American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, August 5, 1869.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. ASA PACKER,

OF CARBON COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

REMOVAL!

The Volunteer Office has been removed to the second floor of Wetzel's Hall, on Church Alley, directly West of the Franklin House. Entrance on Church Alley.

1869. 1869.

THE VOLUNTEER FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

Great Reduction In Price!!

We will furnish the VOLUNTEER from the 5th of August until the 31 of December—FOUR MONTHS—at the remarkably low figure of

FIFTY CENTS PER COPY.

We design that our friends shall have the opportunity of placing a sound, reliable Democratic paper in every household, and have put the price so low that it scarcely more than pays for the white paper used. We have thus done our part, now let our friends in the country do their part. There is no better way to insure success, than to scatter Democratic truth broadcast amongst the people. Political meetings and great demonstrations may serve a purpose, but it is the newspaper, in the quiet of a man's home, which makes converts. For clubs we make a further deduction:

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Three Copies,	$1 25
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DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOM.

In accordance with the provisions of the Crawford County system, the Primary Meetings of the Democratic voters of Cumberland county will be held in every District of said county, at the usual places of holding the delegate elections, on Saturday, August 7, A. D. 1869, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating

One person as a candidate for Assembly.
One person as a candidate for Prothonotary.
One person as a candidate for Clerk of the Courts.
One person as a candidate for Register.
One person as a candidate for Treasurer.
One person as a candidate for Commissioner.
One person as a candidate for Director of the Poor.
One person as a candidate for Auditor.

The Crawford County System to be adopted by the Democratic voters of this county on the 15th of April, A. D. 1868, is hereby published for the direction and government of the boards of election in the several districts.

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 primary meeting.

Second. The Democratic voters of every district, as above named, 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 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 returns accordingly, to be certified to by the judge and attested by the clerks.

Fourth. 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 from the several districts, 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 it is satisfied, by proof 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 to the members of the Standing Committee from his District, and the committe 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 elect delegates to the State Conventions and appoint the necessary conferees.

The following rules have also been adopted for the government of the Boards of election in the several districts, viz

1st. All qualified voters according to the laws of Pennsylvania, and within their own districts who shall pledge themselves to vote the whole Democratic ticket at the next general election, shall be entitled to vote at these primary elections.

2d. All candidates shall be required to pledge themselves in the Democratic papers of the county before the primary elections to abide by and support the nominations declared by the return judges, on Monday, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1869.

3rd. The following oath or affirmation must be administered to the officers forming the boards of election in every district, viz:

Cumberland county, } S. S.
Pennsylvania. }

We, ——, Judge and —— and ——

——Clerks, who have been selected by the Democratic voters of —— to hold a primary election for the year 1869, of our own free will and accord, (make solemn oath or affirmation) that we will hold the said primary election with all good fidelity and in strict accordance with the provisions of the Crawford County System, and the rules above published by the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county. By order of the Standing Committee.

J. H. GUSWILER, *Secretary.* F. E. BELTZHOOVER, *Chairman.*

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETINGS.

On SATURDAY next, August 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the voters of Cumberland county "responding to Democratic principles," will meet at the usual places of holding delegate elections, and after electing one person for judge and two persons clerks, (who shall form a board of election to receive votes,) the candidates for the various offices shall be balloted for.

Under our editorial head will be found the rules adopted for the government of the Boards of election in the several districts. These rules should be strictly observed and carried out. None but known Democrats should be allowed to vote at these primary meetings.

We hope to see a good and strong ticket placed in nomination—a ticket composed of men of character and whose democracy is unimpeached and unimpeachable. Where there are so many candidates, it will be necessary for the election officers to exercise great care and prudence. Let our new system of nominating have a fair trial. If fairly carried out no one can complain of unfairness.

A TURNING POINT IN OUR HISTORY.

The election in Pennsylvania this fall will settle several questions at issue; its result will be a turning point in our history. If the people shall respond at the ensuing election in favor of the measures of a rump Congress and a corrupt State Legislature, then the institutions of our fathers will exist no longer; then the Constitution will have become a dead letter, and we shall have an entire change of government.

Have you ever, fellow-citizens, thought of this? Do you thoroughly comprehend the importance of the questions you have to decide?

Great is the responsibility that rests upon you—tremendous the task which has been imposed upon you.

Have you, or have you not any faith in the work that your fathers accomplished? Have you any reliance upon their judgment or their patriotism?

