## FOR GOVERNOR. HON, ASA PACKER

OF CARBON COUNTY.

CYRUS L. PERSHING, OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket. OR ASSEMBLY, JOHN B. LEIDIG, of Silver Spring Township. FOR PROTHONOTARY. W. V. CAVANAUGH; of Penn Township,

FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS. GEORGE C. SHEAFFER, of Silver Spring Township. FOR REGISTER,

JOSEPH NEELY, of Carlisle. FOR COUNTY TREASURER, GEORGE WETZEL.

of Carlisle. FOR COMMISSIONER. JACOB RHOADS,

of West Pennsboro' Township: FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JOHN UMBERGER, of Lower Allen Township. FOR AUDITOR. C. V. KELLY.

### of Newton Township 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.

THE VOLUNTEER

# FOR THE CAMPAIGN

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We design that our friends shall have the oppor-tunity of placing a sound, reliable Democratic paper in every household, and have put the orice 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

## CLUB RATES:

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Address, BRATTON & KENNEDY, Carlisle, Penn'a

ANOTHER OUTRAGE CONTEMPLATED,

requiring the members to take the test oath, and when a member cannot take the oath, give his seat to the candidate receiving the next highest vote.—Ex.

Perhaps the satrap Canby will athis satrap in Louisiana thus:

view of the case, (Signed,) U. S. GRANT." Is it possible for the President to "go back" on his own-published declarations? We fear it is possible, for certainly the petty little Yankee satrap; Canby, would not dare to set up his own opinion against the instructions of the President. Should Canby, then, carry out his threat, it will be with the permission and knowledge of Grant, and will furnish additional evidence that he (Grant,) is a tool in the hands of demagogues and rascals, whose interest it is to foment discord and heart-burnings in the Southern States. By the unanimous testimony of President Johnson's Cabinet, Grant was shown to be not only a calumniator but a liar, and it is not improbable. therefore, that he is willing to rob the people of Virginia of their rights, by refusing to recognise the result of the election in that State. Grant is not only a fool, but he is as destitute of shame as he is of character. No wonder the New York Tribune, the great Republican organ, revolts at this last cropping-out of military oppression. Bitter as Greely is in his political opinions, he is not quite brute and rascal enough to sanction the upsetting of an election by military power. The

Tribune of Saturday says: "We do hear that General Canby persists in his purpose of exacting the iron-clad oath of every member of the new Legislature, and deeply regret it. We see no end to be achieved by it but that of converting the contraction." that of converting the triumphant Walker party into an anti-administra-Walker party into an anti-administra-tion party, and embittering the politi-cal feuds of Virginia for years to come. If the effect be to deprive the majority of United States Senators and enable of officer states Senators and enable to minority to elect them, the wrong will be greater and the blunder more fatal. We must cherish the hope that General Canby will yet be induced "to accept the situation" as fully, if not so as fully, if not so heartily, as the late rebels appear to have done."

THE Boston Transcript (Republican) says it cannot recall a year since the Republicans ruled Massachusetts in which their organization smacked so gusting the party by their intrigues, would be a blessing. "Cleaned out" it mer Presidents and our "present" Presidents and our "present Presents and Our "presents and Our "presents and Our the general unhappiness, cannot be.

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TROUBLE IN THE RADICAL CAMP. The Philadelphia Telegraph of a reout date has the following:

The Hon, John Covode, Chairman of he Republican State Executive Committee, at the urgent request of Gover-nor Geary and by the authority of the Committee, has addressed a note to Attorney General Brewster, politely requesting him to resign his present position, for the sake, as is alleged, of promoting the harmony of the party. Mr. Brewster has as politely declined to accede to the request.

The following is the letter referred

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, July 30, 1869.

—Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster:—After consultation with our political associates, who are anxious for the election of our mutual friend, I am satisfied that our mutual friend, I am satisfied that your resignation as Attorney General will go a long way to heal existing dissensions. I write thus frankly to you because I know you desire to secure that result. This conclusion has not been arrived at hastily; but has been authorized by the Governor himself.

Yours, truly, JOHN COVODE.

Chairman State Central Committee.

Mr. Brewster is too honest a man to suit Geary, and hence it is that the 'humbuggest Governor'' desires to get rid of him. But, why is it that Geary does not make his desire known to Brewster himself? What right has John Covode to address the Attorney General of the State, requesting him to resign? If Geary wants Brewster out of his cabinet, why don't he say so?-Mr. Brewster is a high-minded, honorable man, who will not, like the shameless Stanton, remain in office after his chief desires him to get out of the way. But Mr. Brewster will be commended for treating John Covode's impudent epistle with the contempt it deserved. He will not resign at. Covode's bidding, nor will he evenhonor Covode with a written reply.

"The humbuggest Governor" cannot save himself from the defeat that awaits him by reconstructing his cabinet. The removal of Brewster will only increase his troubles. Brewster is the brains of his cabinet. Take him away, and Geary will sink so low that the hand of resurrection will never find him .-But, whether Brewster is forced from his position or not, Geary is doomed,-The people are tired of mediocrity, corruption and demagogueism; and they emand a change, and a change they will have. Iniquitous Radicalism is sinking with the recoil of its misdeeds. Tennessee condemns it. Senter Conservative, defeats Stokes, Radical, for Governor, by an immense majority-50,000 to 65,000! Stokes was the Administration candidate—backed up by lotters from Secretary Boutwell and Postmaster General Creswell. Andrew Johnson's election to the United States

Senate is confidently predicted. In Alabama the Democrats elect two of the six members of Congress-both gains. The Radicals carried them all at the previous election.

