American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, September 10, 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 GOUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

RICHARD J. HALDEMAN.

OF CUMBERLAND.

FOR SENATOR.

ANDREW G. MILLER.

OF SHIPPENSBURG.

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 LOWER ALLEN.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,

JOHN C. ECKLES.

OF SILVER SPRING.

FOR CORONOR,

DAVID SMITH,

OF CARLISLE.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE ROOMS,
CARLISLE, Pa., September 10, 1868.

The following meetings have been determined upon and are announced for the information and action of clubs and other organizations in their respective localities:

Papertown,	Thursday,	Sept.	10
Bloserville,	Friday,	"	11
Carlisle,	"	"	"
Elliott's School House,	Saturday,	"	12
Mechanicsburg,	"	"	"
Shippensburg,	"	"	"
Newville,	"	"	"
Hoguestown,	"	"	"
Stone Tavern,	Monday,	"	14
Sporting Hill,	Tuesday,	"	15
Centreville,	Wednesday,	"	16
Churchtown,	Thursday,	"	17
Shiremanstown,	Friday,	"	18
Carlisle,	"	"	"
Mechanicsburg,	Saturday,	"	19
Newville,	"	"	"
Hoguestown,	"	"	"
Newburg,	Monday,	"	21
Oakville,	Tuesday,	"	22
Shepherdstown,	Wednesday,	"	23
West Fairview,	Thursday,	"	24

At all these meeting able speakers will be present.

The following meetings have been determined upon, and are announced, at which our congressional, senatorial and county candidates and distinguished speakers from Cumberland, York and Perry will be present:

Newburg,	Monday,	Sept.	28
Leesburg,	Tuesday,	"	29
Shippensburg,	Wednesday,	"	30
Stone Tavern,	Thursday,	Oct.	1
Boiling Springs,	Friday,	"	2
Newville,	Saturday,	"	3
Hoguestown,	Monday,	"	5
Lisburn,	Tuesday,	"	6
Mechanicsburg,	Wednesday,	"	7
Oysters Point,	Thursday,	"	8

Other meetings will be announced.

FRANK E. BELTZHOOVER,
Chairman.

THE CAMPAIGN.

No sign of the political times is more significant than the great disparagement at present existing between the two parties in point of ardor, sincerity and enthusiasm. On the part of the Democracy the warfare is sharp and incisive. Their meetings are well attended, as in the case of the meeting in this place on Saturday evening, the citizens coming in for miles around. And armed at all points, the representatives of the real national party of the day find no lack of tempered steel and red hot shot with which to spread slaughter and dismay in the demoralized camp of the foe.

Shoulder to shoulder, animated by but one purpose—the salvation of the country from a grinding despotism and the anarchy which ever follows in a tyrant's train—the Democracy are moving steadily and proudly forward—moving that they may yet save the country from beureauocracy, carpet baggery and negro supremacy. As in the days of Harrison the people felt the necessity of a change, so they now feel its necessity in order to save the country from universal corruption and portending symptoms of decay. They now behold not simply with disgust but with alarm the old landmnrks of right and liberty being rapidly swept away; the laws abrogated and set at defiance by an irresponsible and fanatical body styling themselves representatives of the people; the Constitution ignored and trampled upon, and their own will set at naught, scorned and derided.

But, while the Democracy are thus buoyant in spirit, while their meetings are everywhere largely attended and unprecedentedly enthusiastic in spirit, the Jacobin flame that blazed up so brightly for a time, already flickers and smoulders in the socket and threatens to go out altogether. These Radical Belshazzars see the handwriting on the wall, and their knees smite together as they divine the coming verdict of an angry and outraged people. They know they have had years of trial, but that in all the essentials of upright and just rulers they have been found wanting.—The result is they have not the heart to make an open, manly fight, but like the felon in court adopt a slinking, temporizing policy, whereby they hope to postpone conviction. That conviction and sentence must eventually come however, they well know. On every hand they are already admitting what the verdict is to be. The changes in all recent elections point most promisingly towards an early Democratic triumph, and an early overthrow of Radicalism. Let every Democrat, and every man opposed to the present despicable Radical rule, resolve that it shall be so this fall, and not only that, but overwhelmingly so.

GRANT'S MILITARY RECORD.