If you have you cannot support the doctrines of the candidates of the Republican party, for they give the lie to all your fathers said or did.

We are now dealing with a party that abrogates all the ideas of the fathers of the government, and would substitute, instead of the sound doctrines which they incorporated in their creed of government, abstract and abstruse notions incomprehensible to the masses of the people, and leading us far astray from the doctrines of the constitution and of free government.

The Democracy hold, as their fathers held, that this is a white man's government, framed by white men for white men. Whatever privileges are extended to those of other races are mere privileges and not rights. We hold that the Caucasian race shall govern this continent. If we choose to give to Africans, Mongolians, or any other race civil rights, to protect them in person and property, it does not, it should not follow that we are bound to extend to them all the rights that our constitution guarantees to our own race.

History has taught us that the amalgamation of races is an evil; that no government which tolerated such a thing ever prospered, but on the contrary went down rapidly to the extreme of degradation.

Having the African among us, the Democratic party are disposed to be liberal towards him, to extend to him all the rights and privileges it can, with [illegible] are interests paramount, which must be regarded, and we cannot afford, as the Radicals wish us to do, to extend to a different and inferior race all the rights which belong to ourselves.

The Caucasian race must and will be sovereign wherever they exist. They are the ruling race, and, as Heaven intended, they will rule. The African has never yet, since the first page of history was written, done a single thing to advance civilization, and the party (the Radical party) that are now trying to place him upon an equality with his superiors are the worst enemies the country ever had.

There was no such thing attempted in the days of Clay and Webster, in the days of the statesmen of our country; it is only now, in the days of usurpers and demagogues whose interests depend upon the subversion of the government, that the equality of races, social and political, is made a doctrinal point in the creeds of the country.

Let those who love their country honestly and well consider to what their duty now leads them.

Will they have an equality of races or will they not? This is one of the questions which they must decide on the 12th of October.

Democrats of Cumberland and of Pennsylvania, commence to organize for the great contest which is approaching. You can, if you will, give a large majority for the party of the Union and the Constitution. We have a noble candidate for Governor, an honest man, who will administer the government after the model of Simon Snyder and Francis R. Shunk. Asa Packer will beat out of sight the miserable subterfuge and corrupt imbecile who now disgraces the Executive Chair of the Commonwealth. If every Democrat in the State does his duty, (and in the good work we shall have the aid of thousands of our fellow-citizens who have heretofore acted with the other party,) our candidate will have a majority equal to that which has graced the Conservative triumph in Virginia.

☞ A strutting and impertinent Yankee Congressman, named Dawes, has great contempt for George Washington. In a Commencement oration, among other disparaging expressions concerning the Father of his country, this one of the Dawes, said that Washington was "unable to comprehend the grand procession of modern events." By this Mr. Dawes, doubtless, meant the reconstruction schemes, the fifteenth amendment, and other acts of modern radicalism, for all of which the country is indebted to the Committee on Elections in the Fortieth Congress, of which Dawes was Chairman. This Committee produced, through the grossest frauds, a two-third majority in that Congress, to override the veto of the President, and thus started the grand radical march of events. How absurd must the pure character of Washington appear in the eyes of the Dawes of this generation!

Two hundred disabled soldiers have just been sent to the Military Asylum in Maine, from the Philadelphia home, which is to be discontinued. Why not give offices with easy labor to these disabled men, and turn out some of the political bummers who never smelt gunpowder; and who were never near a battle field, except possibly as dispensers of pork and beans and shoddy?

JUDGE PACKER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a mechanic—having served a regular apprenticeship and followed the profession of house carpenter for a number of years. He is emphatically a working man and the working-man's friend, and as such should receive the vote of every mechanic and working-man in the State.

JOHN W. GEARY is now the open and avowed negro suffrage candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and is endorsed as such by the Radical State Convention that put him in nomination. Let the people bear this in mind.

MRS. GRANT is getting dinner dishes made in France.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement exercises of Lafayette College, at Easton, were held last week. In the absence of President Cattell, the baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Rev. J. R. Eckard, D. D. The sermon before the Brainard Evangelical society was delivered by Rev. Mr. Kellogg, of New York.