Kentucky 60,000 Democratic majoritv. with only half a dozen Radicals in the Legislature!

Montana re-elects Cavanaugh to Conress, by 2,000 majority—a gain of

Radicalism is breaking down-God e thanked!-there is thunder all round the sky. There is fresh hope for the country. The campaign of 1869 opens gloriously... Democrats of Pennsylvania, one united fire along the whole ishment of the masses and the accumuline, and the Old Keystone will again be ours!

COME DOWN IN YOUR PRICES.

and meat, and of board at our boarding houses and hotels, is exciting considerable comment in the press throughout | tinue to bear patiently whatever tax the country. Although flour to-day is needful for the honest payment of There is a report from Richmond the country. Although flour to-day is needful for the honest payment of the men who have ruled the country the nation's debt and the liberal suptry for seven years, debt, taxes, confusion, the Legislature of Virginia looves are no larger than they were in port of its institutions. But they ought sion, frauds, and embarrassments of alloaves are no larger than they were in 1867, when flour sold for from \$12 to \$15 | not to endure the extra burdens which per barrel. Although the butcher buys a fictitious currency and a monopoly his beef on the hoof for one half what tariff impose. And they will not, he paid in 1867, yet he charges the same that he did then for his steaks and cuts. tempt this outrage, and if he does it In August, 1867, potatoes sold for \$2 per will be by permission of Grant. A few bushel, and now they are selling for fifty months ago President Grant wrote to cents-and there is a corresponding decline in the price of other vegetables "I repeat to you as heretofore, that the members of the Louisiana Legislature are only required to take the oath prescribed by their Constitution, and are not in the Reconstruction Acts. Generals Meade and Camby are acting on this \$2.50 or \$3.00 per day at an ordinary In view of the present price of proviscountry hotel, or from \$6 to \$10 a week for board. These things must be remedied. The people themselves-and not the middle-men alone-are entitled to the full benefit of the fall in the neces. saries of life. Grain, meat and vegetables are the great staples which support human life. They are now almost half lieve themselves from taxation for the the price they were two years ago, and | benefit of n few monopolists, and they bread, beef, and the price of boarding | will demand Free-Trade at once. To must come down in a corresponding ratio. Whoever seeks to deprive the people of the benefit of this decline in | ry in the distant future. We have prices, deprives them of their rights. and literally takes the bread out of their people, to explain, reiterate, and press

mouths. THE New York Tribune is losing patience with Boutwell and his political instruments at the South who are robbing the government, and working for "Boutwell for next President."

Tribime says: We respectfully suggest to the proper authorities that the latest reports concerning the alleged frauds upon the government in New Orleans only emphasize demands that have been more phasize demands that have been more or less earnestly made for a long time past for final and peremptory dealing with this whole subject. Either a great many officers at New Orleans have been slandered, or the government has evidence against quite a number, including some now holding high positions, which involves them in the grossest malfeasance in office. If the government has this evidence it is its duty to use it; if not, it is time the slander should stop. Let us turn from the merchants who evaded the laws to the officers who broke oaths to execute them; and let us have something done!

182" I am not and never have been n favor of making voters or jurors of negroes nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with whites; and, I will say further in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality."-Abra-

ham Lincoln. THE Chicago Tribune expresses the in the Radical organs that the coy restrongly of disorganization. Two opinion that if "both sets of demago- inctance of the President to take the demagogues (Butler and Loring) are gues who divided the Radical party in playing into each other's hands, one Tennessee have been 'cleaned out and for the Governorship and the other for chawed up, every decent man will rethey were worth the taxes. Grant is the United States Senatorship, and dis- joice." If the whole Radical party ready to take anything, of any value. gusting the party by their intrigues, North and South was "chawed up" it This is the difference between our for-

FREE-TRADE IN COAL.

We notice that the New York This hane (which is now nublishing a series of articles in advocacy of a high protective tariff,) favors the free importation of coal. Mr. Greely says the present price of coal is an outrage upon the becople, and retards manufacturing operations millions of dollars every month. True enough; the present price of coal is a most infamous imposition upon the same time defend and advocate a tariff on other articles just as necessary to the comfort of the house-keeper. The people all over our country feel and know that the coal lords are robbing

them, and with one voice they demand

free-trade in coal. We rejoice to notice that the people. who have so long suffered that a few monopolists might become millionaires, are becoming restive, and demand relief. But if the tariff is to be taken off coal, why not take it off everything ?-There are a great many men in all parts of the country who, though not absolute Free-Traders, are daily becoming sick of the policy of protection. In point of fact there are few persons in this country who, at this time, are in favor of absolute Free-trade. The object is to so reform the tariff that, without diminishing the revenues, it will relieve the labor and industry of the country from the taxation which is now Impoverishing them. A tax which, under the pretext of collecting one dollar for the government, collects three additional dollars from the people to be added to the profits of capital, cannot be defended, nor can its enormi-

ty be much longer hidden from the oppressed and plundered people. A tariff nay be so devised as to oppress the people and yet yield but a small proporion of the receipts for administration Such is the character of our present tariff. On the iron which was consumed in this country last year, the people paid beyond the value of the metal in the markets of the world a tax of \$15,-000,000. Of this the government, for its expenses and the liquidation of our indebtedness, received the paltry sum of \$900,000; while to the iron men went \$14,000,000 as clear bounty. On lumber the tax paid was \$18,000,000; for the lumbermen beyond the value of their commodity, \$16,000,000. The income from the impost on salt is almost less than a trifle, but salt is heavily taxed and people pay double the former price. The treasury does not receive it: where does the money go? Is this the explanation, that on a working capital of \$160,000 one salt company has in a few years paid \$2,000,000 in dividends, besides doubling their working capital