We would not, if we could, pluck one laurel from Gen. Grant's brow; but when we see him spoken of as "the greatest soldier known to history," and held up as a "much greater general than Napoleon or Wellington," we feel tempted to speak of his blunders as they deserve to be spoken of. That he committed most damaging blunders, that he lost three or four times as many men as his rival, Gen. Lee, lost, are facts too well authenticated to require repetition. The official records show that when Grant assumed command of the army that was to take Richmond; he had 125,000 effective men—men well trained and in good fighting trim.—Grant asked for reinforcements, and 97,000 more men were sent him. With this army of 222,000 picked troops he commenced his campaign against Lee, whose whole force numbered 70,000, or less than one-third of Grant's force. When, after many bloody battles, the two armies had reached the James, (June 10,) Grant had lost 117,000 of his men, *being 47,000 more than Lee's whole army*, and Lee had lost of his men 19,000. That Grant's army was one of the best the world ever beheld, is admitted by all—it was an army of heroes. Lee's army too, was made up of good fighting material, but Lee's commissary stores were short, and, according to his own reports, his troops were required to live on half-rations for weeks together.

Now let any unprejudiced man look at these facts—for they are facts, as we find them recorded in the reports of Grant and Lee to their respective governments—and if he can come to the conclusion that Grant is "the greatest soldier known to history," we would like to know his mode of estimating a soldier's character. If the reckless slaughter of his own men, if a loss that numbered 47,000 more than the army that fought against him, constitutes generalship, then, beyond all question, Grant was a great general, for such losses, such a sacrifice of valuable lives, has not been known in modern warfare. As we said in the commencement of this article, we would not intentionally deprive Gen. Grant of a single honor he earned as a soldier, but we cannot and will not permit him to be puffed up as the greatest captain of the age, when we *know* that it was overwhelming numbers and not generalship that gained him the victory he should have gained a full year previous.

Our Republican friends do not pretend to speak of Gen. Grant as a statesman; they only appeal to the people and ask their votes for him on account of his military character. This claim, when investigated, is found to be as flimsey as it is assuming; and therefore Gen. Grant stands before the people without a single claim upon their gratitude or sympathy. The yeomanry of our land have made up their minds that at this particular juncture in our country's history we require greatness at the head of affairs, and hence it is that thousands of men who have heretofore acted with the Republican party are wheeling into line and joining the PEOPLE in their shouts for those tried patriots and statesmen, SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

LOOK AT IT.

Mr. A. B. lent the Government in 1863-64, $100,000 in greenbacks. At that time gold was worth 250 per cent. premium, so that the government received, *in fact, but $40,000 in gold.*—Upon this $40,000 in gold it paid $6,000 annual gold interest, or fifteen per cent. In addition, it exempted the bonds from State and local taxation, amounting to two or three per cent. more each year. Thus in four years, the bondholder who lent $10,000 in gold, has received back 24,000 in interest, and has had his taxes exempted for $5,000 or $6,000 more, making $30,000 in all.—The principal of his debt was payable in legal tender currency. To so pay it *now in greenbacks would give him* seventy-five or eighty cents on the dollar, whereas, he only lent forty cents in gold. But this does not satisfy him.—In despite of the agreement, he demands $100,000 in gold from the Government in addition to the $30,000 in gold which he has received in interest and taxes, to pay the $40,000 which he originally lent in gold. Did anybody ever hear of such an extortionate demand? Was there ever such unexampled usury? Was ever such an unprecedented robbery contemplated upon the treasury? Who that is not bought with money, and is a bondholder's agent, can favor it?—Only think! It is sought to pay a four year loan to the Government of the United States of $40,000 with $130,000 *principal* and interest! Will the people submit to such an outrage?

DEATH OF EX-GOV. SEYMOUR.

Ex-Gov. Thomas H. Seymour died at his residence in Hartford, Conn., on Thursday evening last. He was educated at the Middletown Military Institute, studied law, and practiced the profession; was representative in Congress from 1843 to 1845. In 1864 he went to Mexico as a Major in a New England Regiment, and was promoted to a colonelcy. In 1860 he was elected Governor of Connecticut, and was re-elected three times; was minister to Russia during Pierce's Administration. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity at the time of his death. He was sixty-one years of age.

