The American Volunteer.

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HUMRICH & PARKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office on Main Street, in Marion Hall, Carlisle, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1868—

CHAS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in *Building formerly* occupied by Volunteer, a few doors South of Wetzel's Hotel.

Dec. 1, 1865

E. E. BELTZHOOVER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CARLISLE, PA.

☞ Office on South Hanover Street, opposite Trostle's dry goods store.

Dec. 1, 1868.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AND *REAL ESTATE AGENCY!*

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Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c., promptly collected.

Applications by mail, will receive immediate attention.

Particular attention given to the selling or renting of Real Estate, in town or country. In all letters of inquiry, please enclose postage stamp.

July 11, 1867—tf

M. C. HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Rheem's Hall Building, in the Court House, next door to the "Herald" Office, Carlisle, Penna.

Dec. 1, 1865.

WM. J. SHEARER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, has removed his office to the hitherto unoccupied room in the North East corner of the Court House.

Jan. 28, '69—1y

W. KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW Carlisle, Penna. Office same as that of the "American Volunteer."

Dec. 1, 1869

E. L. SHRYOCK, Justice of the Peace. Office No 3, Irvin's Row, Carlisle.

April 29, 1869—1y

DR. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DENTIST. *From the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.* Office at the residence of his mother East Louther Street, three doors below Bedford Carlisle, Penna.

Dec. 1 1865.

DR. J. S. BENDER, Homœopathic Physician, Office No. 6, South Hanover st., formerly occupied by John Lee, Esq.

June 3, 1869—1y.

INDEPENDENT DETECTIVE POLICE.

Notices by telegraph promptly attended to.

Sep. 23—tf.* McCARTNEY & SANNO.

Hats and Caps.

FRESH SUMMER ARRIVAL OF ALL THE *NEW STYLES* OF HATS AND CAPS.

The subscriber has just opened at *No. 15 North Hanover Street*, a few doors North of the Carlisle *Deposit Bank, one of the largest and best Stocks* of HATS and CAPS ever offered in Carlisle.

Silk Hats, Castors and all styles and qualities, Stiff Brims, different colors, and every description of Soft Hats now made.

The Dunkard and Old Fashioned Brush, constantly on hand and made to order, all warranted to give satisfaction.

A full assortment of MEN'S, BOY'S, AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

I have also added to my Stock, notions of different kinds, consisting of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S STOCKINGS, *Neck Ties, Suspenders, Collars, Gloves, Pencils, Thread, Sewing Silk, Umbrellas, &c*

PRIME SEGARS AND TOBACCO ALWAYS ON HAND.

Give me a call, and examine my stock as I feel confident of pleasing all, besides saving you money.

JOHN A. KELLER, *Agent*, No. 15 North Hanover Street.

May, 1869.

HATS AND CAPS!

DO YOU WANT A NICE HAT OR CAP? IF SO, DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON J. G. CALLIO, *NO. 29, WEST MAIN STREET,* Where can be seen the finest assortment of HATS AND CAPS ever brought to Carlisle. He takes great pleasure in inviting his old friends and customers, and all new ones, to his splendid stock just received from New York and Philadelphia, consisting in part of fine SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS, besides a endless variety of Hats and Caps of the latest style, all of which he will sell at the *Lowest Cash Prices.* Also, his own manufactur of Hats always on hand, and HATS MANUFACTURED TO ORDER. He has the best arrangement for coloring Hats and all kinds of Woolen Goods, Overcoats, &c., at the shortest notice (he colors every week) and on the most reasonable terms. Also, a fine lot of choice Brands of TOBACCO AND CIGARS always on hand. He desires to call the attention to persons who have COUNTRY FURS to sell, as he pays the highest cash prices for the same.

Give him a call, at the above number, his old stand, as he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction.

May, 1869.

Boots and Shoes.

DAVID STROHM, W. D. SPONSLER, JOHN W. STROHM,

NEW AND POPULAR BOOT, SHOE, TRUNK AND HAT STORE.

NO. 13, SOUTH HANOVER STREET, CARLISLE, PENN'A.

A few doors South of Inhoff's building.