Free-Trade is not a question of the future, as the politicians pretend. It is to-day's question. It is the political question of chiefest importance now claiming the attention of the American people. The entire business of the country is in a perverted and demoralized condition. We are going on in the persistent violation of fixed monetary and commercial laws, and are reaping the consequences in the rapid impover lation of the wealth of the country in a few hands. The working people feel the burden, but do not comprehend that they have the power to throw it The question of the price of bread off. During the war they bore it in patriotic silence, for the sake of an imperilled country, and they will conport of its institutions. But they ough when they understand that the taxes which these abuses lay upon them do not increase the revenues of the government, but actually reduce them, and only operate to enrich those who would

be rich enough without such factitious help. The time is auspicious for the development of a sound public opinion, especially at the West. There the fallacious protective theory has little or no hold upon the people. Agriculture and mining must ever be the leading pursuits of the great interior and the Far West. Show the people there that by Free-Trade we mean a purely revenue tariff, and that such a tariff will increase the resources of the government, at the same time that it will redemand in this case is to obtain. We do not need to plan and wait for victobut to get the truth fairly before the it home, to secure a quick triumph.-The Great West can give us Free-Trade. Let the West speak!

READ IT. In another column will be found a communication on the "Crawford County System." It is from the pen of one of our leading Democrats, who has no foes to punish and no selfish ambition to gratify. By its fair and candid discussion of all the phases of the question t will undoubtedly commend itself to the serious consideration of our Democratic friends throughout the county. We feel confident that it represents the age. The answer was: "No, sir; though veiws of many of our safest advisers; and although some dissatisfaction has been excited against the system on the am President of the United States I part of some of our friends who were not successful in their aspirations, we honestly believe that the party will have cause to regret its action, if it should now hastily abolish the system without giving it a fair trial. We asl for the communication in another column a careful perusal by every man interested in the welfare of the Democratic party.

THE last gift received at the White House was a box of one thousand fine cigars from a San Francisco firm, packed in glass boxes of one hundred, with the monogram of the President on each, and the small end of each cigar tipped with gold leaf. It has been announced deed for fifty acres of land at Brickville, New Jersey, was from a doubt whether

in . La granda

ident,

Judge Woodward on Asa Packer

The Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania was nominated at the last National Democratic Convention, it will be remembered, as the candidate of his State for the Presidency. The duty of setting forth his claims for the honor of the national mination was discharged by Judge Woodward in the following terms, and we commend their perusal to our readpeople; but how strange it looks to see, ers in Pennsylvania and to the country, every fresh value that is added to it by defender of a high protective tariff as evidence of what manner of men advocate free-trade for coal and at 'the | they are whom the Democratic party seek to charge with the responsibilities of high office:

\* \* " Our candidate, if not well

known to the nation at large, is well known to the people of Pennsylvania, and will be supported by them with an enthusiasm which no other man can

inspire. Born in Conneticut and rear-ed in the honorable calling of a carpen-ter, he came early in life to Pennsylvater, he came early in hie to Pennsylvinia, where by patient industry, by judicious adoption of the best means to the best ends, and by uniform good living, he acquired the confidence of his fellow citizens and lifted himself from the poverty in which he was cradled into great prosperity and affluence. He stands to-day among the men who have the deepest stake in the material have the deepest stake in the material wealth of the nation. He is one of the largest tax-payers of the country. Our delegation are very far from considering mere wealth a qualification for office; but when great wealth has been acquired, not by inheritance nor by speculation, and still less by peculation and fraud, but by an honest industry, by frugality of living, by following the dictates of a sound judgment and a clear understanding, its possession is proof of an organization and administrative intellect capable of and fitted for high duties in any sphere of life.—
The qualities of manhood are well marked by the uses to which individual wealth is devoted. In the instance which I am about to place before the Convention wealth has not been hoardlelegation are very far from consider Convention wealth has not been hoard ed, nor hid under a bushel, nor wasted in riotous living, nor squandered on chemes of folly and extravagance, but it has been employed in clearing out and improving farms, developing and working coal mines, building and conductive railroads, establishing furnaces, foundries, and manufactories, and in founding the Lehigh University—a grand seat of Christian education, and the only institution of learning in our country that has ever been fully en-dowed from its start by individual mu-nificence. If our candidate has not fillnificence. If our candidate has not filled the noisy trump of fame, these are the trophies which he has wou in the battle of life. He has not gashed the bosom of the earth to make millions of graves for his fellow-men, but he has given employment to the idle, homes to the houseless, bread to the hungry, and clothing to the haked. He has not filled the land with widows and orphans, but widows and orphans have shared his bounties, and the blessings of the widow's God have descended upon his basket and his store. For many years he has been a foremost man among those enterprising benefacman among those enterprising benefac-tors of our race who are pushing rail-roads into every part of our extensive country. Railroads are the grandest achievement of modern civilization. and accumulating a surplus of \$600,-