On Tuesday morning the society reunions took place. The address in Franklin Hall was delivered by Henry T. Lee, Esq., of New York; and that in Washington Hall by Rev. Darwin Cook, of Bradford County, Pennsylvania. In the afternoon, the annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held in Jenks' Chemical Hall. The officers for the ensuing year are—President, William Kennedy, of Carlisle; Vice President, Rev. Dr. Charles E. Elliott, of the University of Chicago; Secretary, Rev. Prof. Selden J. Coffin; Treasurer, Elisha Ellis, Esq., of Easton. The Alumni orator, Hon. William A. Porter, Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was unable to be present, by reason of pressing business engagements. The Poem was read by James P. Boyd, of the Philadelphia *Press*, and was a happy effort, sparkling with wit in every line, and causing the audience to be frequently convulsed with laughter. It was a pen-picture of the toils and triumphs of college life, of which the speaker seemed to have a keen and lively appreciation. In the evening the address before the Literary Societies was delivered by Hon. James Pollock, L. L. D, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, who took for his theme: "The demands of our progressive civilization upon the educated youth of our land."

On Wednesday the commencement exercise proper took place in the First Presbyterian church; after which the Alumni partook of a collation prepared by the ladies of Easton, and sp read in the lecture room of the German Reformed Church. After the good things had been plentifully partaken of, addresses were delivered, in response to sentiments, by Ex-Gov. Pollock, Prof. Traill Green, Rev. Dr. Porter, President Coppee of Lehigh University, Rev. Prof. Moffat of Princeton Theological Seminary, Rev. Dr. Edgar of Rutger's college, Wm. E. Barber, Esq, Hon. W. H. McKnight, Wm. Kennedy, Jas. P. Boyd, Rev. Mr. Radcliffe, Elisha Allis, Esq.

At the opening of the next session it is expected that the college roll will contain two hundred students. The Institution now has an endowment of over $600,000, and a working faculty of sixteen members, many of whom rank amongst the foremost in their several branches. In addition to the Jenks Chemical Hall and the Green Observatory, recently erected by the munificent liberality of the gentlemen whose names they bear, the citizens of Easton, as part of the condition of the donation of $200,000 by A. Pardee, Esq, of Hazleton, have erected an addition to the main college building at a cost of $ 20,000, and will erect another building during the coming year. It is also proposed by the alumni to erect a handsome monument, on the brow of college hill, to the memory of those students and alumni who fell in the war for the Union. Nearly $3,000 have already been subscribed, and it is hoped that the requisite amount ($5,000) will be raised by next commencement season.

The grounds surrounding the college, which have recently been greatly enlarged, are now being laid out under the direction of Prof. Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel.) When the plans now in contemplation shall have been carried out, Lafayette College will be not only the most beautifully located, but one of the best appointed institutions of learning in the country.

THE New York, Sun, an original Grant paper, says: "Gen. Grant and his family are said to be coming from Washington to Long Branch on board the Tallapoosa. This is a national vessel, and its expenses are paid by the national treasury. By what right does the President convert it into a pleasure yacht for the use of himself and his relations? Is there any law of the United States which authorizes him to take a public steamer and employ it as a means of his personal amusement? How does Secretary Robeson dare to pervert his official power by ordering the Tallapoosa on such an expedition? Gen. Grant is paid a large salary, and besides he has been enriched by donations. If he wants to go to Long Branch in a steamboat, let him hire one and pay for it out of his own pocket, like any honest citizen."

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* very correctly puts it when it says: "It's a poor rule that won't work both ways. Grant is forcing negro journeymen and negro apprentices into the government workshops, and forcing white laboring men to associate with them or resign their situations. Why don't he put a negro or two in the cabinet, and thus associate with them himself, and enforce his doctrine by his example?" It cannot be possible after all the radical homilies that we have had on the excellence of the negro character, that one cannot be found fit to go into the radical cabinet. Where are Fred Douglass and John M. Langston?

WHILE the radical niggers in Alexandria are turning the conservative niggers out of church, the conservative niggers in Washington are raising a fund to put the radical, and recently riotous, niggers in jail. Should both succeed, both will be placed where they belong. A conservative nigger has no business to belong to a radical church, and a radical nigger, of the Washington style, has as little business to be out of jail. Let us have peace.

CHAS. A. DANA, the radical editor of the New York *Sun*, and during the canvass last year a very ardent supporter of Grant, says of the President, "he is like a yellow dog in a menagerie—he is too small for a lion, he don't look like a tiger, and nobody wants to see a dog." There are several radicals in this vicinity who have the same opinion of Grant. Let us have peace.