We have just opened the largest and best stock of BOOTS AND SHOES ever offered in Carlisle, and continue almost daily to receive such goods in our line as everybody wants. Our stock consists in all kinds and varieties of

Womens', Misses and Childrens' strong Leather Shoes, Womens, Misses and Childrens' Lasting Gaiters; Womens' Glove Kid, Turkey and French Morocco; Mens' and Boys' Calf, Buff and Kid Boots; Mens' and Boys' Calf and Buff Congress Gaiters; Mens' and Boys Lasting Gaiters and Brogans; Mens' and Boys' Calf and Buff Oxford Ties; Gum Sandals, Buskins and Overshoes; Men and Womens' Gont, Welt and Carpet Slippers; Mens', Boys' and Childrens' Fur and Saxony Hats.

TRUNKS of all sizes and prices; Traveling Bags, Satchels and Valises, together with a fine lot of goods, which we will sell to suit the times.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, is our motto. Therefore, in issuing our card, it is intended as a personal invitation to all in need to call and look through our stock without feeling under obligations to buy unless suited in quality and price. We shall always try to deal with every one in a straight forward manner, and give every customer a full equivalent for his money. We hope all will avail themselves of their first opportunity to call and see us.

STROHM & SPONSLER.

April 8, 1869—1y

JOHN DORNER,

MERCHANT-TAILOR,

In Kramer' Building, near Rheem's Hall, Carlisle, Pa., has just returned from the Eastern cities with the largest and most COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., ever brought Carlisle. His cloths comprise ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, of the finest texture and of all shades.

Mr. Dorner being himself a practical cutter of long experience, is prepared to warrant perfect fits, and prompt filling of orders.

Piece Goods by the yard, or cut to order. Don't forget the place. Aug. 26, 1869.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Carlisle Deposit Bank will make application to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for the renewal of its charter, with its present title and capital.

J. P. HASSLER, Cashier

Jun 10, 1869—6m

Miscellaneous.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

Sights and Secrets

OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The most startling, instructive, and entertaining book of the day. Send for Circulars, and see our terms. Address U. S. PUBLISHING CO., Sep. 23—1w. 411 Broome St., New York.

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

G. VAN HUMMELL, M. D., 15 West 14th St., New York.

August 5, 1869—10m

AGENTS WANTED FOR

"WONDERS OF THE WORLD,"

OVER ONE THOUSAND ILLUSTRATIONS. The largest, best selling, and most attractive subscription book ever published. *Send for Circulars*, with terms, at once. Address U. S. PUBLISHING CO., 411 Broome St., N. Y. Sep. 23—1w.

AGENTS are making fortunes selling our new household work, which will prove in every family to be the

Good Samaritan

or money refunded. By an eminent author. Finely illustrated; highly endorsed by professional and scientific men; meets a long felt necessity; sells to all classes; without regard to politics, religion, or occupation. Secured by Act of Congress. Now ready. Send for Illustrated *Circular, giving full particulars.*

A. H. HUBBARD,

Sep. 23—1w. 400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JOY TO THE INVALID.—*Persons* afflicted with any of the diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach, nervous debility, dyspepsia, or liver complaint, should try PERRY DAVIS "PAIN KILLER." It seldom fails to effect a cure in a short time.

No medicine has been more successful in curing Fever and Ague, and other diseases incident to our Western and Southern climate. For a cold it is almost a specific. Rheumatic and Neuralgic affections give way to it when all other remedies have failed. It is eminently a family medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort in case of accidents or sudden attack of disease, has saved many hours of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills. Sold by all Druggists.

Sept. 9, 1869—4w

WANTED.—ALL OUT OF EMPLOYMENT to Canvass for a new Religious Work, of rare merit, peculiarly adapted to the young, but equally entertaining and instructive to all, and invaluable to every Christian family; unequaled in elegance and cheapness; being *embellished with nearly 300 engravings.* Experienced Agents and others wanting a work that will sell at sight, should secure choice of territory at once. For particulars, terms &c., address P. GARRETT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sept. 9, 1869—4w

10,000 READERS AND SPEAKERS wanted, to buy the first edition of *"100 CHOICE SELECTIONS, No. 2,"* containing one hundred of the latest good things for recitation, declaration, school reading, &c., in poetry and prose. Send 30 cents for a *sample to* P. GARRETT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sept. 9, 1869—1w

Political.