achievement of modern civilization.—
They are the highways of the millions.
They carry population into our remote lands; they build up towns and cities in what had else been the waste places of the earth; they diffuse intelligence, comfort, and cheerful wealth broadcast; and they bring back to the scaboard cities the products of the forest, the arm, the mine, and the industries of interior communities. The planning. interior communities. The planning interior communities. The planning, constructing, and managing of a system of connected roads in so rugged a country as Pennsylvania, adapting them to the heavy tonnage of coal and iron and to the quick transportation of passengers, and making them profitable to stockholders, as well as beneficial to the public, are labors that demand high analities of mind and heavy cial to the public, are labors that de-mand high qualities of mind, and bear loud testimony to the fitness of our candidate to grapple with complicated problems and to bring them to sound practical solutions. A good business-man is what the nation now needs at its head. Orators and warriors are useful in proper places but through the incompetency and mismanagement of the men who have ruled the counsorts have been brought upon us which threaten our utter ruin, and which only a practical wisdom that has been train-ed in the business of life can avert or al-leviate. A man so trained does Penn-sylvania this day present. The forces sylvania this day present. The forces of his character are quiet and noiseless, like those better forces of nature which ripen the grain fields and the orchards, and which bear fruits that are "pleasant to the eye and good for food." If there is no brilliance to attract the public gaze to him, there is pure, solid character upon which we may build, as a tree foundation. A There were

upon a sure foundation. A Democrat all his life, a Representative in two successive Congresses, an Associate successive Congresses, an Associate Judge for five years, a communicant of the protestant Episcopal Church, a man whose integrity has never been questioned, whose big heart embraces all his countrymen, and whose liberal bend is countrymen, and whose liberal bend is countrymen, and whose liberal hand is ever open to suffering humani hand is ever open to suffering humani-ty—such is the man Pennsylvania is proud to present for the consideration of his countrymen. It is a rule of Divine equality, that he who has been faithful over a few things, shall be made a ruler over many things. Ac-cept our candidate, sir, and you may count his majority in the oid. Keystone State by tens of thousands. Elect him President, and the thieves and gamblers will no longer seek office, but only hiding places from the vigilance of a virtuous Executive, and the republic will feel the instinct of a new life." \* \* Not a word has been or will anywhere be uttered, even by the most reckless partisan, in derogation of these

zens.

When James Madison was President of the United States the then Commissioner General of the Land Office suggested that if he would permit it he would select from the public lands, which Mr. Madison could enter, such lots as would inevitably enhance so much in value, that the rise would make him comfortably rich in his old as a private citizen I have the right to enter any of the public lands, whilst I will not touch the public property for my own pecuniary emolument." Gen-

eral Grant will touch either public or

claims put forth by Pennsylvania for the honor due to the first of her citi-

private property, or both, for his "own pecuniary emolument." SARCASTIC.—In a late number of the Cincinnati Commercial Radical, we find the annexed bit of quiet satire with reference to the travelling administration: "The government is doing pretty well without much help now a-days. The gifted President is still refreshing himself at Long Branch. It is hoped that he will be entirely rejuvenated by the expiration of the hot weather. The second officer of the government, the genial Colfax is on the way across the continent again, with his old travelling companions, Bross and Bowles. Boutwell and Fish have taken recesses. Everything is levely and the geese hang

beautifully in high places." THE fruit growers at Milford, Delalators at 35 cents per basket.

SIDNEY SMITH ON TAXATION.

Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under, the foot taxes upon every thing which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste; taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion; taxes on everything on earth, and the waters under the earth; on everything that comes from abroad, or is grown at home: taxes on the raw materials: taxes on the industry of man; taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite,

and the drug that restores him to health; on the ermine that decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the poor man's salt and the rich man's spice; on the brass nails of the coffin and the ribbons of the bride; at hed or hoard, couchant or levant, we must pay. The school-boy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid seven per cent., into a spoon that has paid fifteen per cent., flings himself back on his chintz bed, which has paid twenty-two per cent., and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of one hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from two to ten per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burrying him in the chancel: his virtues are handed down o posterity on taxed marble, and he is hen gathered to his fathers—to be taxed

EVERY time the Radical coal monopolists get cornered, they try to flop out by the ad captandum argument that Asa Packer, the next Governor of Pennsylvania, has made \$20,000,000 out of the coal trade. It is time that plea, unworthy as it is of answer, should be stopped. Mr Packer is not a coal-producer, but a coal-carrier. It is his road which, by giving another route on which to carry coal, really operates to keep down the freight price. The high tolls are not of his making. They are owing to the fact that his competitor, Geary, signed the bill which took off the lien it put upon the tolls allowed by law on the Pennsylvania canals, That prescribed price was reasonable, and kept coal down. Its repeal, of course, allowed the canals to charge what they please. That repeal bill Geary signed He is the guilty party.

PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA:-The Democratic party gives you Packer and Pershing; great and able men, lovers of the constitution, and pure and upright

citizens. The Radical Party gives you Geary nd Williams; the first a military "fuss and feathers" braggadocia, and the purchased tool of a legislative lobby; "the other a man whose shameless effrontery, in sitting on a case in which his personal interest was concerned, has brought lisgrace upon our supreme judicial trihinal.

Which of the two causes do you prefer, and for whom will you cast your votes? People of Pennsylvania, let your de-

cision be in favor of the White Man, Liberty and Law.

How TO TEST FLOUR .- The writer of the following. which we quote from an exchange paper, speaks as one with auhority, and we give it the advantage of our circulation for the good of whomsoever it may concern:

ever it may concern:

Place a thimbleful in the palm of the hand, and rub it gently with the finger. If the flour smooths down, feeling gentle and slippery, it is of inferior quality, though of fancy brands, high-priced, and white as the virgin snow-drift, and will never make good, light, and wholesome bread. But if the flour rubs rough in the palm, feeling like fine sand, and has an orange tint, purchase confidently. It will not disappoint you. Such flour, whatever may be its branded reputation, though its price be at the lowest figure though its price be at the lowest though its price be at the lowest figure will make good, light, nutricious bread.

though its price be at the lowest figure, will make good, light, nutricious bread.

