American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, August 13, 1868.

National Democratic Nominations.

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.

FOR CONGRESS,

RICHARD J. HALDEMAN.

(Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference.)

FOR SENATOR.

ANDREW G. MILLER.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

THEODORE CORNMAN.

OF CARLISLE.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

CHAS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN,

OF CARLISLE.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

JOHN HARRIS,

OF CARLISLE.

FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR,

I. WAGGONER.

OF NEWTON.

FOR AUDITOR,

JOHN REESER.

OF UPPER ALLEN.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,

JOHN C. ECKLES.

OF SILVER SPRING.

FOR CORONOR,

DAVID SMITH.

OF CARLISLE.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland County, will be held in the committee rooms, in the Court House, Carlisle, on Monday, August 24, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. Important business will be presented, and all members are expected to be present.

D. W. STERRETT, JAMES K. KUNK, S. M. WHERRY, JAS. K. FOREMAN, D. B. SEWICK, F. E. BELTZHOOVER, PHILIP LONG, HENRY K. PEFFER, J. P. BLAIR, M. BRICKER.

Ward Meetings.

The Democratic voters of the East Ward will meet at the Public House of John B. Floyd on Friday evening, the 14th inst. at half past seven o'clock, to make arrangements for the Special Election on Saturday.

The Democratic voters of the West Ward will meet, at the same hour and for the same purpose, at the Public House of Lewis Zitzer.

Democratic Meeting.

A Democratic and Conservative meeting will be held at the School House, at Allerton, West Pennsboro' township, on Saturday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock, to make arrangements for the election. Speakers will be present.

To the Democratic Soldiers of Cumberland County.

In accordance with a resolution passed at its last session, the Convention of Democratic Soldiers and Sailors of Cumberland County will meet in the Court House, at Carlisle, on Saturday, August 15th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of devising means to thoroughly organize the Soldiers and Sailors of this county, in order to make a vigorous and efficient campaign, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

T. F. SINGISER, *Chairman.*

Attest: J. A. GRAHAM, *Secy.*

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The following resolution was passed by the Democratic County Convention, which met in Carlisle, on Monday, July 29th:

Resolved, That what is known as the Crawford County System, be submitted to the Democratic voters of Cumberland County at an election to be held for that purpose, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 15th, 1868, at the usual time and place of holding the delegate elections, that a majority of the votes cast secure its adoption, and that this be the call for said election and that the Democratic papers of the County be requested to publish it.

LEWIS YOUNG, *Chairman County Convention.*

ROBT M. GRAHAM, H. N. BOWMAN, *Secretaries.*

It is suggested that in each district a judge and clerk of election be chosen, and that a certified copy of the votes polled for and against the Crawford County System be submitted to a meeting of the return judges to be held in Carlisle on Monday, August 17, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE "CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM."

First. The candidates for the several offices shall have their names announced in one or more of the County papers at least three weeks previous to the primary meetings, stating the office, and to be subject to the action of the party at the said primary meeting.

Second. The voters responding to Democratic principles in each borough, ward or township shall meet on the FIRST SATURDAY OF AUGUST, at the usual places of holding the delegate elections, at 3 o'clock P. M., and proceed to elect one person for judge and two persons for clerks, who shall form a board of election to receive votes and determine who are proper persons to vote, and shall hold the polls open until 7 P. M. After the polls are opened the candidates announced as aforesaid shall be balloted for; the name of each person voting shall be written on a list at the time of voting, no person being allowed to vote more than once for each office.

Third. After the polls are closed the Board shall proceed to count the votes that each candidate received and make out the returns accordingly, to be certified to by the judge and attested by the clerks.

Fourth. The judges (or one of the clerks appointed by the judge) of the respective districts, shall meet at the Court House, in Carlisle, on the Monday following the primary meetings, at 11 o'clock, A. M., having the returns and a list of the voters, and count the votes, and the person having the highest number of votes for any office shall be declared the regular nominee of the Democratic party.

Fifth. Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office, the judges shall proceed to ballot for a choice, between those thus a tie, the person having the highest number to be the nominee.

Sixth. The return judges shall be competent to reject, by a majority vote, the returns from any election district, where there is evidence of fraud, either in the returns or otherwise, *to the extent of the frauds committed.*

Seventh. Judicial, Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative nominees shall have the privilege of selecting their own conferees.

