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No. 3 South Hanover street. Office with W. J Shearer, Esq. April 30, 1868.—1y. JOHN R. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Hannon's Building, opposite ne Court House, Carlisle, Pa. Nov. 14, 1867.

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lie Square. Dec. 1, 1866 INITED STATES CLAIM

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July 11, 1867—tf. MEDICAL.—Dr. W. D. HALL, A Homeopathic Physician, and his wife, Dr. Hall, an Electrician, have located permanently on South Hanover street, in this place.—They come highly recommended by gentiomen prominent in the profession, and we bespeak for them a liberal share of public patronage.

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A mild and agreeable Tonic Stimulant, Stom achie and Carminativa

BITTERS

Extracted entirely from Herbs, Roots, Highly beneficial in

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1835. ESTABLISHED 1835. Neglect a Cold and Breed Consumption!

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Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Ir ituanza, Tlekling in the Throat, Coughs, Colds, &c., are the victims of its wonderful power. Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflamatory articles which while they give little relief really defarm. The Imperial Cough Syrup contains no spirituous ingredient whatever, and may be used in all cases with beneficial effect.

Read the Testimony of those who have tried it. R. E. SELLEUS, Dear Sir-I have used Dr. Sel-lers' Imperial Cough Syrup considerably for the inst year, and believe it to be the best article of the kind in use, and fully equal to its recommen-dations. W. B. LINCOLE, M. D.

R. E. SELLEIS—I have been troubled with a cough for the last five years, by reason of which I have frequently been unable to sleep more than half the night. I tried many remedies, but all in vain. I heard of your Cough Syrup, and resolved to try it, and now state that the use of a few bottles has cured me entirely. I cheerfully recommend it as a safe, speedy and pleasant cure for coughs and colds. Yours, respectfully.

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an For sale by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Phila. HAVERSTICK BROS., Carlisle.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP P. For doing a family washing in the best and

A UCTIONEERING.—H. D. Now-man, of South Middleton township, near Wolf's Tavern, offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer. Satisfaction guaranteed and charges moderate, Address, Mt, Holly, Cumber-land country. Danna.

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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases

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Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, & Herbs and Barks, Herbs and Barks, tion, highly concern tracel, and entirely received admirature of any street, and entirely admirature of any street.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, In a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Sinka Cruz Rum, Grange etc., making one of the mest pleasant and agreaded remedies ever offered to pusite.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters. In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholicatimulus is necessary,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIO



DEBILITY, Resulting from any Cause whatever PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Savera Lahor, Hand-ships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

Persons Advanced in Life, And feeling the hand of time weighting heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BHTERS, or the TONIC, an elistr that will instill new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardro of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended. WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes: Philadelphia, March 18, 1807. "I find 'Hoofland's good tonic, useful ingestivorgans, and uses of dobility, and our tonic tonic

GEO. W. WOODWARD." Hon. James Thompson. Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, April 28, 1888.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsis. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON." From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir: I have been frequently re-

From Rev. E. D. Fendall. Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoof-and's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to ro-commend them as a most valuable tonk, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALI. CAUTION. Hoofland's German Remodies are counterfeited. See hat the signature of C. M. JACKSON so the wrapper all others are counterfeited. Counterfeited the Frincipal Office and Manufactory the German Medicine Store, No. 631 AROH Street, Wildelsbile

CHARLES M. EVANS. German Druggist, Proprietor, Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co. For sale by a. Druggists and Dealers in Medicines

PRICES. per bottle, or a half dozen for ..... 7 50 Do not form to examine well the article you Jan. 1868.-1y

EXCURSIONS! CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R. Pennsylvania State Fair!

Pennsylvania State Fair!

To be held at Harrisburg, on the 29th and 30th days of Septembor, and the 1st and 2nd days of Septembor, and the 1st and 2nd days of October, 1868.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Franklin, Co. Agricultural Society, to be held at Chambersburg, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of October, 1868.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Cumberland Co. Agricultural Society, to be held at Carlisle on the 14th, 15th, and 16th days of October, 1868.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Washington Co. Agricultural Society, to be held at Hagerstown, Md., on the 12th, 1th, 15th, and 16th days of October, 1868.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R. CO.

m Hagerstown, 3.2.9 From New Since.
Morgantown, 3.2.9 "Alterton.
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AN EXTRA TRAIN 

AN EXTRA TRAIN

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WAY STATIONS. Agonts have been Appointed to Sell Tickets at C3
BRIDGEPORT,
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And any Person. Entering the Cars Without a Teleket, will be Charged FULL FARE.