SPEECH OF

EX-SENATOR HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA,

At Zanesville, Ohio, September 22, 1869.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: From the time that I accepted your invitation to be here to-day until I left my home last evening, engagements—which I could not postpone or neglect—so entirely commanded my time that I have not been able to make that preparation to address you which was due to you as well as myself, so that I have to rely on this occasion upon some hastily prepared notes, but mainly upon the righteousness of the cause in which I speak. It has been suggested by your chairman that I was born in the county of Muskingum. That is so, and the suggestion brings to my mind that since that time, since the period that my father moved from this county out into the new State of Indiana, great changes have taken place in our country. Indiana and Ohio were then border Western States; now they are Central States; our population has passed westward across the great rivers and mountains, until now we occupy a country from ocean to ocean. Our population has increased, until now as a people we outnumber France, outnumber Great Britain—I mean England, Ireland and Scotland. Our wealth has increased—our power in the world as a people has greatly increased. These considerations should impose additional obligations upon every man that addresses his fellow-citizens upon the great questions of the times—upon every man who occupies a public position.

MORTON'S CALUMNIES.

During last month a distinguished citizen of the State of Indiana—a man of marked talent, a man of great power in his party—Governor Morton—came to your State, and in a neighboring town opened the canvass, as it was called, declaring the position, views and doctrines upon which it was proposed that the Republican party should carry the State of Ohio. As that was the opening speech of the campaign in Ohio, I propose somewhat to notice what he said upon that occasion, and to review some of his positions of fact, law, and right. In that speech of Governor Morton to the people of the State of Ohio there is much that I cannot answer. There is much that I would not answer if I could. I could not answer that part which the judgment of the country would pronounce scurrilous were it not for the respectability of the author. I will call your attention to one or two expressions he uses with regard to the Democracy of the country. He says: "You cannot take a decayed, effete and corrupt Democratic organization, and make out of it a new, patriotic and honest party." I would not return in kind a reply to that. First, it is not in my heart to do so; and, secondly, because I have too much respect even for the Republican party to use such language. Again he says: "What good thing has the Democratic party achieved? or proposed to achieve? In the last twenty years can one be named? In general terms, it affirms all manner of wickedness and corruption and extravagance in national and local administration?" This is the general and sweeping charge with which the campaign in Ohio opened, and that too by a man who, for the one-quarter of the period he mentions, was an active member of the Democratic party, and an earnest seeker for its offices. Gentlemen, my judgment of the duty of a public man is that he has no right to utter language of disrespect and opprobrium to gentlemen who differ with him in opinion. I shall indulge in no such language this afternoon, and in my opinion no man who occupies a high responsible position, conferred upon him by the people as Governor Morton, has a right, nor can he well afford to be the calumniator of one-half of the people of this country. The expressions of confidence which he made in that speech in the honesty of the masses of the Democratic party of Ohio was a poor compliment when taken in connection with the insinuation that they were too stupid, and too servile for independent thought and action.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE—RETROSPECTIVE.

The Governor next approached, in the course of his speech, the fifteenth amendment. He said to the people of Ohio that they should not ratify that amendment; but that it was not important whether Ohio should ratify it or not. Now, as the Governor has expressed in that speech to the men of Ohio this opinion in the year 1869, that they should ratify the fifteenth amendment, I propose to show you what views he held upon that subject before his party coupled its present position. In the speech he made at Richmond, in the State of Indiana, while he was Governor of that State, on the 59th day of September, four years ago—just four years ago this month—he uses this language in regard to this question. He was discussing Mr Sumner's proposition, that in the Southern States a large body of the white people should be excluded from the ballot, and it should be conferred upon the negroes. Upon that question the Governor used this language: "The first effect will be to erect colored State Governors in every State where there is a colored State government, to elect a negro for Governor, and negroes for Supreme Judges. White emigration will cease. There will be no more white emigration to any such State. You will absolutely shut it off, and effectually from the Northern States—and from Europe, too—whenever that event shall happen. Thus they will remain permanent colored States at the South. The white men who are now there will remove, and would not remain under such dominion." He asks: "Is it desirable to have colored State governments? I say it is not, for many reasons. One reason is that such States would continually constitute a balance of power. However clearly and strongly we admit the natural rights of the negro, I submit to the intelligent people that colored State governments are not desirable; that they would bring about results that are not to be hoped for; and finally, I believe would bring about a war of races." In regard to the personal fitness and qualifications of the negro to be a voter and a political power in this country, Governor Morton used this language: "As I said before, only one-in five hundred could read; many of them until the last few months were serfs of the plantation, and most of them were never out of the county in which they lived and were born, except as they were driven by the slave-drivers. Can you conceive that a body of men, white or black, who have been in this condition, and their ancestors before them, are qualified to be immediately elevated from their present state to the full exercise of political power, not only to govern themselves and their neighbors, but to take part in the government of the United States? Can they be regarded as intelligent and independent voters? The mere statement of the fact furnishes the answer to the question." The gentleman who expressed these views four years ago in regard to the question of colored State governments in the South, in regard to the qualifications of the negro to exercise political power, in 1869 says to the great State of Ohio, it is your duty to ratify an amendment to the Constitution which will make them voters everywhere in the Union.