Eighth. The return judge from each borough, ward or township shall name the members of the Standing Committee from his district, and the committee thus appointed shall hold its first meeting on the second Saturday after the meeting of the return judges, and shall select its own chairman.

Ninth. The Standing Committee, at a meeting called for that purpose by its chairman, shall have power to select delegates to the State Conventions and appoint the necessary conferees.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

We publish to-day, elsewhere, the letter of Governor Seymour, formally accepting the nomination for the Presidency. Our Radical friends have long been calling for this document. They have got it at last, and we hardly think they will desire to hear from the distinguished author soon again. It is a powerful vindication of the policy and principles of the Democratic party, and a scathing rebuke to the Radical revolutionists. It is in the Governor's best style and taste, and points out the true way to peace and prosperity. Let our readers give it an attentive perusal. It will well repay them. It should be placed in the hands of every Republican. All that is wanted to secure the ardent support of Democracy by thousands of the more moderate members of the Republican is *light;* and this able letter of Governor Seymour's throws a flood of light throughout the country.

THE DRAFT RIOT CANDIDATE.

The *Herald* establishment is as badly frightened at the nomination of Governor Seymour, as if it expected another rebel invasion. Each particlular hair on the Senior's crown, "stands on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine." Like the war horse of the Scriptures, he "snuffs the battle *afar off*," and will doubtless continue to do so—which in point of discretion is not a bad quality. Partaking of the general alarm, "the junior" already thinks of visiting Plainfield, in quest of the wherewithal for a substitute. As to taking up arms themselves against this rebel horde which Seymour is leading to *victory*, strange to say, the idea has never entered their heads which by the way, would be a very difficult feat for an ordinarily sized idea to accomplish.

We can readily excuse our neighbors for being under the impression that "Governor Seymour seized every opportunity to oppose the war," for they both had pressing business engagements in the East about the time Seymour's heroic regiments marched up the valley, greeted by the thankful plaudits of our people, and saved the capitol. They can scarcely be expected to give anything like a truthful account of what transpired *near the post of danger*. Belonging to the home guards, who were pledged "only to leave home in case of invasion," whenever there was an invasion *they left*. To say the least, it is rather ungrateful to manifest so much spleen towards the man who saved their homes from pillage and destruction.

The *Herald* raises a big howl over the fact that Governor Seymour addressed the New York rioters, as "my friends." What effect would his speech have had had he addressed them as a set of murderers, house burnings, draft-riding desperadoes? Would he have succeeded in quelling the mob as effectually as he did by his conciliatory and earnest words? If one of the *Herald* men should ever happen to get into a church, he probably would not be up to address his unnamed infernal sinnery, but as "my erring impenitent friend." At the very mention of "spiritual," grape and canister "he would turn to a *Herald* man within a mile of his sanctuary.

The *Herald* also thinks that if there had been a *loyal* governor of New York, "instead of such exhortations as 'my friends I will see that disorder shall be suspended and savaged,' grape and canister would have mowed them down." Well they had a "loyal" Mayor of New York, and isn't it strange he never thought of mowing the rioters down with grape and canister? He, himself says, that when Governor Seymour arrived, he cheerfully and promptly gave requisitions for arms;" and he confesses "That *everything that it was possible for Governor Seymour to do, was done to aid in the suppression of the riots*," which will be found in the extract from his speech in the Constitutional Convention given in another column. We also present a number of official documents from which it will be seen what service Governor Seymour really did render the government and the people of Pennsylvania during the rebellion. We presume it will be useless to appeal to the *Herald's* sense of decency to give this evidence of its own infamy a place in its columns. It has started out on a system of bold-face lying, and no doubt intends to fight it out on that line. But so far as the intelligent people of Cumberland county are concerned, we are perfectly content to present the solid array of substantial facts given elsewhere, as a complete answer to twaddle as the *Herald's* article on "the draft riot candidate."