WHENEVER a public man shows a disposition to act honestly and for the good of the whole country, the Radical press denounce him as a Democrat.—Such is now the case with Chief Justice Chase.

ASA PACKER.

On the 23d day of November, 1868, a complimentary dinner was given to Asa Packer. He had just returned from Europe and made a gift to the cause of education of fifty-seven acres of land, adjoining the town of Bethlehem, and five hundred thousand dollars in money, to build and endow a great polytechnic school sufficient to accommodate five hundred boys at one time. The demonstration was anti-partisan in its character, and leading men from all parts of the State gathered under one roof to do honor to a man who, after acquiring a large fortune by his own exertions, was willing to expend a portion of it in the cause of general education. Among those present on the occasion referred to was Colonel Forney, of the *Press*, who, in response to a toast,—"The Press,"—spoke as follows:

"I respond to this invitation with sincere gratification. There is something in this assemblage and testimonial which to myself possesses a singular satisfaction. I had the honor of meeting the gentleman, in whose behalf this demonstration is made, in the city of Washington, while he represented this Congressional district. There I saw developed those sterling qualities which you are here to honor. He came there with a profound sense, not simply that he was the representative of an intelligent people, nor yet of a district which in course of time must occupy the proud position which it has since attained, but laboring under the load of those responsibilities which he has successfully carried to the present moment, and which have blossomed and ripened into that harvest which, having successfully gathered, he has so generously assisted to scatter among his countrymen. (Applause.) While there, on more than one occasion afflicted with his personal troubles, and surrounded with his representative duties, he predicted the realization of that which he had in view, when he would feel proud of having represented this district and of having achieved one of the finest railway triumphs of any time.—Though I closely watched his career from that time to this, I was not prepared to see his expectations so perfectly realized.

* * * * * * *

"You have referred, Mr. President, to the great instrumentality of the American press, with which I am proud to be associated. Nothing to a Pennsylvanian can be more sweet, than to notice the testimonials to her distinguished son, and to welcome those from other States, who are at present with us; and it has always been a chief pleasure and duty in my incessant daily tasks and trials, to applaud and strengthen an example at once so honorable in itself, and so well calculated to promote good neighborhood among the citizens of a common country."

[illegible] since that time. He is the same plain, honest, intelligent, unassuming man; the same constant friend of education, and the best interests of this State and nation, and what Colonel Forney said of him in 1865, is eminently true in 1869. Judge Strong, then on the bench of the Supreme Court of this State, was also present at the meeting, and thus strengthened the picture, which Colonel Forney had drawn of Asa Packer. The Judge said:

I take pleasure in adding my testimony in favor of the eminent qualities of our distinguished guest, the type and representative of a class of men peculiar to our American institutions, a class of men which cannot exist except under the influence of our institutions. I concede all that has been said of Judge Packer. It has been my pleasure to know him for a period of over thirty years, and for a large part of that time I have known him intimately. We are both from the same neighborhood, and have both adopted the same State as our home; we have given to Pennsylvania all the abilities with which we have been endowed.

Within a few days I have passed over those portions of the State where the energy of our people has been most largely developed, and gazed with wonder and astonishment on what has been accomplished by American labor, one of the greatest instrumentalities ever used, and destined to make us more than we have dreamed of. Let any one follow the course which I have taken the past few days from the Mahonoy valley, through the Schuylkill valley to the Lehigh plains, and the Lehigh valley to this beautiful town of Bethlehem, and see the results of our grand system. Many men have helped to do this.—Some have risen high in station, others not quite as successful perhaps, but all have left their marks upon the work.—They are the men, who are seeking to raise the dignity of labor in the country, and to bring the workman to the full duty of the American citizen.

SEVERAL wealthy New Englanders are about purchasing large tracks of land in the South, and stocking the same with Chinese laborers, with a view to raising southern produce cheaper than ever before. They say Chinese labor is so much cheaper than any other, and they can make their new servants work harder and more hours a day than the negroes will. What will become of the black man who has no money to purchase lands, and who cannot live on rats and mice, is more than we can tell, unless Grant will give him an office. Let us have peace.

HON. JOHN COVODE, Chairman of the Mongrel State Central Committee of this State, is a genius worthy of the intelligence of the Grant party. He says, "the prospects of the party am better than ever before." When Banks was elected speaker of the House of Representatives, this same great light of the Mongrel party wrote home:—"Glory to godd, Banks are elected." If the fellow had subscribed anything for Grant's house he would have been in his Cabinet.