But in a more solemn and important paper than that from which I have read, Governor Morton subsequently expressed his views. In a message delivered by him as Governor of the State of Indiana, in the fall of 1865, he uses this language: "The subject of suffrage is by the National Constitution expressly referred to the determination of the several States, and it cannot be taken from them without a violation of the Constitution—of the letter and spirit of that instrument." As Governor, in a message he said, "you cannot take from a State the control of the question of suffrage, without violating the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States." And now he says to the people of Ohio, you should ratify the fifteenth amendment. In the message he went on to say, "It is a fact so manifest that it should not be called in question by any, that a people who are just emerging from the barbarism of slavery are not qualified to become a part of our political system, and to take part in the government of themselves and their neighbors, but of the whole of the United States. So far from believing that negro suffrage is a remedy for all our National ills, I doubt whether it is a remedy for any, and rather believe that its enforcement by Congress would be more likely to subject the negro to merciless persecution than confer on him any substantial benefit."

CHANGING THE CONSTITUTION.

These are the opinions expressed by Governor Morton upon this delicate question. Before I speak further upon the merits of this amendment, I wish to ask you, my fellow-citizens, one or two questions. In the first place, do you believe that this is a suitable time in which to change the Constitution of the United States? And in reflecting upon that question—a grave and important one—I ask you to consider very briefly, if you please, the circumstances attending the country when the Constitution was framed and adopted. It was just after the Revolutionary War, in which all the States participated; a war in which the men of all the States united; in which the men of New York and men of Massachusetts stood side by side with the men of Virginia and South Carolina; in which men of every section died upon the same battle-field and were buried in the same honored graves. After such a war the people in every section entertained feelings of kindness and fraternal love toward the men of every other section; they mourned for the common dead, and rejoiced over a common triumph.—That was the state of the public mind when the Constitution was framed by the great convention over which George Washington presided. Now, my countrymen, I ask you if we are in a condition to say, as a people, to favorably consider a change in the form of our government? We have just come out of a most unfortunate war in which any people can be engaged, a civil war—a war in which one section of the Union has been arrayed against another—and the passions excited by that have not yet altogether subsided and passed away. There are angry passions still burning beneath the ashes; there is strife yet in the political world, and men are divided into fierce political contests yet. I ask you, in such a state of the public mind, is it well that, we should lay hold of the Constitution, the charter of our liberties—that great instrument we all should revere? I say, in my judgment, that we are not in a proper condition, as a people, to consider the question of a change in our form of government. I wish to ask Republican gentlemen one question. Do you think that your party, if it has the power, ought to consent to this amendment? I refer to you out of great respect, because the particular reference I now make touches you rather than Democrats. One year ago, when you cast your ballots for Grant and Colfax, that ballot said the States in the North have properly the right to control suffrage, for in the resolution that was adopted in the platform of the National Convention of that party, it was declared that in all the States that had not rebelled it properly belonged to the people of those States to regulate the question of suffrage. If you have supported the candidates and and the platform thus plain and distinct, is it right, after you have carried the election, to falsify the assurances thus given to the country? I ask Republican gentlemen, what assurances have we of the good conduct of men we vote for except the promise they give in advance of the election? And are you, men of the Republican party, willing thus to deem realize our institutions and to allow politicians to give their pledge to the people before the election, and, after they have carried it upon that pledge, to prove false to the assurance thus given? It is a question in which you are interested quite as much as the Democracy. I appeal to you because you made the pledge as a party. In the great National Convention you assured the people that it should be retained to the States, each for itself, to decide whether the negro or any other class should be admitted to suffrage that are now excluded.

THE MEANING OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

What is this fifteenth amendment? The first section provides that the rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be "denied or abridged because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." And the second section provides that Congress shall have full power to pass all laws necessary to carry this into full effect. Such is the amendment.—What is the effect of it? The effect of it is to take away from each State of this Union the control and regulation of a question that is important to her as an independent member of the confederacy. If it had been proposed to change the Constitution and laws so as to give Congress control over the right to vote for officers of the United States, such as President, Vice-President, and members of Congress, a very different question would be presented. But this amendment proposes to take away from each State the control of suffrage for State offices as well as Federal offices.