☞ We regret to see the *Valley Sentinel* of Shippensburg, opposing the Crawford County System of nominating County Tickets. To our mind it is so much more desirable than the present delegate-election secret-ballot mode of nominating, that we are surprised to see opposition to it by any fair man. It is notorious that under the present system, fraud is practiced every year. There are men in our county who make it a point to have themselves elected Delegates to our County Conventions for the express purpose of making money for themselves. They care not how they are elected, or on whose strength, so that they accomplish their ends. If they find a decided majority of their people favorable to a certain candidate, they at once fall in with the popular feeling, espouse the cause of said candidate, pretend *great anxiety* for his success, and then after they are elected as Delegates, sell out to a man who perhaps had not a friend in the townships these corrupt creatures represent, or rather misrepresent. We can assure the *Sentinel* and all other advocates of the present corrupt and demoralizing system that the people will submit to it no longer. They are tired of seeing corrupt scoundrels making money for themselves by betraying the people. No county in the State except Cumberland, nominates a County Ticket by the cowardly and villainous secret ballot. No other county would submit to such a system for a moment. It was introduced into this county for a base purpose and the same purpose has continued it. Let us then stamp this system as a fraud, and abandon it forever. Give us some other mode for nominating our County Tickets—some mode by which the voice of the majority of the people will be respected. Political gamblers who make money by it, may admire the present system, but we tell them that they cannot and shall not practice their adroit villainy longer. Nine-tenths of the people are honest, and they demand and will have another mode of selecting candidates for office.

THINK OF IT.—Farmer, mechanic, workingman—and especially you who have acted with the Republican party—you have now until November to think of a matter that concerns you and your children. Will you vote the Radical ticket and pay the bondholder's taxes, or will you vote the Democratic ticket and make the bondholder pay his own taxes? Every dollar added to the tax duplicate relieves you. The Democratic platform *demands* that bonds shall be taxed the same as other property—the same as your dwelling house. The Republican platform favors the exemption of the bondholder, says, in effect, that he is a privileged character, and shall not be taxed on his bonds. Which is right? Throw aside your party prejudices, and think of it.

HORATIO SEYMOUR saved Harrisburg from destruction and Gov. Curtin from capture by the rebels in 1863.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

We would again urge upon our friends in every township in the County to turn out and give a full expression of opinion on the Crawford County System, at the polls, on Saturday. The question has been submitted to the party, and every member of the party has a right to record his vote for or against it. It is certainly one of the fairest systems that can be devised, and wherever you see a man opposed to it you may see one who is afraid of the people. The small wire-pullers, who habitually make the votes of their townships a matter of barter, will of course be opposed to it, for their occupation will then be gone. The corrupt men of the party will be opposed to it, for it takes away their chances of buying delegates and selling nominations. The men who make it a business of getting themselves elected delegates and then selling out at a good figure, will be opposed to it on financial principles. But wherever you find a good, honest, reliable Democratic voter, from the Susquehanna to the Franklin county line, you will find a man who heartily endorses the Crawford County System. Under that system the people who do the voting for the party make the ticket, and not the politicians. Every Democrat has a voice in the selection of the candidates he is to vote for, and one vote counts just as much as another.

In Carlisle we begin to find such a system an absolute necessity. We have candidates for almost every office in the gift of the people, and under our present system no voter can give expression to his preference for more than one office. The delegates for whom an individual may wish to vote may favor the selection of the candidate he wants for one office, while they may be opposed to the candidate he prefers for another office. It has long been felt necessary that some system be devised by which every voter can vote directly for the candidate he prefers for every office on the ticket. This seems to be the system, and that many will oppose it is evidence that the people. We call on our friends of the Democratic party, and Democracy means the government of the people, to rise, shake off the trammels and corruptionists, and give the people themselves the power to select the candidates for whom they are expected to vote.

It might have been better if the Convention had fixed a later date for the election, but all who desire to inform themselves as to the workings of the system will have had sufficient opportunity to do so, as it will have appeared for three weeks in all our county papers. We were no party to the action of the Convention on this question, and have no other motive in urging its adoption than a desire to promote the best interests of the Democratic party, with whose welfare our deepest sympathies will always continue to be enlisted.

PERRY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Perry assembled in County Convention, at Bloomfield, on Monday last. The Convention was full, every borough and township being represented. The following County Ticket was nominated:

Assembly—John Hurd, Esq.
Sheriff—Jesse M. Rhinehart.
Commissioner—Henry Rannesmith.
Director of Pay.—J. Troup.
County Surveyor—James Woods.