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SUPERINTENERYS OPPICE, Chambersby, Sept. 15, 1888. 3 O. N. LULL.
Chambersbyg, Sept. 15, 1888. 3 Supt. TECTRIC

TELEGRAPH IN CHINA. THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S NOS. 23 AND 25 NASSAU STREET,

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These ports have a foreign commerce of \$900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which we have the immendence of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers. The cable being laid, this Company proposes creeting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communication in the control of th Chineso neremants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. It is believed the terms of the propose, connecting all their shades the propose, connecting all their shades are proposed to the proposed to the terms of the proposed to the terms of the proposed to the terms of the proposed to the proposed

DREXEL & CO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, Shares can be obtained in Carlisle, Pa., by ap-plication to J. P. HASSLER, Cashler Carlislo De-posit Bank, who is authorized to receive sub-scriptions, and can give all necessary informa-tion on the subject. Oct. J. 1885.—6m

FRANKLIN HOUSE, CARLISLE, PENN'A, GEORGE WETZEL, Proprietor. Feb. 6, 1863.—ly

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING of I EVERY DESCRIPTION neathy executed at the VOLUNTEER Office.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1868.

## Poetical.

SONG OF THE TAXED. BY SPENCER W. CONE.

ock a by baby ;—your father's a slave the funatical fool and the Radical knave.

After feeding pet negroes and Radical thieves. ie boots on his feet, and the sheets on his bed very rag that he wears; every morsel he eats e pot they are cooked in, the cup that h

th! even the match that sets light to the fire; In his pipe of tobacco, his whiskey and beer; In the medicines no Buys for you, poor litt dear. To the taxes he pays we now see no end-

No, not even beath, crushed humanity's friend. They tax e'n his collin, his shroud and his grave And his baby must starve and his widow mus

Thank God! for the years ere you grow to a man; For though your poor father to-day is a slave To the fanatic fool and the Radieal knave; He'll vote for you, baby, that you may be spared shame And the birth-right of freedom be more than a

Rock a by baby, sleep on whilst you can

Rock a by baby; sleep sound while you may, And your father will work, and your mother And your father will work, and your mother will pray, That the Radical sharks, with their taxes and May be swept in a cloud from America's skies, And a new how of promise be set in the air, With the conquering banner of SEYMOUR and BLAIR,

# Political.

THE VOICE OF THE ARMY.

The following letters from distinguished Generals in the Union army were read at the Democratic Mass Convention recently held at Indianapolis: FROM GENERAL BUELL.

AIRDRIE, Ky., Sept. 15. AIRDRIE, Ky., Sept. 15.

General John Love, Chairman Executive Committee of Indianapolis, Indiana.

My Dear Sir: My engagements will not permit me to accept your invitation to attend the Democratic Mass Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 23d instant; but I am interested in its object and shall rejoice in its success.

Eight years ago the Republican and Democratic parties contended for the administration of the Government in the election of a President. The first, organized solely upon sectional issues, appealed for support to passion and sectional executive. clection of a President. The first, organized solely upon sectional issues, appealed for support to nession and sectional very fludice. Its leaders taught that a dissolution of the Union was preferable to conditions which the Constitution lad established, and pledged themselves to hold no intercourse in society, business, or politics, with the principal class of citizens in the opposite section—an attitude which could mean nothing but disunion or sectional war. In its public demonstrations it initiated a military organization, and with threatening motives, beating drums, and warlike tread, it filled the air with the premonitory mutterings of a battle-field. Opposed to this revolutionary spirit stood the great Democratic party, which for an almost entire period of sixty years had administered the Government with a wisdom and fidelity which were attested by the general wel-

dictation of any government, still more under an unlimited power arrogated by one branch of it, then the people of this country cannot too soon decree a change n the present management of its affairs A return to the support of Democratic principles, by those whom it influences, which it is unnecessary here to describe, which it is unnecessary here to describe, have reduced into an unnatural political association with the Radical party, will effect this great object in November; and I trust that the strength and enthusiasm of your Convention will add another to the many encouraging indications that such will be the result. With great respect, your obedient servant.

such will be the results spect, your obedient servant, D. C. Buell. FROM GENERAL ROSECRANS. ST. MARTINS, Brown County, O., September 21, 1868.

est material interests are in grave peril. I shall, therefore, perform a solemn and responsible duty to my fellow-soldiers and countrymen, who love this nation and vice President of the United States. The Radicals, who have long ago abandore than party, by stating what I think the most vital issues before the public in the approaching Presidential election.