THEODORE TILTON says he can't die happy—in fact he can't die at all—until a fine, large, healthy, greasy negro wench occupies the presidential office of the United States. If Theodore desires this change on the ground that it would be an improvement on the present incumbent, we won't quarrel with him, and won't die either until the cha ge is made.

HENRY W. Williams, Esq., the third rate lawyer who was repudiated by the people of Pennsylvania when he was a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court two years ago, has written a letter stating that he is willing to take the chances of another defeat, Geary has not yet signified in writing whether he will stand the nomination for Governor or not.

THE "Hub" is to have another sensation in the shape of a hand-organ convention of one-legged and one-armed soldiers. Borie, A. T. Stewart, Stanton and Jay Cooke are to address them upon the "glory" of "dying for one's country," May the good Lord deliver the crippled veterans!

GRANT has lost one of his horses. There is now a chance for some enterprising politician of the Radical school to secure a good fat office. Let him present Grant with a fast horse, to take the place of the dead animal.

OUR CANDIDATES.

Hon. Asa Packer and Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing Formally Accept the Democratic Nomination for Governor and Supreme Judge —Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee Appointed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The following is the letter of Judge Packer accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor:

To the Hon. C R. Buckalew Lewis C. Cassidy and R. E. Monaghan, Esqs., Committee:—GENTLEMEN:—At the first convenient moment I reply to your communication informing me of my nomination by the Democratic State Convention of the 14th instant, for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. I desire to make due acknowledgement for this high evidence of esteem and friendship of my fellow-citizens, and to say that I accept the nomination tendered me, having at the solicitation of my friends, though with unfeigned reluctance, been induced to permit the use of my name for the nomination. My acceptance becomes a matter of course, if not duty, but I announce it with a deep sense of the responsibility assumed. My reliance in accepting the position of candidate and in agreeing to perform the executive service for the people, is not alone upon my own strength or good intentions, but merely upon popular indulgence and generous support, and upon that superintending Providence which can bless the labors of public men. If I shall be placed by the votes of the people in the gubernatorial chair, I shall endeavor to meet the expectations of my friends and all who have at heart the true interests of our great Commonwealth. To this end I shall labor to secure those objects in which we feel a common interest and concern, among which are the preservation of the State credit, the reduction of the expenses of the State government to their lowest practicable point, thereby lessening the burdens and taxation of the people; the encouragement of a liberal system of improvement for intercourse and trade, in order that production may be increased, labor more amply rewarded and general prosperity secured, the just execution of the laws, involving a cautious and sparing use of power in the pardon of offenders so good faith shall be kept among the people and crime be suppressed; promotion of the education of our youth by a general system of organized schools and by special institutions of learning, so that knowledge and virtue shall become more and more solid foundations of our free political system; and lastly, the restoration of purity and character to our government by the putting down or preventing of special and corrupt legislation and of all improper uses or management of public funds. To these general objects, however, should be added a careful attention by the government to the interests of labor. Having earned my bread by the labor of my hands during the many, and I may add, happiest years of my life, and owing whatever I possess, under the providence of God, to patient and honest toil, I can never be unmindful of the interest of those with whom my entire life has been associated. Inasmuch as my pursuits and training have not qualitation of votes, it will [illegible] be expected that I shall undertake the performance of active duties in the canvass about to begin. But my life, conduct and character are before my fellow-citizens for their examination, and they will afford them better means of judging of my fitness as a candidate for popular support than anything I could now say. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours,

ASA PACKER.

The following is Judge Pershing's letter of acceptance:

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—*To Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, Lewis C. Cassidy and R. E. Monaghan, Esqs., Committee:*

GENTLEMEN:—Your note of the 21st inst. has been received, informing me of my nomination as democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court by the State Convention. This distinguished honor is more valued as it has been conferred without solicitation. I accept the nomination, and should the action of the convention be ratified by the people, I shall endeavor to discharge the responsible duties of the position with impartiality and fidelity.

CYRUS L. PERSHING.