Aaron Eguiph, James Woods and Henry P. Grubb were appointed Congressional Conferees, and unanimously instructed to support R. J. Haldeman, of Cumberland county for Congress.

SENATORIAL CONFEREE MEETING.

The Democratic Senatorial Conferees representing this Senatorial District, met at Bridgeport on Saturday last.—The following gentlemen appeared as Conferees:

Cumberland—Samuel Cope, Daniel A. Harris, Samuel N. Emminger.
York—John M. Heiges, John Mumper, C. D. Patterson.

On motion, Mr. Mumper of York was called to the chair, and Mr. Emminger of Cumberland appointed Secretary.

On motion, Andrew G. Miller, Esq., of Cumberland County, was declared the unanimous choice of the District for State Senator. The meeting then adjourned, *sine die.*

We congratulate the Democrats of this Senatorial District on the nomination of that sterling Democrat and honest man, ANDREW G. MILLER of Shippensburg, for State Senator. Our word for it; he will never deceive his constituents, but will discharge his duties faithfully and in a satisfactory manner. He is in every respect a most worthy and reliable gentleman, in whose word and honor implicit confidence can be placed.

Adams County Nominations.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., August 10.—The Adams county Democratic convention met here to-day, and the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated: For Congress, William M'Clain; Senate, Joseph M'Devitt (subject to decision of conference); Assembly, Dr. Dill; Associate Judge, Joseph Kuhn; District Attorney, William Duncan.—Resolutions were adopted endorsing Seymour and Blair, the New York platform, the action of Mr. Heltzel and the local candidates.

☞ With his usual astuteness, our neighbor of the *Valley Sentinel*—who was one of the original advocates of the Crawford County System and now opposes it for some reason best known to himself—urges that when there are a number of aspirants in the field, a candidate might be nominated, though he might not have one-tenth of the votes in the county. If he will take the pains to make a calculation he will find that under the present system, even where there are only two candidates in the field, a candidate may receive the nomination, though all the delegates voting for him represent but one-fifth of the Democratic vote of the county.

THE Springfield *Republican*, a Republican newspaper published in Massachusetts, said that "the choice of Presidential electors by the Legislatures of the Southern States would be a fraud upon the people." That is exactly why the Radicals propose to adopt it.

THE Colored citizens of the South read the New York *Tribune* to advantage.—They have got to calling each other "villains and liars."

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

It seems almost impossible to overestimate the importance of the contest upon which the country is now entering. In its far reaching results, as they effect individual happiness, general prosperity and public liberty, it transcends any political contest by which our people have ever before been agitated. Previous political struggles have merely involved questions of governmental policy, such as the advantages of high and low tariffs—the National bank question—the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—the question of sovereignty in the territories of the nation, and other like issues. But this is a struggle involving the very life of the nation, and of that spirit which gives it life. It is a life and death struggle between the principles of Constitutional liberty on the one side, and Congressional usurpation and tyranny, backed by a military despotism, on the other. It will determine whether we are to have a government of constitutionally defined and limited powers, such as our fathers gave us, or another and a new government, based upon the New England idea of centralization and with no other rule of action than the preferences, the animosities and the unhallowed partisan malignity of a Congressional majority. This is the people's government. It was ordained "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity." They have prescribed its metes and bounds, and if they allow it to be taken out of their hands, and to be diverted from the legitimate objects for which it was created—if they permit it to become a means of disunion, an engine of injustice and oppression, a source of tyranny and misrule—they may rest assured they will not again get the reins of power back into their hands without a bitter and bloody struggle. New England is already moving to secure the permanency of her ascendency. New States are being erected out of the heterogeneous population of the great West, and their Senators and Representatives are New England men, imbued with New England ideas. She is sending her "carpet baggers" to the South, and with New England persistence and impudence they are securing seats in Congress, to misrepresent the South and vote for the interests of New England. Securing herself against defeat in both Houses, by the admission of these bogus Senators and mis-Representatives, she will then be prepared to declare Grant military dictator of the whole country, in the same manner as she has already made him dictator over the South, and give him the office for the balance of his natural life. Whatever resistence there may be on the part of the people, is to be put down by the two hundred and eighteen thousand "loyal" traitors, who are to be armed out of the public arsenals in accordance with the bill lately passed by the Senate. This is no idle fear. Forney and Greeley have already declared that the radical usurpers who now rule the country with a rod of iron, will not give up their places in obedience to the voice of the people, but will hold on by force despite the popular verdict. It is for this purpose, and for no other, that they are arming their followers. They mean to change the entire theory and character of our government, quietly and insiduously if they can, but failing in that, to accomplish it by force of arms.