Above all other expenses—expenditures, taxation, bonds, "greenbacks," or anything else—stands that of restoring handed outrage,—Harrisburg Patriot.

It has been stated as one of the reason

the people of the Southern States to hopeful, cheerful self-government.

Restore them this, and as certainly as day follows the sun, our political stability will be assured; our financial prosperity will speedily follow; the value of property in the South will increase; our public securities will go to a premium; our greenbacks will become par; coin and currency accounts, with all their evils and complications will disappear from the books of our business men.

Believing with all my soul that the preservation of our Government from stable proposed to the source of the s despotic changes, and all those inestimable blessings depend upon this restoration of the Southern people to wholesome, cheerful self-government, I am
equally certain that it can be done, and
dare pledge my honor and life for them
that they will give and observe all proper
guaranties to renounce secession, slavery,
and their dependent issues; to protect,
educate, and elevate the freedmen to the
exercise of all the franchise they enjoy
in Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois; and faithfully to perform all the duties incumbent
on them as good citizens under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

And what more could be asked of them,
or what greater results could patriotism
dosire for the country than depend upon
this issue? spotic changes, and all those inestima

sheare for the country than depend upon this issue?

Not even the prosecution of the war challenged a more thorough renunciation of party preferences and personal dislikes on the altar of our country than does the attainment of this great good.

The desolate and ruined South, the oppressed (axpayers of the West and North, generosity, mercy, love of country, apprehensions of evils to come, every motive that ought to move the hearts of true and noble men, appeal to us to say by our votes we will stop that hopeless folly of attempting to govern the Southern States by what we call "loyal blacks," and give the people, under just guaranties, the right peacefully and legally to proceed to reorganize their own government within the Union.

With such convictions, I hold the man who would not express and act upon them, a traitor to himself and his country, and despise the partisan who would find fault with any reasonable steps he might take to bring about so great a good to the nation.

Recommending my convictions, and the reasons for them, to the indepent of

to the nation.

Recommending my convictions, and the reasons for them, to the judgment of my fellow-soldiers and countrymen, I-remain, very truly, yours,

W. S. ROSECRANS.

FROM GENERAL WM. B. FRANKLIN. HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 17, 1868. My Dear General: I have received your note of the 7th instant, inviting me to join the Union White Boys in Blue of Indiana in the grand mass convention to be held in Indianapolis on the 23d inst. I regret that other engagements will prevent my acceptance of the invitation. I regret it more especially because your or vent my acceptance of the invitation. I regret it more especially because your organization is one of the few which prove that the soldiers and sailors of the war were Democrats as well as Radicals.—Had such organizations been formed and encouraged in all of the States, I do not doubt that it would appear that a majority of the Union soldiers and sailors now living belong to the Democratic party, or do not belong to the Radical party.

I congratulate you upon the cheering prospects in your gallant State, and an truly your friend.

W. B. FRANKEIN.

W. B. FRANKLIN.
General John Love, Indianapolis, In-FROM GEN. WM. F. (BALDY) SMITH.

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. S. General John Love.

demonstration so overwhething as to be demonstration so overwhething as to be demonstration in the places are the party, which for an almost entire portion of sixty years had administered the Government with a wishon and fidely which were attested by the general well-and the south were the steed by the general well-and the south were the steed by the general well-and the south were the steed by the general well-and the south were the steed by the general well-and the south were the steed by the general well-and the south were the steed by the general well-and the south were the steed by the general well-and the south were the steed of the south of the south well-and the bond market would be a paradise of hears. It is had enough, the Englishman may think, to have the possible voice of 600, 000 Southerners on this debt adversely, but when it comes to the actual voice of 750,000 negroes, too, we would hardly be human did he not think of America as did Sidney Smith, that it had nothing solvent but its ice.