THE entire expenses of this government for the seventy-two years, from 1789 to 1861, during which occurred the second war with Great Britain, the contest with Mexico and the Indian war in Florida, were $1,431,790 000, an annual average of $19,885,983. For the seven years since 1861, the expenses of *this government have not been less* than $4,000,000,000, or near $575,000,000 per year on the average. Over three of those years have been a period of peace. These facts show the difference between the Democratic and Radical parties.—The former is honest and economical, the latter wasteful and corrupt.

THE Harrisburg *State Guard*, one of the Radical organs of this State, says that, "take it altogether, we (the Republicans) *as a party*, have the largest and the *dirtiest* loads to carry that were ever strapped on the back of any political organization!" And yet the *Guard* has the assurance to ask the people to entrust this organization and its *dirty load* with another four years lease of power! Could impudence farther go?

DOINGS OF THE "LOIL" NIGGERS.

From a single number of a daily exchange we clip the following articles. It will be seen that the "loil" niggers, or, as Mr. Lincoln was in the habit of speaking of them, the "pet lambs," are making good use of their "freedom." Read, white men:

MEMPHIS, Sept. 5.—At three o'clock this morning, a band of negroes went to the house of T. A. Alexander, on the Hernando road, and called to him to get up. While striking a light, he was fired on through a window and severely wounded. He struggled to fasten the door, but they forced it open and fired at him again, inflicting mortal wounds, and then set fire to the house.

His wife, who had escaped through the back door, returned with some neighbors and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Alexander is still alive but there is no hope of his recovery. A negro hand, Moses Cockville, has been arrested as one of the party, and the detectives are after the others.

Last night four negroes entered the house of Mrs. Lavina Jones, on President's Island, just below the city, and commenced pillaging. Mrs. Jones seized a knife and stabbed one of the negroes, named Simpson, in two places. Her screams brought the neighbors to the spot, who succeeded in arresting the entire party. Simpson is supposed to be mortally wounded.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 5.—The Arkadelpain (Dallas county) *Standard*, of August 29, has a report that a bloody tragedy occurred last week at Louisville, in Lafayette county, (the ext ome northwest county of the State), resulting in the death of seven negroes and five whites. A negro had committed a rape upon a girl 13 years old, and the citizens executed summary punishment upon him by hanging. The negro's brother went to the town after the execution, and behaved in a very insulting and riotous manner, using *threats against those who had hung his brother.* After bearing his insults for some time, they hung him also. Thence, one of the town and neighborhood collected together to the number of forty or fifty, and made a general attack on the town, which was met by the citizens, with the above result.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—A German, named Willick, his wife, and two children, residing at Randolph, ten miles below this city, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, were found dead in their dwelling on Thursday morning. The deed was committed by negroes, for $100, which Willick was known to have in his possession.

That the negroes of the South, or at least a majority of them, are preparing, (under the guidance and encouragement of Radical scallawags,) for a general massacre of the whites, is plainly indicated by their present movements. That intolerable brute and villian, "Governor" Brownlow, of Tennessee, is urging on the negroes to deeds of violence, and is doing all he can to drive white men and women from their homes. Elect Grant, and the massacres of St. Domingo will sink into insignificance when compared with the massacres that will take place in the Southern States. Mark the prediction.

ALFRED ALEXANDER'S REPRIEVE.

Special Despatch to the Inquirer

HARRISBURG, Sept. 7.—Governor Geary this morning reprieved Alfred Alexander, sentenced to be hung in Philadelphia, without date. Of course this amounts to a life imprisonment, as no future Governor will venture to sign a second death warrant.

Alfred Alexander may thank his stars that he is a negro, for if he were a white man he would have swung on the 8th inst. sure. Alexander is a coal-black, and was tried and convicted for the murder of a yellow girl who had been his mistress. Jealousy was the cause of the rash act. Without giving the girl time to explain or defend herself, he literally cut her to pieces with a butcher knife which he had sharpened for the purpose. The murder was premeditated, and the jury that tried him found him "guilty of murder in the first degree," and Judge Allison sentenced Alexander to be executed. At once the Radicals got up petitions, signed by the members of the Philadelphia "Loil" League, and thousands of others who are willing to excuse all outrages committed by negroes, urging Gov. Geary to pardon the cold-blooded murderer. Scores of delegations beseiged the Executive Chamber, determined to compel our "loil" Governor to set free the black fiend. Geary finally submitted the case to his Attorney General, and asked him to investigate the same and report to him. The Attorney General did so, and informed *the Governor very bluntly that Alexander* had received a fair trial, that his conviction was right, and that he deserved to be hanged. This report from the Attorney General did not for a moment stop the efforts of the Radicals; they continued to insist for the pardon of Alexander. They have not quite *succeeded; Alexander is not pardoned*, but he has been "reprieved without date." His *valuable* life has been spared, and after the election, no doubt, he will be *permitted to quietly slip out* of prison. He has a black skin and that saves him from merited punishment. So we go.