Is it not then a life and death struggle for the Republic; and is it not the duty of men to take earnest counsel together for the public good? This is no time for neutrality. He that is not for the country is against it. It is no time for dolts and cowards. He who knows his rights and will not dare maintian them, should lay off his uniform and put a white feather in his hat. We can have no respect for the man who quietly opposes the radicals, and yet is afraid to openly avow his deadly hostility to their infamies. Come, let us reason with our friends and neighbors. Let us call things by their right names. If these men are traitors to republican liberty, let us tell them so to their teeth. If they and their minions have stolen more than half the public debt, let us charge it home upon them. Now that our opponents have carried Africa into the war, let us carry the war into Africa. Let us attack and not defend. We are led by candidates who for intellect and state-manship have not their superiors in the American Union. We are backed by a platform of principles against which the very gates of hell cannot prevail. Let us go to work then and organize our forces in every election district.

IT is only one thousand dollars a minute—that's all. Just that little sum is required to keep the Radical Government going, the Freedmen's Bureau in operation, and official thieves in pocket money and fine houses. Who wouldn't be a loyal leaguer? Who wouldn't be a patriotic Radical, and who wouldn't prefer a nigger to a white man?

☞ If it be true that the tone of Brick Pomeroy's *La Crosse Democrat* is so indecent, obscene and blasphemous, as the *Herald* represents it to be, why is it that the *Herald* every now and then offends the fastidious tasts of its readers with a column or so of quotations from Brick's paper?

A NEGRO by the name of Grayson, of Memphis, Tennessee, appeals to his colored friends to leave the Radical party as he has done, before they become irreclaimably demoralized through bad association. Grayson's head is level.

THE Legislature of South Carolina is composed as follows: Senate—White 24; Negroes 9; total 33. House of Representatives—White 39; Negroes 76; total 124. There are seven Democrats in the Senate, and fourteen in the House.

"THE American House of Representatives," says the London *Saturday Review*, "stands lower in morality and "statesmanship" than any similar assembly in civilized countries." To this condition has Radical rule reduced the nation.

THE Radicals established a "Bureau" for the maintenance of lazy, idle negroes. Instead of giving any support to the poor white men of the country, they load them down with taxes. Voters, think of this at the polls!

☞ The *Herald* seems to be ambitious of a notoriety similar to that of Brick Pomeroy, and culls the sweetest missels of his ribald pen for its columns.

ARMS! ARMS! ARMS!

The cry of the Southern carpet-baggers and adventurers is for arms! One of them exclaims—"We cannot keep down the Democrats unless we have arms." Another pleads "we cannot live in the South without arms."—Congress has "reconstructed" eight States, but they now proclaim that these States must have arms, in order to maintain their carpet-bag governments. In other words they admit that Congressional reconstruction is a failure, and that a military despotism is the only thing which will preserve the negro governments from overthrow.

When the proposition to arm the negroes was earnestly pressed upon the House, the venerable Mr. Boyden, of North Carolina, startled the Radicals by his appeal to them to desist from a course so suicidal. "Great God," he exclaimed, "*we cannot afford to fight each other.* KEEP AWAY YOUR ARMS! DO NOTHING TO IRRITATE OUR PEOPLE, BUT DO EVERYTHING IN YOUR POWER TO ASSUAGE AND HEAL THE EXCITEMENT THERE. We want no arms. I WARN THE HOUSE THAT IF ARMS ARE SENT THERE, WE WILL BE RUINED, we cannot live there. If we need anything in the way of arms, in God's name send an army of the United States there, *but do not arm neighbor against neighbor. There was never a more mischevous measure than this proposition to arm one class of our people against the other.*"

So far as the public peace is concerned, there is no occasion for the distribution of arms, and the Radicals know it. The secret of the movement lies in their fear of defeat at the election.—They see no way of escape except through an armed force. And they will sacrifice the peace of the country to maintain their hold on power.