Now, I ask you upon principle, if you are to elect in the state government judges, governors, and legislators, who should decide the voters upon these officers? They are State officers, they are not Federal officers. Ought it not, upon principle be the people of the State who should decide for themselves? Our fathers thought so, and so they provided, and so it has remained since 1789. Have you observed any reason to change the Constitution in that respect, and take away from the State government a power that is essential to her existence as an independent State? When I use the word independent State, gentlemen, I do not mean a State with a right to withdraw from the Union. When I speak of the rights of a State, I do not speak of any right of secession. I speak of those rights of government and those powers of government that the Constitution of the United States recognizes as belonging to the States. That Constitution has always recognized as belonging to the State the right to regulate the franchise in the State. Now you propose to take it from the States and confer that power upon Congress. Do you men of Ohio feel that the power is safer in Congress than with yourselves? ("No, no.") With yourselves you regulate it according to your own pleasure. If it be handed over to Congress you cannot tell what will be the result. Now, I know of no State in this Union having a larger interest in the question of State rights than Ohio. No State has a greater interest in maintaining—except it be more distant States—the rights, dignity, and equality of the States under the Constitution of the United States. You have a great State; Your population is large; your wealth is enormous; your interests are varied.—Are all these interests not better protected when your home government is maintained, with all its constitutional rights and powers? Your property is protected, and your person is protected under the laws of your State. If you are offended by wrong done to your person or property, you go to the State for protection. If the laws that regulate the disposition of your property and domestic relations be unsatisfactory, they are corrected by your home legislation. If you once allow the Congress of the United States to become the controller of those powers and questions which the fathers left with the people of the States, how far is it eventually to go? You cannot tell. So that your safety, in view of your power in this Union—in view of the great interests to be protected—your safety, in Ohio, is in maintaining all the rights, the dignity, and equality of the States unimpaired. (Applause.) This is but one step in the wrong direction—to take from the people of the States a power that they have, and give it to the Congress of the United States. I am not going to discuss this afternoon, before you, whether the negro is fit to be a voter, or whether the negro is your equal, or my equal. I suppose each gentleman has his own judgment upon that question. I believe that this question belongs of right to the States, and that it is a change in the very nature and frame-work of our government to take it from the States and confer it upon Congress. In the name, then, of the States, I object to this amendment. On behalf of our home government, I object to it. We are safest when we are protected by a government near by us; where the public officers are responsible directly to the people. What does Congress any longer care for the will of the people if it can carry their measures, purposes, and policy? They do not turn any more to inquire what the people believe or what the people want. They are ready to make a pledge to you in advance of the election, and disregard it as soon as the election is over. This fifteenth amendment shows this. If the members of the Legislature don't obey your will, but pass laws that they know you do not want, they have to come home to you and answer for that. But members of Congress have now come to feel a sort of independence of the judgment, wish, and will of the people. I am not in favor, then, of handing over the powers that belong of right to our home and domestic government to a government further removed from the people. I think you expressed it very well in one of your resolutions of the Democratic Convention of this State: "Consolidation, in this country, means the absolute dominion of monopoly and aggregate capital over the lives, the liberty, and property of the toiling masses." Stand by your State governments, for they are your home protection. Stand by them, not in any hostility to the general government, but stand by them under the Constitution of the United States, and maintain forever that harmony between the States and general government which gives security to the people and respect and dignity to both forms of government.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Great credit is claimed for this Administration by its admirers. I have looked in the papers to see what it is all about. A capacity for travel and taking fresh air I concede at once. (Laughter.) A capacity to provide for one's own household is not denied either. (Laughter and applause.) But why the plain people out here in the West—why the industrious classes were told that this Administration—the party of the Union—that great party of our liberties—that great instrument we all should revere? I say, in my judgment, that we are not in a proper condition, as a people, to consider the question of a change in our form of government. I wish to ask Republican gentlemen one question. Do you think that your party, if it has the power, ought to consent to this amendment? I refer to you out of great respect, because the particular reference I now make touches you rather than Democrats. One year ago, when you cast your ballots for Grant and Colfax, that ballot said the States in the North have properly the right to control suffrage, for in the resolution that was adopted in the platform of the National Convention of that party, it was declared that in all the States that had not rebelled it properly belonged to the people of those States to regulate the question of suffrage. If you have supported the candidates