Self Davis and Gen. Grant.

Several years ago, a certain U. S. officer was wild—and unpopular among his army comrades as he was reckless. During the great Crystal Palace exhibition in New York City, he distinguished himself by riding a horse into a hat store, and performed several other feats which at last brought him to a court martial. The court assembled at Fortress Monroe, the officer was tried and the finding given but not published—"guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Informed of the finding and anticipating its approval, the Captain for such he was, went at once to Washington, called upon the Secretary of War and made a frank statement of the case.—He acknowledged his fault, but said if punished by the court in the manner he expected, he would be forever disgraced. In consideration of his position as an officer, and the circumstances connected with his family, he begged permission to resign. The Secretary of War informed him that such a thing as a resignation after charges had been preferred was unheard of in the annals of military law, and contrary to the will and practice of the service. But the officer begged on, and finally the Secretary yielded; the resignation was allowed, and the soldier became a civilian and merchant. The officer was Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and the Secretary of War was Jefferson Davis.

TEN MILLIONS MORE!

The public debt statement for the month of August, just published by Hugh M'Culloch, Secretary of the Treasury, shows *an increase of TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!* Think of it, tax-payers—you who have been taxed almost to death—an increase of the public debt in one month of ten millions of dollars! "In the name of heaven, where does all the money go?" asks a friend at our elbow. It goes to pay off the scoundrels who hang about the Freedmen's Bureau; to the army in the South that is retained there for political purposes; and to drunken Congressmen, who make money from the position they occupy. It goes, in fine, for the beautiful "reconstruction policy" of the Radicals.

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

Sulpher Springs Correspondence.

LETTER FROM GENERAL ROSECRANS TO GENERAL LEE.

Reply of General Lee and other Distinguished Southerners.

The following correspondence fully explains the purpose of Gen. Rosecans' late visit to the Virginia White Sulpher Springs, in relation to which there has been so much idle newspaper gossip.—The correspondence exhibits in a very clear light the sentiments and disposition of the intelligence of the South, and ought to act as an antidote to the poisonous slanders of the Radical press, which continually misrepresents and falsifies them.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. V.,
August 26, 1868.

GENERAL: Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes, and intentions of the people of the Southern States—especially to ascertain the sentiments of that body of brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men who, after sustaining the confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the government of the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been.

I see that interpreting "State rights" to conflict with national unity has produced a violent reaction against them, which is drifting us toward consolidation; and also that so great a country as ours even now is—certainly is to be—must have State governments to attend to local details, or go farther and fare worse.

It is plain to us at the West and the North that the continuance of semi-anarchy, *such as has existed for the last* three years in ten States of our Union, largely increases the danger of concentration, swells our national expenditures, diminishes our productions and our revenue, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability, depreciates the value of our national bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in Christendom.

We know that our currency must be depreciated so long as our bonds are below par, and that therefore the vast business and commerce of our country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating standard of value, until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the South. We also see other mischief quite possible if not probable to arise—such as from a failure of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforseen contingencies—which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among our people, and bring demagogical agitation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed evils and villanies upon us. We know that the interests of the people of the South are for law and order, and that they must share our fate for good and ill.

I believe—every one I know who reflects believes—that if the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, reorganize their business, set the freedmen peacefully, prosperously, and contentedly at work, invite capital, enterprise, and labor from elsewhere to come freely amongst them, they would rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply manifold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our political stability, bring our government bonds to premium, our currency to a gold standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation a most happy and prosperous future.

Seeing this, and how all just interests concur in the work, I ask the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union—every thinking man of the great West and North asks—why it cannot be done?

