V. Parker, 10, Eiss Emmeline K. Parker, 10, John B. Parker, Jr., 10, S. Sprole Woods, 10, J. M. Mahon, 1, J. C. Colwell, 1. W. M. Biddle, 1, T. C. Loudon, 1, W. H. Miller, 10, E. Beatty, 1, Mrs. E. Beatty, 1, Helen A. Beatty, 1, Wm. P. Beatty, 1, Alex. P. Beatty, 1, Abr'm Witmer, 10, P. Brakemaker, Sen., 1, Wm. Culbertson, 1, H. G. Heyd, 1. Wm. H. Martin, 1, R. A. Heyd, 1, R. E. Heyd, 1, John G. Franklin, 1, Michael Myers, 1, Sam'l Troup, 1, John F. Dull, 1, Abram Snyder, 1, D. C. Stewart, 1, H. P. Cornman, 1. B. K. Stouffer, 1, Jonas Albright, 2, Miss Kate Witmer, 1, John D. Sheaffer, 1, Andrew P. Hoover, 1, J. Glatfelter, 1, T. U Chambers, 5. Daniel Hoffer, 5, Jas. O'Hara, 1, John Bricker, 1, Henry Brenneman, 5, Isaac Brenneman, 5, Elias Brennaman, 5, W. H. Brenneman, 1, John Botdorf, 2, S. Witmer, 1, S. Allen, 1, J. S. Sponsler, 1, M. B. Hoerner, 1, And. C. Hamaker, 1, Henry Snyder, 2. Wm. Ilgenfritz, 1, Jesse Ruhl, 2, Jacob Hoerner, 5, C. Hoffer, 2, Jno. G. Boyer, 1, E. D. Heyd, 1, S. Finkinbinder, 1, Wm. Heagy, 1, Peter Albright, 1, Amos Sheffer, 1, S. J. Witmer, 1, H. P. Stetler, 1, John C. McBride, 1, Wm. McBride, 1. Henry Busse, 1, T. R. Williams, 1, Henry Farnbaugh, 1, John Rhoads, 1, Wm. Bell, 1, Geo. Kutz, 1, W. K. Cornman, 1, F. Ilgenfritz, 1, Ab'm Brenneman, 1, Jacob Waggoner, 1, Ab'm. Elliott, 1, Margaret Elliott, 1, Jos. F. Porter, 1, David Keeser, 1, Jacob Witmer, 1, Miss Catharine Witmer, 1, John Elliott, 1, Mary Elliott, 1 J. P. Brindle, 1, Surgeon J. B. Wright, 1, Wm. A. Tripner, 1, Geo. O'Hara, 1, Dan'l. R. Wilson, 1, Jesse P. Zeigler, 1, Jesse Zeigler, 1, Dan'l Jacobs, 1, David Wolf, 1, Levi Zeigler, 1. Isaac Smith, 1, Henry Wetzel, 1, R. C. Lamberton, 1, Mary A. Lamberton, 1, J. A. Lamberton, 1, Margaret E. C. Lamberton, 1, Jane R. Lamberton, 1, Abraham Lamberton, 5, Ex. Gov. Jos. Ritner, 1, Jacob Ritner, 10, Miss Mary Ritner, 1, Miss Margaret Ritner, 1, Miss Jane Craighead, 1, Miss Mary W. Craighead, 1, Miss Rachael Craighead, 1, John F. Stuart, 1, Hugh S. Stuart, 1, John S. Dunlap, 5 W. P. Stuart, 1, John Royer, 1, John C. Stuart, 1, J. T. Stewart, 1, John Reep, 1, Henry Line, 1, N. B. Moore, 1, John Otto, 1, Jas. B. Harry, 2, John Strickler, 1, Henry Leckey, 1, Sam'l Mohler, 1, Chas. W. Shaeffer, 1 Henry Brechbill, 1. Alex. Lindsey, 1, W. H. Cornman, 1, Isaac Rank, 1, George Line, Jr, 10, John Baker, 1, Jas. Stevick, 1, John H. Woodburn, 1, Dan'l Yoh, 2,

(*Continued next week.*)

HYDROPHOBIA REMEDY.—The following is said to be a sure cure for the bite of a mad dog: "Mix one pound of common salt in a quart of water, then bathe and squeeze the wound with the same one hour, then bind a little more salt on the wound for twelve hours. Prussic acid is also a *sure* cure—to be administered to the dog before he gets mad.

Business Notices.

DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES, fresh and pure, always to be found at CORNMAN & WORTHINGTON'S Drug Store, No. 7 East Main St. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

June 11, 1868.