William Mutcheler, of Easton, has been appointed chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

THE Ohio *Statesman* exposes the exactions to which the Federal officers are subjected in the West. The business of levying taxes on them for the support of Radicalism is indeed pushed to such an extreme that it is now proposed to excuse them from paying an "income tax" in the usual way to the government. The party will more than collect it for its own special use. The *Statesman* says: "It is the boldest and most audacious attempt which we have ever seen, to collect, against their will, a contribution from the office-holders.—The same game is practiced in Ohio, but not in so barefaced a manner. The Executive Committee of the Radicals, we understand, have procured from Washington, an account of the salary of each government officer in the State, and assess them from one, to one and a-half per cent. In cases where the office-holder is fearful of being removed, the forced levy is sometimes as high as five per cent. on the salary. If not paid, the charge that the delinquent is a Johnson man, is sent to Washington, and "off goes his head!" So much for failing to respond to the demand—"Your money or your office!" Read the beautiful and authentic epistle:

OFFICE OF REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, LOUISVILLE, Ky.—, 1869.

SIR:—At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, held at Louisville, on the 24th of June, 1869, it was ordered that the Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee forthwith levy a contribution tax of one-half of one per cent. on the salary of all persons holding office under the National Government of this State, whose annual salaries exceed one thousand dollars. In pursuance of this direction of the Committee, I have respectfully to request that you forward to me immediately the per centage on your annual salary, in accordance with the above resolution, when a receipt therefor will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. The money thus solicited is needed immediately for the circulation of documents, to aid speakers, and to advance the interests of the Republican party generally, in the coming canvass.

Very respectfully,

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
Sec. and Treas. R. S. C. Com.

To the Asst. Assr. 5th Kentucky Dist.

A party which will resort to such despotic means to secure its ascendency, it will be admitted by all, deserves to be overthrown.

THE negro postmaster at Macon, Georgia, has been arrested for complicity in robbing the mails. The money stolen belonged to the federal treasury. Perhaps the Ethiopian official supposed it was no more than his share. His right, as a negro, to a fair division of the spoils is affirmed by every doctrine and theory of the radical party.

THE St. Paul *Press* says that half the business of the courts in Illinois seems to be to satisfy the vengeance of women because they can't get the men to marry them, and the other half to enable women to get rid of men who have married them.

THE Negro Equality papers are dreadfully frightened because Judge Packer is the possessor of fifteen or twenty million dollars, honestly earned. They know that two thirds of their party can be bought.

HURRY up your presents—more changes in the cabinet soon.

Fearful Calamity at the Sea-side—A Young Philadelphian Drowned.

Special Despatch to the Inquirer.

CAPE ISLAND, Aug. 1, 1869.—At eleven o'clock, to day, at the favorite bathing hour, Theodore B. Giessern, a young Philadelphian, was drowned, while bathing in the ocean, opposite the Columbia House. The surf was unusually fine, and about five hundred persons were in the water, in his immediate vicinity, at the time. He was accompanied by Miss Belle Kennedy. The unfortunate bathers ventured a short distance beyond the outer surf, when they were stricken by a heavy swell, and losing their footing they were speedily submerged in the treacherous waves.

For a moment the surrounding spectators did not notice their peril. Several gentlemen near, however, rushed to the assistance of the lady in time to rescue her: but, through want of prompt effort, the life of the ill-fated Giessern was cut short in the very bloom of his existence. When the fact became known to the persons near, in the water, and to the thousands on the beach, a deep gloom pervaded the entire assemblage, which contrasted painfully with the hilarity that had previously prevailed.

Strenuous efforts were then made to recover his body. The life-boats hastened to the scene, and a gentleman, whose name we did not learn, who is noted for his skill as a swimmer and diver, plunged into the briny deep at many places, in vain efforts to regain the casket from which the soul had flown forever. In less than half an hour after the accident, however, the body drifted on the beach, in front of Congress Hall, when it was recovered and conveyed to the shore.

Many efforts to restore life were made by Drs. Boker, Duffee, Bonnville, as well as H. C. Moore, J. T. School, H. B. McCaully, P. P. Boynton, and other gentlemen, but they unhappily proved ineffectual. After an investigation by the Coroner, Mr. J. G. W. Ware, which resulted in a verdict of accidental drowning, the body was sent to Philadelphia in the five P. M. train. Mr. Giessern resided at the corner of Second and Noble streets, and was one of the firm of Giessern & Leland, doing business as Atlantic and Pacific general advertisers for express and steamship companies. He arrived on the Island on Saturday, and was stopping at the cottage of Mrs. M. Keenan, on Hugh street. He leaves a widowed mother to mourn his loss.

PERSONAL.

—Geary has joined the "Red Men." But he's only a "little injin" after all.

—Mrs. Stonewall Jackson has just received a bequest of $10,000.