We are told by those who have controlled the Government for the last four years that the people of the South will not do it; that, if ever done at all, it must be done by the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedmen and the few whites who, against the public opinion and sentiment of the intelligent white people, are willing to attempt to lead and make their living off the ignorant, inexperienced colored people, mostly men who must be needy adventurers, or without any of those attributes on which reliance for good guidance or government can be placed. We are told that this kind of government must be continued at the South until six or eight millions of intelligent, energetic white people give into it or move out of the country.

Now I think, the Union army thinks and the people of the North and West I dare say believe, there must be, or there ought to be, a shorter, surer way to get good government for all at the South.

We know that they who organized and sustained the Southern confederacy for four years, against gigantic efforts, ought to be able to give peace, law, order, and protection to the whole people of the South.

They have the interest and the power to employ, protect, educate, and elevate the poor freedmen, and to restore *themselves and our country to all the* blessings of which I have just spoken. The question we want answered is: "Are they willing to do it?"

I came down to find out what the people of the South think of this, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers who served in the confederate army and the leading people who sustained it think of these things.

I came to ask more; I want to ask you, in whose purity and patriotism I here express unqualified confidence, and so many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and also what you are willing to do about it.

I want a written expression of views that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you and the gentlemen who will join you in that written expression are willing to pledge the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring *peace and prosperity* to our common country. I want to carry that pledge, high above the level of party politics, to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army and the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and confiding, that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storm.

I know you are a representative man, in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution, and the welfare of the country, and that what you would say would be endorsed by nine-tenths of the whole people of the South; but I should like to have the signatures of all the representative Southern men here who concur in your views, and expressions of their concurrence from the principal officers and representative men throughout the South when they can be procured.

This concurrence of opinions and wills, all tending to peace, order, and stability, will assure our Union soldiers and business men, who want substantial and solid peace, and cause them to rise above the level of party politics, and take such steps to meet yours as will insure a lasting peace with all its countless blessings.

Very truly, your friend,
W. S. ROSECRANS.

GENERAL R. E. LEE, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA,
August 26, 1868.

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date, and in accordance with your suggestion, I have consulted with a number of gentlemen from the South, in whose judgment I have confided, and who are well acquainted with the public sentiments of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found with my own appended to this answer. With this explanation, we proceed to give you a candid statement of what we believe to be the sentiment of the Southern people in regard to the subject to which you refer.

Whatever opinion may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that those questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention, in good faith, to abide by that decision. At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government.

Through their State conventions they abolished slavery and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfil their duties under the Constitution of the United States which they had sworn to support. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that ere this old irritations would have passed away, and the wounds inflicted by the war would in a great measure have been healed. As far as we are advised, the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feeling toward the Government of the United States, but they complain that their rights under the *Constitution are withheld from them in* the administration thereof.

The idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from our childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our *feeling toward them. They still constitute* the important part of our laboring population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which Southern agriculture affords they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers, dependent upon public bounty.

Self-interest, even if there were no higher motives, would therefore prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races are under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both; and we believe, but for influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of kindness and advantage.

It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West, are, for obvious reasons, opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race. But the opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence nor the qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositaries of political power. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues, who, for selfish purposes, would mislead them to the serious injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union. They depreate disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity.

They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution. They desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all, they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birthright of every American, the right of self-government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise on behalf of the southern people that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfill every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens loyal to the Constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say, on behalf of the Southern people and of officers and soldiers of the late confederate army, that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be.

Very respectfully and truly,
R. E. Lee, Va.
G. T. Beauregard, La.
Alexander H. Stephens, Ga.
Alexander H. H. Stuart, Va
C. M. Comrad, La.
Linton Stephens, Ga.
A. T. Caperton, W. Va.
John Echols, Va.
F. S. Stockdale, Texas.
F. W. Pickens, S. C,
Wm. J. Robinson. Va.
Joseph R. Anderson, Va.
Wm. F. Turner, W. Va.
C. H. Subee, S. C.
E. Fontaine, Va.
John Letcher, Va.
B. C. Adams, Miss.
Wm. J. Green, N. C.
Lewis E. Harvie, Va.
P. B. Daniels, Jr., Va.
W. T. Sutherlin, Va.
A, B, James, La.
Toutant Beauregard, Texas.
M. O. H. Norton, La.
T. P. Branch, Ga.
H. T. Russell, Ga.
Samuel J. Douglas, Fla.
Jeremiah Morton, Va.
John B. Baldwin, Va.
George W. Bolling, Va.
Theodore Flournoy, Va.
James Lyons, Va.