It won't do, gentlemen, to bring these 750,000 cotton-picking negroes into the body-politic. If you do, look to your bonds.

Est Florida is thus far the only reconstructed State in which the carpet-bag Legislature has succeeded in wrestling from the people the right of voting tor President, in accordance with the Radi-

St. Martins, Brown County, O., September 21, 1868.

General John Love, Indianapolis, Indiana.

In Alabama the scheme has not yet succeeded, because of the Governor's veto. But the adventures in the Alabama Legislature sill hope to defeat the will of the people of that State by refusing to pass a registry law, which is required by will counsel their negro constituents to abstant from votting, and will endeavor to treat the election as void.

In Louisiana the same desperate and revolutionary game is afoot. The carpet-baggers, in legislative caucus, have resolved to choose Presidential electors, and rob the people of that State by refusing to pass a registry law, which is required by will counsel their negro constituents to abstant from votting, and will endeavor to treat the election as void.

In Louisiana the same desperate and revolutionary game is afoot. The carpet-baggers, in legislative caucus, have resolved to choose Presidential electors, and rob the people of that State by refusing to pass a registry law, which is required by will ecursely constitution. They will ecurse the carpet-baggers' constitution. They will ecurse the carpet-baggers, in legislative caucus, have resolved to choose Presidential electors, and rob the people of that State by refusing to pass a registry law, which is required by will ecursely be a supplied to pass a registry law, which is required by will ecursely be a supplied to pass a registry law, which is required by the carpet-baggers' constitution. They will ecursely be a supplied to pass a registry law and the schem bama, and appoint electors for Presiden and Vice President of the United States

It has been stated as one of the reasons justifying negro suffrage that it was neccessary to promote the internal peace of the Southern States. One great reason why this great peace was so desirable is given in the necessity of quiet before that fertile region could lie open to the Northern immigrant. Now let us consider this argument. It is, as you perceive, that peace must be had in order that if you or I desire to move South we can do so, and that negro suffrage is a guarantee of this peace. So far from this being so, and that negro suffrage is a guaran-tee of this peace. So far from this being the case, let any fair-minded man but consider what established negro suffrage would do when it does what it is now do-ing on probation. Let him further con-sider whether he is at all tempted at the prospect of moving out of a community where the negroes are few and men-franchised into a community where they are in great numbers and all invested

THE SUFFRAGE SOPHISM.

prospect of moving out of a community where the negrees are few and menfranchised into a community where they are in great numbers and all invested with the ballot. Further than this, let him ask if there is anything in the rich fields and soft air of that beautiful country so desirable as to be worth the surrender of his ballot; for, let it be here repeated, that in one form or another disfranchisement is the inevitable concomitant in the reconstructed South of a disbelief in negro equality.

If, considering these things, the reader comes to the conclusion that the confranchised negro is more riotous than the unenfranchised; that so long as negro suffrage exists carpet-baggery will flourish; and that, though the South be tempting, it is not tempting enough to tempt disfranchisement, he will have reached conclusions that must forbid any acquiescence on his part in the shallow sophism that negro suffrage is peace. So far from being peace it is war; war upon that good order which invites immigration, encourages investment, and rewards toil; war on the traditional principles of this country; war on the accumulated lessons of history; and war not alone upon our interests but upon our own selves. Our feelings are a part of us; our attachments, our repulsions, our intuitions are all component parts of us, and the revolt these give when this abominable heresy of negro suffrage is brought before them, warns us that it is a thing that nature abhors.—Suffrage is mastery. Whenever a man is brought into the body politic he becomes, to the extent of his suffrage, the master of all other men in it; and the question is, whether you, by the introduction of a great many thousand barbarians, are willing to put your neck, even contingently, under the feet of these grand children of cannibals? If so, so be it; you have a right, perhaps, to debase yourselves, but have you any right to debase me too?