—Hon. Horace Greeley and Gen. Robert E. Lee were in Alexandria, Va., Sunday.

—Boston is to give Mr. Longfellow a reception on his return from Europe.

—Jeff Davis' nieces, two young ladies from Vicksburg, are belles among the visitors at Paris.

—The Hon. Henry J. Raymond died worth about $450,000. A little over $250, one was in real estate, the balance being in personal property.

—John Morrissey is said to have made a half million by recent speculation in New York Central.

—Robert Tyler refuses to accept the nomination for Mayor in Montgomery, Ala., and says that it is his wish never to be a candidate for any public office.

—Hon. Isaac Toucey, ex-Secretary of the Navy, who has been ill for some time, died at seven o'clock Friday morning at his residence in Hartford, Conn.

—Ex-President Millard Fillmore and Mr. Thurlow Weed met the other day in Saratoga and renewed an acquaintance which had been interrupted by political differences for many years.

—The position of editor-in-chief of the New York *Times* has been offered to Hon. John Bigelow, at a salary of $10,000 a year, with an interest in the proprietorship of the paper.

—When Napoleon I. escaped from Elba, the Paris *Moniteur* thus chronicled his progress: "The anthropophagist" has escaped—the "tiger" is coming—the "usurper" has been seen in the environs of Paris—"Bonapaste" advances toward, but will never enter the capital—"Napoleon" will be under our rampart to-morrow—The "Emperor" has arrived at Fontainebleau—and lastly, his "Imperial Majesty" entered the Tuileries on the 21st of March, "in the midst of his faithful subjects."

"Let us have P's"—

PACKER, PERSHING,

AND

PENNSYLVANIA'S PROSPERITY.

New Advertisements.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—I hereby give notice to the Democracy of Cumberland County, Pa., that I withdraw my name from the list of candidates for Assembly.

GEORGE SHERMAN.

Silver Spring township, }
Aug. 1, 1869. }

MESSRS. BRATTON & KENNEDY: Dear Sirs—you will please withdraw my card from your paper, and give notice that I decline being a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, and you will much oblige

Yours respectfully,

F. G. McCOY.

WITHDRAWAL.—I, hereby withdraw my name as a candidate for Prothonotary.

JOHN ZINN.

August 5, 1869.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE best Book of the period. WOMEN OF NEW YORK; or, The Under World of Gotham City. The most startling revelation of modern times. New York Society Unmasked. "The Aristocracy," "Women of Fashion," "Married Women," and all classes thoroughly ventilated. 50 Illustrations. Address at once.

The New York Book Co., 145 Nassau St., New York.

August 5, 1869—3w

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, Asthma and Catarrh, cured by inhalation. Abbott's Inhaling Fluid is the only remedy known that operates on the lungs—dissolves the tubercles, which are thrown off, the cavities heal, and a cure is effected. Treatment by letter or in person can be had only of

O. VANHUMMELL, M. D., 15 West 14th St., New York.

August 5, 1869—10m

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

We clip the following from the Providence *Advertiser*: "At this season of the year, when cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery, and other kindred complaints are sure to prevail, everybody should be liberally supplied with Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. Persons leaving home, whether it be for a day's excursion or a trip to Europe, should be in a condition to place their hands upon it at a moment's warning. Many diseases incident to the Summer months, which will prove fatal if not immediately checked, can be promptly cured by one or two doses of the Pain Killer. On more than one occasion have we been relieved of intense suffering by the timely use of the above named preparation. Sold by all druggists, grocers, and medicine dealers.

August 5, 1869—4w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at the Commissioners Office until Thursday the 19th of August, for the masonry of two Bridges on the Conodoguinet Creek; one at Hepburn's Mill in West Pennsborough township, and one at Myer's Mill in Newton township.

Specifications of the work may be seen at the Commissioner's Office, Carlisle, Pa.

M. G. HALL,
ALLEN FLOYD,
JOHN HARRIS, } Com's.

Aug. 5, 1869—2t.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale, a lot of ground situated in Frankford township, near Rosh's tannery, on the McClure's Gap road. The lot contains an acre and a half of ground more or less, and has thereon erected, a two-story stone dwelling-house containing six rooms and a basement, a stone blacksmith shop and shed; a large frame stable. The location is admirably adapted for a wagon-maker, a blacksmith or any kind of a tradesman, and is near to churches, schools and mills. Terms, one-half of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, secured by judgment without interest.