Address:
W. T. ROSECRANS,
Minister to Mexico,
White Sulphu. Springs, W. V.

A NEGRO "SENATOR" SPEAKS.

In the Lousiana black-and-tan Senate, a few days since, a buck nigger "Senator" called Pinchback, made a speech against white men in general, and those living in New Orleans in particular. He said:

"I want the whites to beware. I want to tell them they have nearly reached the end of their string. The next outrage they commit will be the signal for the dawn of retribution of which they have not dreamed; a signal that will cause ten thousand torches to be applied to this city, for patience will then have ceased to be a virtue, and this city will be reduced to ashes."

"Let us have peace!"

DEATH OF AN OLD PERSON.—There died at Valley Forge, Chester county, on the 15th ult., an old woman, known as Grandmother Posey, the widow of a revolutionary soldier, at the advanced age of one hundred and two years: She was followed to the grave by gray haired descendants, and was the ancestress of the following progeny: Ten children, eighty-one grand children, one hundred-and nineteen great-grand children, thirty-three great-great-grand children, and five great-great-great-grand-children.

☞ The ancients proclaimed that Mermaids, Nymphs, Naiads, and the Graces, had long flowing tresses which made them envied by their sisters of earth. But they arose out of the sea foam or bathed in fountains reached by no mortal hands and kept their locks of *dewy softness, dark and lustrous*, and thus had no need of Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia which is doing the same thing for thousnds of people in our day.

The Privileged Classes.

The following constitute some of the privileged classes under the present Radical dispensation:

1. The bondholder. He is exempted from all State and local taxation. He receives his interest on his bonds in gold, while every body else has to take their interest in legal-tenders.

2. The National Banker, who is receiving some twenty-five or thirty per cent. on his investment, by virtue of the valuable privilege which the government has given him—to provide a National Currency to the people.

3. The Southern negro, who has a Freedman's Bureau to look after his interests, and to feed and clothe him if he don't choose to work.

4. The New England manufacturer, who receives an immense bonus in the *shape of protection to his fabrics, all of* which comes out of the pockets of the laboring classes, who are compelled to buy them.

5. The railroad monopolists, to whom Congress has granted tracts of land large enough for empires, out of which they can build their roads and have a great *deal to spare! A few favored men have* thus voted for them, free of expense, a great railroad.

6. The Congressmen and Legislators who sustain these privileged classes in their rascalities upon the people, and who are made partners on that account in the robberies.

It is the party opposed to the Democracy which, *by the act of its leaders*, has brought into being these privileged classes, and upon which they mainly rely for their continued existence. It is no wonder that, with such immense interests fastened upon the body politic, and drawing its heart's blood, that the country has ceased to flourish, and that its great resources are being dried up.

The great issue now is, wether the people have intelligence enough—whether they sufficiently appreciate their own interests—to rise in their might at the coming elections, and put an end to these *privileged classes and conditions of men.* The latter are struggling desperately to maintain themselves, and are resorting to all the appliances of corruption for that purpose. Where there is a venal press, they obtain it; where there is a speaker or writer of purchasable material, they are sure to have his aid.

The acts of Congress and many of the high officers of the Government show that they are mortgaged, body and soul, to these privileged classes of men. They are powerfully intrenched in all the political strongholds of the country. But they can be beaten if the people so will it—if they are not led astray by cunning demagogues who fire their party prejudices and inflame their party passions, in order that they may not recognize their true interests, and continue to be hereafter, as they are now, the vassals of those who are so greviously oppressing them!—*Cin. Enq.*

Grant and the Rebel Shell.

One of the most truthful utterances of Hiram Ulysses Grant was his remark, when Sherman and his army were "lost" between Atlanta and the sea, that "The rebellion is a mere shell, and Sherman will prove it."

Sherman did prove it. Sherman's wonderful march to the sea, through the enemy's country, drove a hole clear through the shell, and let out all the abundant emptiness that was in it. Savannah fell; Charleston ("hammered away" at for five years in vain) fell; Wilmington fell; Winchester fell; the whole Atlantic side of the shell caved in at a thrust from Sherman's "bummers."