THE Radical "Happy Family," are just like Barnum's cage of incongruous animals. They were kept quiet with opiates; if the effect wore off, as it once did through some neglect at the Museum, the beasts all regained their natural ferocity, and began, to rend and devour each other. We have a great and bitter fight going on among our Radicals. Their soporific has been, hitherto, the public plunder. As they lose it, all the public plunder. As they lose it, all their passions rise, and they are tearing each other to pieces.

THE Philadelphia Weekly Mail, and independent journal, publishes the letter of Asa Packer accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor, with the following comments:

"We give below the letter of Hon.
Asa Packer accepting the nomination As a Packer accepting the nomination of the Democratic party as its candidate for Governor. It is a manly, straight-forward letter, and has the right ring in it. Judge Packer is an honorable high-toned Christian goats. honorable, high-toned Christian gentle-man, and the Democratic party has honored itself for once in making so reditable a nomination,

IT has been decided by the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State that the initiation fee of subordinate lodges must be further increased.

A republican in Carbon, county says that two out of every five republicans in that part of the State will vote for Pac-

STATE ITEMS.

—A National Horse Fair will be held in Williamsport, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of September.

-H. S. Mercur, Esq., of Pittston, Pa., was found dead in his room in that place about 1 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday last. On Thursday, the 22d ult., Mr. Israel Miller, of Peach Bottom township, York county, was seriously injured by light-

Prof. N. C. Schaesfer succeeds Prof. C. S. Gerhart in the Preparatory Department of Franklin and Marshall College. Rev. J. P. Linn, charged before an ecclesiastical court at Pittsburg with unministerial indiscretion, was acquitted. The offence was "kissing one or two young ladies."

—The Altoona incendiarles, Bealls and Duke, have been sentenced, the first to ten years, and the second to five years and six months in the Western Peniten-

as The New Orleans Picayunc of the 3d says: "We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers that in a letter very recently received from him by a relative of his, Mr. Jefferson Davis speaks of his health as by no means as precarious as has been lately represented."

tiary.

. [For the Volunteer. THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM. Messrs. Editors:-There appears to be

fices and future party influence were the bargained for, and under such pressure the delegates went into convention. Does any intelligent man pretend that this resulted in an expression of the popular will? It was a subject of derisation Messrs. Editors:—There appears to be considerable opposition excited against this system, for what reason I cannot imagine. Some, no doubt, honestly object to it because they hear evils attributed to it which it cannot possibly produce.—Others oppose it, likely for the reason that it checks their manacuvering and on.

First—as a general thing there was no

others oppose it, likely for the reason that it checks their manouvering and prevents their controlling the party, and perverting the political power of the people to their own purposes. It is a matter of most serious importance to every one it is attended with inconveniences, they can be corrected. The people expect too much if they hope for any system that is perfect and without annoyances. Such systems do not exist in this world. If the system spoken of is the correct one, whatever evils and annoyances have heretofore attended it, can in a measure be corrected and controlled. If it is radically wrong, as the old system was, they never can be.

Will the honest mind of the party join me a few moments in examining the objections that are urged? Let us look at

me a few moments in examining the objections that are urged? Let us look at them caudidly, and see whether they are them candidly, and see whether they are sound.

The first is—the people have been annoyed and their work frequently interrupted by the importunities of candidates. Second—the machinery of the system imposes too much labor in receiving and counting the votes for the different offices. The first objection cannot possibly arise from this system, for the simple reason that it is not the system that brings out candidates. The number of candidates for an office will always be in proportion to its salary. Whenever there is offered to the multitude a valuable office, there will be plenty of candidates greedy for its profits, no matter what the nominating system may be: But a few years ago the office of Treasurer was worth only about \$1,000. We had but few candidates for it, but we had some of the best and safest men in the county.—

few candidates for it, but we had some of the best and safest men in the county.— Now the office is worth over \$5,000 a year—a salary higher than that of the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, who has more important and laborious work to perform than twenty. Treasurers. Is it surprising that we have fifteen of twenty candidates for that office; that we are importuned daily for our votes; that we are taken from our harvest fields to make pleasant promises or give unpleasant de-

pleasant promises or give unpleasant de-nials to hosts of applicants? nials to hosts of applicants?

The evil lies in our submitting to such salaries. Reduce the pay, and you will reduce the number of applicants immediately. It is in the power of the Commissioners to do this, and justice to the people requires that it should be done. By the Act of Assembly the Commissioners fix the compensation, and they may fix it at a sum that will be a proper equivalent for the services performed, without robbing the people. It is understood that Mr. Rhoads is in favor of this movement.

ment.

The system of paying the taxes to the Tressurer may be a good one, but the compensation is entirely too much. Before this system was adopted the county was often out of funds, and had to borrow fore this system was adopted the county was often out of funds, and had to borrow and pay interest for money, whilst thousands of dollars lay scattered around idly in the hands of different collectors. Now, the money is paid directly into the treasury, and the county is always in funds and has no interest to pay. But there is no reason why such enormous compensation should be paid to an officer who simply receives and disburaes it. The labor and responsibility is no greater than in former times, when he received it from the collectors. The only difference is, the money now flows into the treasury directly from the people, instead of through their agents. But this feeding with public plunder has got to be the curse of this age. In every department of the government the salaries have been increased time and again from twenty-five to a hundred per cent., and still there is an incessant cry for an ingrease of salaries! The people yield and bleed so easily, and the office-holders have such an enormous capacity for swallowing; that the operation appears to be a pleasant one for both parties. If this evil is to be corrected, it must commence with the people. Do not permit, in your political system, such inducements to corruption, and you will not be so much troubled with "patriots anxious to serve their country."

troubled with "patriots anxious to serve their country."