It is a truth which should be universally borne in mind, that in free government, where all citizens are voters, it is the duty of every man to make politics a study, to such extent, at least as to make him acquainted with the principles of government and the bearing upon the general Interest of the country of the policies and measures which from time to time come up for consideration. On this subject a correspondent of the Washington city Express (who is a member of the Resident Democratic Executive Committee) makes some very sonsible remarks. He has been traveling through the State of New York, and writes from the city:

"And here let me say that, in my opinion, one of the mistakes of the times, one of the errors our people make, is that they do not pay sworm attention to polities; that most men of all classes should entertain a horror of the idea of being considered politicians, as if it should not be the duty, as it is the interest, of every man to understand the public questions of the day. How few comparatively of our best citizens have intelligent ideas of the national finances, of the questions of tariff, taxation, &c.; and yet they are periodically called upon to decide by their suffrages these very questions, in which they, and all connected with them, have such deep interest. Let us hope that the day is at hand when to be a politician shall not be considered to mean a mere

Says the Director of read in September, 1868; To meet the \$475,950;202,53 of expendi-tors of the shall have the follow tures for 1868-9, we shall have the

\$150,000,000 122,120,000 nue, Public Lands, Direct Tax,

(excluding gold prem.) 5,000,000—\$279,620,000 42,000,000 Total

Thus if the Treasury endeavors to meet

its current expenditures this year, (to say nothing of matured claims deferred, or o the Post-office deficiency,) it will show a deficit of \$154,339,202,25 at the end of the year, to be obtained from increased taxes or long. or leans.

Every man who votes in October for the local candidates of the Radical party; every man who votes in November for the Presidential candidates of the Radical party votes in forces of either income.

the Presidential candidates of the Radical party, votes in favor of either increasing the national debt at the rate of a hundred and fifty millions a year, or of adding that sum to the annual taxation of the country. "You takes your choice, O voters, but you pays your money."

Your only other alternative, mark the words—your only other alternative is to vote for Seymour and Blair. You cannot have Grant without his party, nor his party without its system, nor its system without either increased debt or increased taxation.

Ten thousand dollars were squandered by the Radical on the impeachment trial—a movement intended to put despotic power in the hands of such men as Butler, Ashley, and their associates.—This is the way taxes are increased.

VOL. 55.--NO. 17.

"Let us Have Peace." THE WAR OF RACES BEGUN. FEARFUL NEGRO RIOT.

RADICAL REBEL RIOT.

Market a Green and a regression and regression which are all the control of the procession of a disturbance which we will be the case, we shall have been consistent of the control of the

len, and the saloon No. 9 Cedar street was served the same way. On the public Square they almost completely gutted the saloon of James Steele, and gave as a reason that they had been fired upon from the saloon. Mr. Steel was placed under armst and conveyed to the station-house, where he proved by Captain Hanmer, Mr. Woodin, and Mr. Griffin that no shot had been fired from his house, and he was released. and he was released
A considerable skedaddle occurred in
the rear end of the procession when the
shooting commenced, and negroes were
seen flying towards their homes. The
right of the procession had already reached the public Square, and Major Enos
Hopkins was on the stand, about to addres the sovereigns, when the firing commenced, and then commenced a stampede in that direction, and, consequentby, there was no speaking.

there was no speaking.
We have given our readers an unbaised ccout of the affair from its origin to its close, and believe that the unprejudiced ye-witnesses will bear us out in our eye-witnesses will loan its out in our statements of the facts.

A detachment of soldiers, under command of Colonel Woodsworth, arrived after the disturbance was over, and were stationed at the police station-house.

any received 292,351 votes in their elec-tion, in 1866, no Democrat was elected by a less majority than 2,000, while ten Re-publicans were elected by majorities ranging from 215 to 1,884. Of the total vote cast (506,141) the Democrats electing six members, polled 202,451 votes, and the Republicans classification in the rethe Republicans, electing eighteen mem-bers, polled 303,790. In other words, it

bers, polled 303,790. In other words, it required 48,725 votes to elect a Democrat, while 16,877 votes elect a Republican!—And these twelve Republicans, elected by 11,439 votes, are called "the Representatives of the people," and Pennsylvania is said to have "a republican form of government."