Now, what did Grant do toward proving the truth of his own statement that the rebellion was a shell? He moved from the Rapidan with a force of 125,000 men against Lee with a force of 52,000.—He received in reinforcements on his way to the James 97,000 men, making his total force 222,000. Lee received, in the same time, 18,000 men, making his total force 70,000. When both armies had reached the James, the number of Grant's army that had been put *hors du combat* was 117,000, and the number of Lee's army similarly disposed of was 19,000.—Yet Grant said, and said truly, the rebellion was a "mere shell!"

In trying to break the shell, Grant had more than three men to Lee's one—222,000 to 70,000.

In trying to break the shell, Grant lost more than six men for every man that Lee lost—117,000 to 70,000.

In trying to break the shell, Grant sacrificed as many men as all that Lee had, and over half as many more besides—117,000 to 70,000.

And after all this bloody slaughter, ending in no result, Grant sat down before Petersburg, saying, "The rebellion is a mere shell, and Sherman will prove it!"

Sherman did prove it, and with hardly the loss of a man. Grant wickedly wasted 117,000 lives in fighting an enemy only 70,000 strong, and failed to break the "mere shell" after all.

Sherman broke the shell because he was a soldier, who knew how. Grant failed to break it—even with the knowledge before him that it was a mere shell—because he was the unfortunately overated person whom Senator Harlan, of Iowa, called an imbecile butcher of brave men.—*Chicago Times.*

Local Items.

CLUB MEETING.—Upon consultation it has been determined to hold the meetings of the Carlisle Democratic Club on Friday instead of Saturday evenings.

The speakers for Friday evening will be announced in the bills.

BEAR IN MIND.—Accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, intended to be presented at the next Orphans' Court, must be filed in the Registers office, on or before, September 19th.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.—Last week, Philip Stoner and Isaac Thomas were arrested for forging a check in the name of David Line, on the Carlisle Deposit Bank. After a hearing before Esquire Smith they were held for their appearance at the November term.

SALE OF A FARM.—We would call attention to the advertisement, in another column, of the farm of John Dunbar, of West Pennsboro' township.—His farm is a fine one, and, we have no doubt will pay a very handsome per cent. on the investment to any man who shall become its purchaser.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday last Augustus Sites and Edward Wert traded horses. Sites mounted his fiery steed and proceeded homeward. He rode down Hanover street a short distance beyond Pomfret, when the animal fell down dead—doubtless a case of apoplexy.

☞ As W. C. Sawyer, & Co., are now making preparations to purchase their stock of Fall and Winter goods, they will dispose of their immense stock of goods at very reasonable prices. All persons wishing great bargains, should call and secure them before they are all closed out. We would also remind those of our customers, who are indebted to us, that this is the season for paying up. Please call and settle up your accounts.

ARRESTED.—On Monday last, on information of William Yohn, a warrant was issued by Esq. Dehuff for the arrest of four young men named Landis, one named Green, one named Zell, and and one whose name we did not learn, charged with riot, assault and battery and surety of the peace. They all reside in the vicinity of Churchtown, were arrested by constable Sanno, and entered into security before Justice Plank for their appearance at court.

KEEPING AND SETTLING COFFEE.—The following appears valuable:—For one pound of coffee take one egg and beat it well. When the coffee is nicely browned and cool enough not to cook the egg, pour the egg over it, stirring it until every kernel is coated with a varnish, and let it stand a few minutes in a warm place until it dries. This will prevent the escape of all aroma, and is not affected by moisture, and the egg helps to settle the coffee when it is ground and steeped. This is the good old way of our grandmothers.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.—Colonel Haldeman desires to say that his plan of campaign embraces ten days in York, ten in Perry and ten in Cumberland.—He is now fulfilling his appointments in York, and will speak in this county on and after the 28th inst., at the times and places announced in another column. In the mean time it is hoped our Democratic friends will proceed at once to effect their local organizations, and go to work in earnest. Meetings to form clubs have been called by the Chairman of the county committee in all the townships and will each be addressed by able speakers. Other meetings will be announced as circumstances require.