No doubt the annoyance from candidates is very great. But there is a way to brush a way flies and musquitoes, and if the convention will put a brush in the hands of the people by a simple resolution, making it political death to annoy the community before the nomination, it will remove the nuisance. Let it be made the duty of the return judges in convention to reject and discard the name of any one who has been known to have canvassed the county for a nomi-

that obtains the direct and unbiased expression of the peeple, without the intervention of third parties which always carries with it danger and corruption.—

If in this system the people do not vote according to their real sentiments, and convictions, it is their own fault and folly. The names of a number of candidates are presented to them; they have time to inquire in regard to their qualifications and merits; they are asked in this system to give a candid expression of their preferences; and when their preferences are made known by their votes, they are balanced by a simple arithmetical exercise without the danger of falsehood, or the power of corruption, and the will of the majority is announced. What can be simpler or purer? What more can be desired? When there is not too much pecuniary inducement to swell the

can be desired? When there is not too much pecuniary inducement to swell the list of pandidates this must infalliby result in the offence was "kissing one or two young ladies."

—Charles Orme was hanged at Stroudsdurg on Wednesday for the murder of Mr. Theodore Broadhead, at the Delaware Water Gap some months since.

—The Altona transition of the party inducement to swell the list of pandidates this must infalliby result in the choice of the people being the candidates have no right to complain, because the tribunal to whose judgment they submitted their claims has directly and without corrupt influence, decided in the question.

and promises were made, money and of-

popular will expressed at the delegate elections to be carried out. A particular

ression of the popular will at the dele-ate elections, there was no certainty of being carried out. The delegates had be stem a torrent of unfortunate officeekers and their friends, who buttonseekers and their friends, who button-holed them at every corner. Flattery and corrupt promises were whispered in their ears as the means of obtaining, and the reward of their favor; and threats of political destruction as the penalty of their opposition. It was in reality but a mere matter of bargain and sale to the highest bidder, and the few preferences that were ever expressed at the delegate elections had not the strength of a feath-er when opposed to the weight of interes-

er when opposed to the weight of interested parties.

What was the result? Disappointed candidates and their friends almost invariably went away feeling they had been cheated out of the nomination. This cheated out of the nomination. This was in fact very often true; and whether true or not, the corruption was so glaring that it always left the question uncertain, and gave them a plausible pretext for thinking and believing it was true. It was then very natural for them either to smother an embittered feeling of disappointment through injustice, or to openly denounce the convention and the ticket, and perhaps repudiate the party itself.

ticket, and perhaps repudiate the party itself.

Let me put a test case. What poor, simple-minded, honest man stood any chance in the crowd of a convention under the old system? Place two candidates before these delegates for the same office. One is an honest, upright man, possessing every qualification for the office, but too good to stoop to mean trickery. His life has not been spent in the training of dissimulation and falsehood, and he is without political friends to urge his claims. The other is a sharp, shrewd trickster, glib with the tongue, very deferential in his politeness, profuse in his promises, and pushed forward by some trained politicians. It is not hard to tell which of these candidates, under that system, will succeed.

which of these calidates, under that system, will succeed.
But place these same men before the people. Keep them from importuning by a resolution which shall fix their fate if they canvass the county. Let the people themselves inquire as to the qualifications and merits of each, and the honest judgment of the majority will always be in favor of the best and most worthy man.

man. Another recommendation of the Craw Another recommendation of the Grawford County System is, that it places the poor and the rich on a perfect equality, particularly if this corrupt and degrading system of electioneering is prohibited by resolution.

It removes the danger in a great measure of corrupt monied influence, for the reason, that while it is easy to buy up one or two men who may happen to be described in the contract of the reason of the country of the reason of the country of one or two men who may happen to be delegates, it is not so easy to buy up a whole township. The material in the latter case is not so pliable; it is too exwhole township. The material in the latter case is not so pliable; it is too extensive and requires too much time and too many dollars to mould it. Corrupt influences under the old system were brought to bear in a concentrated form in one day at the convention, and on one or two persons as the delegates. But this power is dissipated and destroyed when the people individually, numerous, and naturally inclined to do right, when the people who have months for inquiry, and who are called upon directly to express their preferences, are the instruments of the decision. Here the power of corruption is too difficult and remote. The field is too extensive for the operation.

The truth is this electioneering system for nomindtions ought to be stopped. It is a most serious injury both to the candidate and the people. Aside from the annoyance it inflicts, it is demoralizing to both. Pecuniarily, also, it works a great injury. A rich man does not feel it so much, and he can lavish his money to spread that disease and corruption through the political body, that must finally cause political death. But it is

dinate that we not to contry for a nominate of any one who has been known to have contrained the county for a nominate of any one who has been known to have not been come that of the county for a nominate of the county for a nomination, except for the office of a nomination, except for the office of sheriff. It was considered disgraceful and obtrusive to do so.