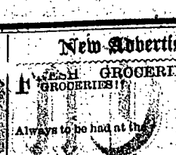
For further particulars enquire of the undersigned residing near the premises.

JOHN G. NICKEY, Carlisle P. O.

August 5, 1869—3w*

HARVEST HOME, UNDER THE auspices and for the benefit of the Dickinson Church, will be held in Moore's Woods, on the farm occupied by Jesse Meixell, Thursday, August 26, 1869. The public in general, and each individual in particular, are cordially invited to be present and share in the convivialities of the occasion. The exercises and entertainments of the day will consist in "a Feast of Reason," and of rich bodily viands; all of which it is hoped will be received with a "flow of soul" and general exhilaration of both mind and body. Several addresses suitable to the occasion may be expected; while the Newville Brass Band will enliven the scene with their presence and musical performance. Dinner at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Tickets 50 cts.

New Advertisements.



FRESH

Always to be had at the

CHEAP STORE,

NO 88 EAST POMFRET STREET.

And why are they always fresh? Because we sell a great amount of them, and sell them low. Therefore turn our stock often, and consequently our goods must be fresh.

You will find everything you wish in the way of

GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
WILLOW AND
CEDAR WARE,
STONE AND
CROCKERY
WARE,

Choice Hams, Dried Beef, Bologna, Beef, Tongues, Biscuits and Crackers of every description. Pickled, Spiced and Fresh Oysters, Sardines, English Pickles, Lemon Syrups, &c., &c.

and no end to

NOTIONS.

It is useless to mention them, come and see for yourselves; and parents if it don't suit you to come, send your children, as they will be dealt with with the same care as if you were here yourself. All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

taken in exchange for goods, or cash.

GEO. B. HOFFMAN'S SONS.

NO. 88 EAST POMFRET STREET, CARLISLE, PA.

May 1869.

NOTICE.—Having transferred my entire interest in the grocery business to my Sons, those indebted to me are requested to settle with them, during my absence in Europe.

GEO. B. HOFFMAN.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Cumberland County, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on Friday, August 20, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

A lot of ground situate in Shiremanstown, Lower Allen township, Cumberland County, Pa., bounded on the North by Main street, on the East by John Stoner's heirs, on the South by Henry Zearing, and on the West by Charles Zeigner, containing one acre, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story log and plastered dwelling-house, stable, blacksmith shop, wood-shop and other out-buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Christian Stoner.

Also, a lot of ground situate in the borough of Newville, Cumberland County, Pa., bounded on the North by Main street, on the East by Methodist church lot, on the South by an Alley, on the West by [illegible] having a front on said Main street of 70 feet in front by 180 feet in depth, more or less, being Nos. 10 and 12 on said plan of lots. No. 66 in the general plan of said borough, having thereon erected a two-story log house, weather-boarded, with back building and frame shop attached, brick wash-house, and cistern, and other improvements. Seized and taken in execution as the property of J. E. Ferree.

Also, a tract of land situate in Middlesex township, Cumberland County, Pa., (known by the name of the Carlisle Spring property,) containing twenty-six acres more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the East and South by land of David Cornman, on the West by land of William Henwood, James Clark and Michael Diller, and on the North by land of Henry Kast, having thereon erected a large two-story frame house, frame barn, ten-pin alley, bath-houses, and other outhouses.

Also, all that certain tract of land situated in the aforesaid township of Middlesex, Cumberland County, bounded by lands of Robert Clark's heirs, Wm. Henwood and others, containing 17 acres and 40 perches, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of N. Woods and Jerome A. Woods, his wife, and Wm. G. Thompson, terre tenant.

Also, all that certain building located on a lot or piece of ground situated in Shiremanstown, Lower Allen township, Cumberland County, adjoining lands of John Baltzer on the East, on the South by Second or Green Street, on the West by an alley, and on the North by an alley, being a frame and plastered house, twenty feet in front, and twenty-six feet in depth, with a back building attached; the main building being two-stories high, and the kitchen one-story and a-half high. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Shireman.

Also, all that certain one-and-a-half story frame messuage and tenement, situated on the south side of Green street, in the borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, containing forty-four feet six inches in front on Green street, and fourteen feet four inches in depth, bounded on the East by lot of Joseph Reedy, on the South by an alley, on the West by lot of Jacob Dossen, and on the North by Green street. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Evans,

Also, a two-and-a-half story dwelling-house with a one-story back-