☞ Mrs. Hannah Sanderson, Merrimack, N. H., writes Oct. 26th to R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H. "I cheerfully certify to the wonderful restorative properties of your Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, having experienced its effects on my own head.—When I commenced using it my head was nearly bald, only having a little hair on the side and back of my head.—I have worn false hair fifteen years and upward. I have now laid it by.—I commenced using it in May, and now my hair is from two to four inches long and thick, where there was none when I commenced using Hall's Hair Renewer. My hair is now growing very fast and does not fall off. I recommend this to all those whose hair is turned gray or thin, and especially to those that are bald."

"I am acquainted with Mrs. Hannah Sanderson and can certify to the truthfulness of this statement.

"WM. T. PARKER,
"Justice of the Peace.
Sept. 10, 1868—1t.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The Empire Hook and Ladder company are building a fine truck house, on the South side of Pomfret street, between Hanover and Pitt streets.

Wm. J. Shearer, Esq. contemplates building a handsome cottage residence on his property west of town.

The New Public School House, on East Pomfret street, near Bedford, is almost completed, and when finished will be one of the handsomest buildings in town.

James Hamilton, Esq., has been remodeling and modernizing his residence on West Main street.

The residence of Capt. E. Beatty has been raised an additional story, and furnished with new windows and a new roof.

The elegant four story brick building erected on North Hanover street, by Mr. David Sipe, is nearly completed.

The three story brick house of J. W. Weakley, intended for a dwelling and two offices, will be finished shortly.

CARLISLE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—The first regular meeting of the Carlisle Building and Loan Association was held in the arbitration room at the Court house, on Saturday evening.—The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Henry Saxton.
Vice President—Wm. B. Mccommon.
Secretary—C. P. Humrich.
Treasurer—Theo. Cornman.
Directors—John Irvine, Geo. S. Beetem, Chas. W. Weaver, J. Dorsheimer, J. L. Sterner, W. F. Sadler, C. E. Maglaughlin, L. T. Greenfield.

An installment of fifty cents per share, for the first two weeks, was paid in, and the association adjourned to meet on Saturday evening next.

This project has already met with such generous encouragement, that it seems to need no recommendation from us. Its object—the securing of means to men of limited income wherewith to build themselves homes—recommends it to all. And the experience of other places proves that as a means of investment it pays handsomely. The officers are a sufficient guarantee that the funds will be wisely managed, and the great necessity for more houses in our town preclude all possibility of failure. We understand a few shares of stock remain unsold.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING—FORMATION OF A CLUB.—The first grand rally of the Democracy of Carlisle and vicinity, on Saturday evening, was a grand success.—Long before the hour of meeting, the soul-stirring strains of the Carlisle Band had attracted a large crowd in front of the Court House, and when the bell rang, they poured in, in a continuous stream, until all the seats were well filled, and a number were standing in the rear of the hall.

A temporary organization was effected by calling Henry Newsham Esq., to the chair, and selecting John R. Miller, Esq. as Secretary.

Mr. Beltzhoover, chairman of the Standing Committee, then stated to the meeting that Hon. C. L. Lamberton, of Wilkesbarre, was in town, and moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to invite him to address the meeting. The chair appointed F. E. Beltzhoover, Andrew Kerr, and William Kennedy, Esqrs.

During the absence of the committee, a committee on permanent organization, consisting of Charles Cornman, Maj. Jacob Dorsheimer, John Jacobs, William F. Henwood and Sheriff A. K. Bowman, were appointed by the chair.

The committee appearing with Mr. Lamberton, he was introduced by the chairman, and was greeted with hearty applause. He spoke for almost an hour, and the telling points of his speech brought down the house and awakened the liveliest enthusiasm. He was followed by William Kennedy, Esq; after which the committee on permanent organization appeared and reported the following officers:

President—Henry Newsham.
Vice Presidents—Andrew Kerr, of the East Ward, and P. Y. Monyer, of the West Ward.
Treasurer—Edward Showers.
Secretaries—Charles Cornman, of the West Ward, John R. Miller, of the East Ward.

A form of Constitution and By-Laws was then adopted, and Mr. Newsham, in a few well-timed, pertinent and effective remarks, spoke of the necessity of organization, and urged all who supported the nomination of Seymour and Blair and endorsed the Democratic platform to come forward and sign the club roll.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—John A. Light made his ninety-first ascension, in his baloon "Flying