A LETTER from a prominent politician of Indiana, who has been several times in Congress, assures us that Seymour and Blair, upon the platform of equal taxation, will sweep the States of Indiana and Illinois by commanding majorities; and he stakes his reputation for political sagacity upon the result.

STOKES, of Tennessee, said in his speech at Chicago, that "he owed his life to the negro race and could not be ungrateful." But has he not paid the debt in full? How many little negroes owe their lives to him?"

GRANT'S "tanners" pride themselves on shouting "the *bottle* cry of freedom." The first part of it is very agreeable to Hiram Ulysses, the son of Jesse.

THE Radicals make savage attacks on Seymour and Blair, but it does not compare with their attack upon the Treasury. That is the heaviest assault on record.

THE *Herald* says "scratch a Democrat and you will find a rebel under his skin." The carpet-baggers are too infernal dirty to scratch.

THE New York *Times*, a radical journal, fears the Democratic majority in that city may reach 90,000.

A RADICAL clergyman has been sent to jail for nine months for drunkenness and larceny. Gentle Shepherd!

Important Political Correspondence Between S. T. Glover of St. Louis, and Major-General Hancock.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Post.]

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—The following important correspondence will be published in the Louisville *Courier* to-morrow morning:

St. Louis, Missouri, July 13th, 1868.

Major-General Hancock—Dear Sir:

I deem it proper to direct your attention to statements made by the Radical press, to the effect that you are greatly dissatisfied with the results of the national Democratic Convention.—The object of the statements is to create an impression that you do not acquisce in the judgment of the Convention, and that your friends do not, and in consequence Seymour and Blair will not have their cordial support.

I wish you to know, General, that I have taken the liberty to pronounce these statements false, and to assure those who have spoken to me on the subject that nothing could cause you more regret than to find your friends, or any of them, less earnest in supporting the ticket which has been nominated than they would have been had your own name stood in the place of Mr. Seymour's. I am, sir, very sincerely your fried,

Signed S. T. GLOVER.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17, 1868.

My Dear Sir:—I am greatly obliged for your favor of the 13th inst. Those who suppose that I do not acquiesce in the work of the National Democratic Convention, or that I do not sincerely desire the election of its nominees, know very little of my character. Believing as I really do, that the prosecution of the constitutional government eminently depends in the success of the Democratic party in the coming election. *Were I to hesitate in its candid support, I feel I should not only falsify my own record, but commit a crime against my country.* I never aspired to the Presidency on account of myself. I never sought its doubtful honors and certain labors and responsibilities merely for the position. My own wish was to promote, if I could, the good of the country, and to rebuke the spirit of revolution which had invaded every sacred precinct of liberty. When, therefore, you pronounce the statements in question false, you did just exactly right; principles and not men is the motto for the rugged crisis in which we are now struggling. Had I been made the Presidential nominee I should have considered it a tribute, not to me, but to the principle which I had proclaimed and practiced, but shall I cease to serve those principles because by the mutual political friends another has been appointed to put them into execution? Never, never.

These, sir, are my sentiments, whatever interested parties may say to the contrary, and I desire that all may know and understand them. I shall ever hold in greatful remembrance the the faithful friends, who hailing from every section of the Union, preferred me by their votes and other expressions of confidence, both in and out of the Convention, and shall do them all the justice to believe they were governed by patriotic motives; that they did not propose simply to aggrandize my personal fortunes, but to save their country through me, and that they will not now suffer anything like personal preferences or jealousies to stand between them and their manifest duty.

I have the honor to be, dear sir,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

☞ A large volume would not contain the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* as a safe, efficient, and reliable remedy in curing coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease. Many of the cures are truly wonderful.

POLITICAL.

Letter of Hon. Horatio Seymour Accepting the Democratic Nomination for the Presidency.

The Views and Policy of the Eighteenth President of the United States.

UTICA, August 4.

GENTLEMEN: When, in the City of New York on the 11th of July, in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention, you tendered to me its unanimous nomination as its candidate for the office of President of the United States, I stated I had no words "adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body had shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our country. But I have been caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing us to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position on all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import; as one of its members, I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and shall strive to carry them out in the future, wherever I may be placed, in political or private life."