This is Republicanism—it is Radicalism—and leaves Mr. Drake's new Constitution of Missouri, his test oath and Registration law quite in the shade, because we are told by the Democrat, "the number of whites disfranchised in this State, according to the best information that can be obtained, is between Ayenty and twenty-five thousand," whereas in Pennsylvania about one Hundred and twenty-fire thousand," whereas in Pennsylvania about one Hundred and twenty-fire thousand," whereas in Pennsylvania about one Hundred and twentytwenty-five thousand," whereas in Pennsylvania about one Hundred and twenty-five thousand Democrats have been virtually disfranchised by this gerrynandering process, which has deprived them of an equal or relative representation in Cong.e.s. Yet Pennsylvania has always been called a "loyal" and liberty-loving State. Happily, however, the Republicans, who got into power by the very reverse of honorable means, in redistricting the State of Pennsylvania, under the census returns of 1850, have overdone the matter. In order to secure undue influence in Congress, it was necessary to carve out Democratic districts with large majorities and Republican disfricts with

Rates for Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS Will be inserted at Ten Cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly advertisements inserted at a liberal reduction on the above rafes. Advertisements should be accompanied by the CASII. When sont without any length of time specified for publication, they will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

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the smallest possible majorities that would secure election. The consequence is that there is no possible chance for defeat in any one of the six Democratic districts. On the other hand, with the small mnjorities in eleven of the eighteen Republican districts, aided by the reaction which has been developed at every election held within a year, the Democrats are sure of electing a majority of the members of Congress in Pennsylvania in October, and they may completely turn the tables upon their unscrupilous opponents. If so, as we believe will be the case, we shall have another illustration of political dishonesty defeating its own purposes, and the vicious contrivances of bad men returning to plague their inventors.

The Radicals have put the negro above the white man and ought to be turned out. The poor man who owns a house and lot, has ho right to be taxed to protect the property and educate the children of the rich man who pays none, because his property is all in United States Bonds. The Radicals made this system, and defend it, and they ought to be turned out.

THE CARPET-BAGGER A "DEAD BEAT." THE CARPET-BAGGER A "DEAD BEAT."

—We cannot very well answer the question in a few words, though we would approximate correctness in describing them as "dead beats" of all classes from the North who are living here for the time being by their wits. A carpet-bagger is rarely found in the society of white men. He is most at home where negroes most do congregate. He eats and drinks with negroes. Sometimes be sleen with most do congregate. He eats and dfinks with negroes. Sometimes he sleeps with them. Until reconstruction changed his mode of life, he relied upon no honest pursuit, calling or profession. In the eyes of law, he was a vagrant, for he had no visible means of support. He taxed the negroes in one way and another for bread and meat and weaking apparel and a little loose change. The ignorance and credulity of the poor negro were his mainstay. With the execution of the reconstruction laws he loomed into imports ter the disturbance was over, and were stationed at the police station-house.

[From the St. Loais Republican.]

Pennsylvania last twenty-four Representatives for Republican and the Congress, eig. and the framed the Constitution. He is a member of the Conventiont. He is a member of the Conventiont. He is a county, or Lleutenant-Governor, or a member of Loais Republican. The party majorities of 36,784 and 25,345, making a difference in favor of the Republicans of 11,439. According to all rules of fairness, the Democrats on this vote should have had at least eleven of the twenty-four Representatives to which the Kante is entitled, and the Republicans but thirteen. By the present districting of the State, however, the State has been so gerrymandered that, in effect, 11,433 votes olected twelve Republican members actually received 292,351 votes in their election, in 1866, no Democrat was elected by

Negro Outrages.

A negro named John Williams, a native of Florida, on Monday, met a German woman aged 60, in the vicinity of Albany, knocked her down, and after beating her he committed an outrage on her person. He afterward robbed a farmer's house in Niskayuna of \$100 and a watch. The miscreant was tracked to Cohoes yesterday, arrested and lodged in jail. He has made a full confession.

A German girl near St. Louis was shot on Friday last by a negro named Jordan. It is reported that he made improper overtures, and on Friday attempted to effect his object by force, out was folled in his design, and procured a gun and shot the girl Yesterday an incensed crowd of Germans took the negro from the officers having him in charge and hung him.

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A negro named John Hawley, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, who having committed a rape on a little girl named Anna Kubuska, aged 12 years, in the woods at Stratford, while she was on the way to Sabbath School, was detected last Suuday in the act, and run down by Peter and Charles Wolf, uncles of the girl. He jumped into the creek, and was rescued from drowning just as he was going down the last time. He is held ander \$3,000 bail.