The next objection is "that it is troublesome to receive and count the votes for the different offices." If the benefits of this system are greater than the troubles, this should not be much greater than the old, where an election is nonestly held for delegates. To be sure, if you permit one or two log-rolling parliams to hurry to a public house, incominate themselves as President and Secretary of the meeting, and then appoint themselves as President and Secretary of the meeting, and then appoint themselves are president and count the votes for the county conversion, this fact of we much trouble. The county is a farce, and an interest of the county conversion, the county conversion, the county conversion of the popular will.

On the other hand, if the ditizens hones the county conversion of the popular will. 2d. If prevents corruption, and log-rolling art the conventions, and log-rolling at the c

## New Advertisements.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT Private Sade. The subscriber, residing in west Pennstore township, this county, ofters at private sale the following valuable Real Estate: A LIMESTONIST ARM containing 68 Acres and steperohes, strict measure, situate on Chambers-burg turnipoe 5 miles West of Carlisle, one mile and the probability of the Greason warehouse, on the chart of the Carlisle, one mile was the chart of the Greason warehouse, on the chart of the

DUBLIC SALE on Saturday, Sep. 22d, DUBLIO SALE on Saturday, Sep. 22d, 1893. The undersigned, attorney in fact for the least of Robert Lind, late of Penn twp; deceased, will so fixober the late of Penn twp; deceased, will so fix the late of Robert Lind, late of Penn twp; deceased, will so fix the late of and without corrupt innuence, decided the question.

But take the old system, and every one who possesses the least candor knows that every year has demonstrated a sad difference in these respects. Instead of voting for the candidates the people vote for the delegates. These delegates assembled in county convention, occasionally with instructions, generally without instructions they voted for whoever their individual partiality or their individual partiality or their individual interests made it expedient to support. They came to Carlisle, and every political aspirant and trickster set immediately to work on them. Thragts

Dew Adbertisements ORPHAN'S COURT SALE of

RPHAN'S COURT SALE of the other can all and of the Orphan's Gourt of Camberlan ty, the undersigned as Guardian of thre minor children of the late Dr. John Z and as attorney in fact for the other c will expose to public sale, on the prem wednesday the left day of September, 10 o'clock A. M., the following described 1 tate, within two miles of Carlisle, to wit. No. 1. A tract of iand or plantation, si North Middleton township, part limest part slate, bounded by lands, of John S. D. Kinert, the Conodoguinet Creek, and lands of the late Dr. John Zollinger, con 163 acres and 59 perches, 30 acres of who covered with thriving timber, and having ed thereon a two-story Frame House, a new Barn, and other buildings. There are als several never failing Springs of Water.

No. 2. A tract of land or plantation ad the above, and bounded by it; the Conodocutes, and bounded by it; the Conodocutes, and shade of Wm. F. Swigert, out the above, and bounded by it; the Conodocutes, and shade of Wm. F. Swigert, out of the above, and bounded by it; the Conodocutes, and shade of Wm. F. Swigert, out of the present road through it, for the owner of the present road through it, for the owner of the present road through it, for the owner of the present road through it, for the owner of the owners of Tract No. 1.

Also, on Thursday the left of September on the premises, at 10 colock A. M., he we pose to public sale the following described of land or farm, and plece of wood land, No. 1. A tract of land or plantation, signs sliver Spring township, bounded by fam. Robert Heagy, Wm. Harshman, and I Musser, and the Conodoguinet Creek, coning 131 acres, and uaving thereon ereded a story Brick House and large Bank Barn, other necessary buildings.

No. 2. A tract of Mountain Land, well covered the present continuing 18 acres, strict methods of Heldeman's heirs, Solomen Gorga, Adam Thoman, containing 18 acres, strict methods of Heldeman's heirs, Solomen Gorga, Adam Thoman, containing 18 acres, strict methods of Heldeman's heirs, Solomen Gorga, Adam Th

Auctioneer.

Auctioneer.

Aug. 19-4

Aug. 19-4

Aug. 19-4

Aug. 19-4

Farms at Private Sale. They are situated in Mouroe township, Cumberland county, on the York Road, one mile South-east of Churchlow and aix miles South-east of Churchlow and aix miles, and the result of the South-east of Churchlow and the story double Stone Honge, recently painted wash-house, Simoke-house, and other near outbuildings; large Bank Barn, Wagon shed Corn Cribs new, Carriage House, Hog Pens, as a never-faffing Well of Water at the door, at a large Castern; also a large double Tenant Heep part brick and part frame, recently painted with Stable, Hog Pen, Bake Oven, Wash History at Variety of Fruit. On this farm there is and gant young Apple Orchard, with peaches, cherics, pears, plums, grapes, &c. This farm is the very highest state of cultivation, have been all recently limed. The fonces are all good ropair—principally Post and Rail.

No. 2. Comtaining 40 acres more or less, adjoing No. 1, on the South, and the Yellow Breech Stone House, with Kitchen attached, Sprin house and line spring of fresh water, Stone Ban Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Cribs, Carriagnes, &c., in abundance. This farm is alsay a high state of pair, and other outbuildings, a thriving your Apple Orchard of choice fruit, peadings, cherry and the pair, and other outbuildings, a thriving your Apple orchard of choice fruit, peadings, cherry language and the private of the most productive mind each farm in the county, being convenient are launce to the country that also an elegant water good created and of choice fruit, peadings, cherry and cherry best and Rail. clean of rock. These tracts will be offered or together, as may best suit purchasers, sirable, a tract of wood land will be sold each farm. If not sold at private sale before 23d day of September next, the farms will fered at public sale on that day, at 11 o'cle M., on the premises. Persons desirous of ing the above described property may call Peter Hartz, residing on tract No. 1, or upo subscriber, residing in the Borough of Carl Aug. 19—5t.