I then stated that I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter, as is the customary form. I see no reason, upon reflection, to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the Convention.

I have delayed the mere formal act of communicating to you in writing what I thus publicly said, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. Its acts since the adjournment of the Convention show an alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have—a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years. Thoughtful men feel that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge. The Congressional party has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but it also holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit, in view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks. It did not, therefore, adjourn, but took a recess, to meet again if its partisan interests shall demand its reassembling.—Never before in the history of our country has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude towards its electors. Under its influence some of the States organized by its agents are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors, and the first bold steps are taken to destroy the rights of suffrage.—It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see in such action the proof that there is with those who shape the policy of the Republican party, motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold political power; that there is a dread of some exposure which drives them on to acts so desperate and impolitic.

Many of the ablest leaders and journals of the Republican party have openly deplored the violence of Congressional action, and its tendency to keep up discord in our country. The great interests of our Union demand peace, order, and a return to those industrial pursuits without which we cannot maintain the faith or honor of our Government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties. The hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the costs of living made by the direct and indirect exactions of Government. Our people are harrassed by the heavy and frequent demands of the tax-gatherer. Without distinction of party there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence, and shall lift on the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country. Yet at this moment those in power have thrown into the Senate Chamber and Congressional Hall new elements of discord and violence. Men have been admitted as Representatives of some of the Southern States, with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent, without military protection. These men are to make laws for the North as well as the South. These men, who a few days since were seeking as supplicants that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are to-day the masters and controllers of the action of those bodies. Entering them with minds filled with passions, their first demands have been that Congress shall look upon the States from which they come as in conditions of civil war; that the majority of their populations, embracing their intelligence, shall be treated as public enemies; that military forces shall be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and that there shall be no peace and order at the South save that which is made by arbitrary power. Every intelligent man knows that these men owe their seats in Congress to the disorder in the South; every man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder but that every motive springing from the love of power, of gain, of a desire for vengeance, prompts them to keep the South in anarchy.—While that exists, they are independent of the wills or wishes of their fellow-citizens. While confusion reigns, they are the dispensers of the profits and the honors which grow out of the government of mere force. These men are now placed in positions where they cannot urge their views of policy, but where they can enforce them. When others shall be admitted in this manner from the remaining Southern States, although they will have in truth no constituents, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of this Union living in nine of the great States. In vain the wisest members of the Republican party protested against the policy that led to this result. While the chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of the war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits for the support of themselves and their families, and are trying by the force of their example to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry, not only essential to their well-being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our common country, we see that those who, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitations of civil convulsion into positions of honor and profit, are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation. And they clamorously insist that they are the only friends of our Union—a Union that can only have a sure foundation in fraternal regard and a common desire to promote the peace, the order and the happiness of all sections of our land.

Events in Congress since the adjournment of the Convention have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back economy, simplicity, and justice in the administration of our national affairs. Many Republicans have heretofore clung to their party who have regretted the extremes of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith that while the action of their political friends has been mistaken, their motives have been good. They must now see that the Republican party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a wise and peaceful policy, whatever its motives may be. It is a misfortune, not only to a country but to a governing party it self, when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition. It has been the misfortune of the Republican party that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the Executive, to trample on the Judiciary, and to carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party, it has ever been found that the sober judgments of its ablest leaders do not control. There is hardly an able man who helped to build up the Republican organization who has not, within the past three years, warned it against its excesses, who has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the interest of the country called for; or, if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from its ranks. If this has been the case heretofore, what will be its action now with this new infusion of men who, without a decent respect for the views of those who had just given them their positions, begin their legislative career with calls for arms, with demands that their States shall be regarded as in a condition of civil war, and with a declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States whenever they can persuade or force Congress to bring forward new articles of impeachment.

The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action and to assure the peace and good order of society. The election of a Democratic Executive, and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes, but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires.—I am sure that the best men of the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the South. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right thinking man.

I have no mere personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States, can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demands. It is not merely to float with popular currents, without a policy or a purpose. On the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities. Its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power. It gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages. It declares the right of the people "to be secure in their persons, houses, and papers against unreasonable searches and seizures. That Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances. It secures the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury."