M. BRIC

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVAT PEAL ESTATE AT PRIVAT

A sale. The subscriber, residing near Stong town, Cumberland county, Penna, on the leading from Hairlsburg to Pittsburg. Other leading from Hairlsburg to Pittsburg of the valuable Farm, containing 20 larers of Limes Land, about 160 seres cleared, and in a goods or cultivation, the balence well covered timber. There is a good orchard of choice of apples, Pears, Peacles, Cherries, Piums, Graco, on the premises. The improvements a good Brick Dwelling House, two stories lately built, containing eight rosses, wash-is smoke-house, clisterin, a good Bank Barn, crib, wagon shed, hog pen carriage house, press, &c., all nearly now. There is also a clistern near the barn. The above propert be sold as a whole, or in partie to sultpurch Any person wishing to view the farm car by calling on the subscriber residing on it mises.

August 10, 1869—1t\* GEORGE KELLE August II, 1869—168 GEORGE KELLER,

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC

Sale. By virtue of authority contained is
the last will and testament of William Waugh
Esq., deceased, the undersigned Executors will
self on the premisess, at 5 clock, P. M., as
Thursday, September 23, 1849, that yaluable tract
of land, late the property of said William Waugh
Esq., deceased, situate in Camberland County,
Penna, addoining that in the of Hoguestown as
about two and one half milesy from Mechanics
burg, containing one hundred and twenty-two
acres, more or is as. This land is, well wateredhas on it limestone and plenty of timber, and a
house, barn, and out-buildings.

Terms made known on any of sale by
Terms made known on any of sale by
Terms made known on any of sale by
D. KAINE,
D. KAINE,
August 19, 1869—5t. Uniontown, Pa., Executor,

Real Estate Sales. THEST-RATE LIME STONE FARM
AT EXECUTOR'S SALE—Friday, September 24, at 11 o'clock A: M.—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, that Valtable Farm in Wis Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, being on the South side of the Conodiguised creek, adjoining Plainfield, being the Mansier Permet Health September 1, 1918 Penns at the late Ranguett, being the Mansier croek, adjoining Plainfedt, being the Mans Farm of the late Benjamin Jongmecker, deed Farm of the late Benjamin Jongmecker, deed Farm of the late Benjamin Jongmecker, deed Farm of the Interest of the Interest of Timb Land. The remainder of the tract is all cle well fenced, mostly post and rail and board a in a high state of cultivation. This farm is well on the most productive farm in the county, and is within one half mile Good Hope and about one mile from the Cu berland Valley Railroad.

The improvements are a large Two-story link Mansion House, a never-failing well of water large cave vdry valuable for domestic purpos and a large cistorn.

Large Stone Bank: Barn, Corn Crib, Carria Large Cave of the productive of the control of t

There is also a Spring of Water near the house and barn.

There is a large and valuable orchard of about eight acres of choice fruit, to wit: apples, pear, peaches, &c.

This farm is convenient to churches and schools and is in every respect a choice, and desirable homestead.

Persons wishing to view this property can early non John K. Longnecker on the premises, and terms of sale will be made known on day of sale by

JOHN K. LONGNECKE,

Aug. 12—ts

Eur. May 12—ts

Aug. 13—ts

Aug. 12—ts Eer's Helyanin Longnecker deed.

XECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESPATE—Friday, Spienbert, I.
1880.—Will be sold at public sale, at the resident
of the late George Hooyer, dee'd., in Frankford
township, Cumberland county, the following
Real Estate, to'wit'.

1. The Mansion Farm of George Hoover, dee'd,
situated about one-laf mile south-west of the
Brick Church in said township, containing about
IT AORES of Good Slates and promote land, in a
high state of cultivation. The improvements
are a Two-stoy Frame House, with a pump of
never failing water at the doo, in Frame Bank
Barn, with a well of, water in the yard for stock
purposes, also other convenithet outsuidings all
in a good state of repair. There is also on this
farm an Orehard of Choice Fruit Trees, consisting of Apples, Plums, Penches, Charries, &o, and
fine grapes.

This land has been timed and convenience.

ing of Apples, Plums, Penches, Chorries, &co., and fine groups.

This land has been limed and is under good fance, a large part poet and walt. There is about 15 Acres of Pimber Land on the farm.

Also, Alter and the large hard on the farm.

Also, Alter a hour large hard on the farm.

Also, Alter a hour large hard on the farm.

Also, Alter a hour large hard will be sold in parcel tract lies about we (2) miles west of Hosserville in the same townsell paid will be sold in parcel or together as may best suit purchasors.

Persons wishing to look at these properties before day for sale can do so by calling upon the force of the sale can do so by calling upon samuel Monler, upon the farm or upon the cuttor.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, on sald day when attendance will be given and terms made hower the sale and the s

when attendance will be given and terms made known by the backers of George Hoover, deed.

Aug. 12.—ts. Executor of George Hoover, deed.

RECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUAL BLEER, MAN Aug. 12.—ts. Executor of the last will sell on the above day, at public sale, the following the sale of the last will sell on the above day, at public sale, the following the sale of the sale of the last will sell on the above day, at public sale, the following the sale of th

T. L. STERNER'S. LIVERY AND SALE STABLE BETWEEN HANOVERAND BEDFORD STS... IN THE REAR OF BENTZ HOUSE,

Having fitted up the Stable with new Carriages, &c., I am propared to furnish first-butturn-outs at reasonable fittes. Parties taken in and from the aprings.

A pril 25, 1807-20