No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the Presidential office, unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people expressed in a constitutional way, but it also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities.—He must be ready to uphold the free exercise of religion. He must denounce measures which would wrong personal or home rights, or the religious conscience of the humblest citizens of the land. He must maintain, without distinction of creed or nationality, all the privileges of American citizenship.

The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust teaches him that no one can do the duties of the office of President, unless he is ready not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad, but to suffer from the censure of the good who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations. There are no attractions in such positions, which deceive my judgment, when I say that a great change is going on in the public mind. The mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, temperate and just than they were during the excitements which attended the progress and close of the civil war. As the energy of the Democratic party springs from their devotion to their cause and not to their candidates, I may with propriety speak of the fact that never in the political history of our country has the nation of any like body been hailed with such universal and widespread enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Democratic Convention. With this the candidates had nothing to do. Had any others of those named been selected, this spirit would have been, perhaps, more marked. The zeal and energy of the conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change of political policy, and from the confidence that they can carry out their purpose.

In this faith they are stengthened by the co-operation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war. Having given nearly sixteen thousand commissions to the officers of that army, I know their views and wishes. They demand the Union for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers which ever assembled was held in New York, and indorsed the action of the National Convention. In words instinct with meaning they called upon the Government to stop in its policy of hate, disunion and disunion, and in terms of fervid eloquence they demanded the restoration of the rights and liberties of the American people.

When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self sacrificing in war, and those who are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I cannot doubt, we shall gain a political triumph which will restore our Union, bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and will give us once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest government.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To Gen. G. W. Morgan, and others, Committee, &c. &c.

Local Items.

RADICALS POURING IN.—The Insane Assylum at Harrisburg averages one new comer a day.

BALOON ASCENSION.—Prof. Light will make a baloon ascension from Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 19th inst.

THE MARKETS.—Our markets were never better supplied with vegetables of all kinds than at present. Corn, tomatoes, potatoes, melons, cabbage, &c., are abundant. As to prices we won't say much, only when thou goest to market "put money in thy purse" muchly.

SELLING OFF AT COST.—We would call the attention of our readers to the extensive stock of Clothing and Boots and Shoes at the store of Samuel Arnold, North West cor. of Hanover and Louther Streets. Mr. Arnold is desirous of closing out his business by the first of October and offers his entire stock at cost.

TERRIBLE FALL.—On Friday morning last while William Elmer and Jacob Widner were engaged in painting the cupalo of the Roman Catholic Church in this place, the scaffold gave way and Elmer fell to the ground.—Widner saved himself by grasping one of the columns of the cupalo and sliding down to the roof. Mr. Elmer was seriously injured about the chest, but is now in a fair way of recovering.

SELLING MANURE.—The farmer who sells manure off his place, sells his children's birthright. It may be necessary to support their lives: if so, well. It may be necessary, in order to obtain money for some pressing need; if so, it would be better, probably, to sell land. It is, at any rate, putting a mortgage upon the soil, which will probably never be taken up. The mortgage may be removed by the purchase of more manure, or its equivalent; but every year manure grows more and more valuable, and the temptation never to restore it, greater. To the farmer the manure pile is his working capital.

LIST OF JURORS—AUGUST TERM, 1868.

GRAND JURORS.

Neidich, Henry	farmer,	L. Allen.
Mentzer, John	farmer,	Frankford.
Ewalt, L. B.	gentleman,	Silver Spring.
Heminger, John	farmer,	Millin.
McLaughlin, Wm.	farmer,	Dickinson.
Fair, Jacob W.	farmer,	North Mid.
Barrick, Daniel	laborer,	Newton.
Brougher, Johnson	miller,	Monroe.
Reeser, John B.	farmer,	Hampden.
Hettrick, Jesse	farmer,	Middlesex.
Kyle, J. M.	merchant,	Newton.
Henry, Wm.	farmer,	Middlesex.
Cox, Wm. A.	clerk,	Ship. Boro.
Clever, Geo.	farmer,	Southampton.
Hostline, Wm.	laborer,	Silver Spring.
Gleim, John	carpenter,	S. Mid.
Walters, Geo.	farmer,	Southampton.
Sipe David	cabin'tm'r,	Carlisle.
Sibbett, H. K.	farmer,	Southampton.
Green, James	merchant,	Newton.