FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL ('A) T. JAMES H. COOPER, **Estaquezatio** County Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, JAMES II. GRAHAM. STATE SENATOR. " MENRY K. PEFFER. or CARLISLE.
Subject to the decision of the Pistrict Contends ASSOCIATE JUDGES JOHN CLEADENIN.

ROBT. MONTGOMERY. OF WEST PENNSBORO, ASSEMBLE MUHLENBURG WILLIAMS. DISTRICT ACTORSEY, TRANK E SPELTMEOUTER. AKLISLES . PREASURER. **ро**бе вовв, MISSIONER. BRICKER, AUDITOR, THE ER SNYDER. 1 - VIT SURVEYOR,
13 JOHN C. INKELS,

WE two weeks ago warned the Peperacy of the necessity of registering good season, and we do hope that his all-important duty will not be neglected. Go in time and see that your names are placed upon the list, so that when the day of election comes yo : will have no trouble about voting. Good soldiers are always ready for the fray, and never suffer themselves to be surprised. So, Democrats, see that you are all ready when the hour of battle arrives.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT,-We take great leasurein publishing, elsewhere, a card from D. H. Voglesong, Esq., who was an Treasurer. As far as Mr. Voglesong is personally concerned, we presume no Den racy, and an avowal of his intention or support the ticket was seareely mees my; but his eard breathes such at the norable spirit that we are glad to have an opportunity of publishing II. and temper to other gentlemen who true manhood and true Democracy whoer it.

FILLOW-DEMOCRATS: The Presidential election will occur in 1872. Let us show our strength in 1871. The greater our force at the polls now, the greater e next President. To give him again the Radicals may bring irretrieveble a upon the country,

sion to do. Go to work now, that you towy poll your full strength payt Orlober. Not only your excellent ticket and your great principles, but the feture well-being, if not existence, of this once proud Republic, call for your best efforts is wards a glorious success in 1871. His in that every vote made or saved

made or saved next year. Domoca s. mink of this, and act accordingly!

There is one first rate plan for ctor and The peculations and irregularities in the Commissioners' (flice. Give us a Republican Commissioner, a Republican Discon Commissioner, a Republican Dis-tict Attorney, and a Republican Court. The Attorney, and a Republican value. This will change matters at headquarters throughly.—Carlisle Herald. This is about as contemption a piece

of demagogism as we eveav in pring, and comes with a very bad game Lower member of the Geary administratortion. The "peculations and irrogulari- government of liberty and law, every tiss in the Commissioners' officer were aftempt at a black republic has been a first unearthed by a Democrati Joinmissioner, who preferred the charges and subsequently brought suit. They were rigidly investigated by a "emocratic board of Auditors, who pathushed the spoils wrested from the people of the result of their labors. The excewas | the South, we give a few figures: proscented by a Democratic District Attorney, assisted by several other Demogratic Attorneys; the verdiet was rendered by a Democratic jury, and the sentence of the law was pronounced by a Democratic bench. Now that the edi of of the Herald has made this contemptible insinuation, perhaps, as he is Deputy Secretary of the Commona calch, and feels such a deep interest | 018 15. in the public welfare, he will give us all he knows about the Evans fraud, and tell of why it was that Governor Geary did not have Evans arrested, when he wa - Philadelphia and Harrisburg for ten . . ya after the robbery was discovere t -but waited until he had escaped out of the State and probably out of the clutaties of the law. Now that we are on the matter of "peculations and irre-

: engtor from Camberland." Gen. Grant has oppointed Ashley, Into Covernor or Montana, to the mission at Brazil. This man, while he was a member of Congress from Ohio, solie- And this villainy does not stop with ited an office for one of his friends, at the same time stating to the applicant | the South. The harpies who riot in the that he expected a "full share" of the robbery of that unhappy people would plunder. These facts were known to | not be tolerated, were it not for the fact Cen. Grant when he sent Mr. Ashley | that they are the willing instruments o represent the people in Montana .--They remain on record now, when the cane man is named for the mission to Brazil.

interrogatories to propound to "the

nominated as the Democratic candidate | will soon be over, unless they exaggertourth Judicial district, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria coun | strange that we hear such alarming Kuties. Mr. Banks is a ripe lawyer, a klux stories from the South, and that man of excellent judgment, and his the aid of Federal bayonets is invoked and Karned Judge upon the bench in lill-gotten power. Instead of Kuklux resigned from the army, or is he going | time the expensive farce was brought the Issenty fourth district of this Sta-te-laws and proclamations, let Congress to draw two salaries?

RADICAL POLICY A FAILURE. If the condition of affairs at the South s half as bad as it is portrayed to be by the Radicals, it forms the most humiliating confession of weakness and faiure ever made by any political party. Shortly before his elevation to the Presidency, in a report on the condition of

the South, Gen. Grant said : "I am satisfied that the mass of think "I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. \* \* \* My observations lead mu to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union, as soon as possible.—
They want and require protection from the government, not humilitating to them as citizens, and if such a course is pointed out they will pursue it in good faith."

Since that they the Republication

Since that time the Republican party have had exclusive control of the whole question of reconstruction. With a twothirds majority in either branch of Congres, a Supreme Court packed with judges whose sole recommendation to. office was the assurance that they would decide in favor of that majority-with the Freedman's Bureau and the Army ready to do their bidding throughout the entire South; and, since 1868; with a President willing to endorse any infamy to secure his re-election-they surely can complain of no lack of power to carry out their policy of hate and vengeance. Every session of Congress brought forth some new measure of reconstruction. No sooner was it apparent that the people of the South were going quietly to work, as Gen. Grant expressed it, "to return to self government within the Union," than some new measure of degradation was devised. apparently with the purpose of driving them into open outbreak. If these people who accepted the situation in such good faith, and were so anxious to restore their old relations to the Union. at the beginning of President Grant's administration, are now so turbulent and lawless as to call for a special message from the President, recommending

legislation which takes from the citizen

all his most cherished rights, the fact

in itself is a confession that the whole

reconstruction policy of the administration has been a failure. And it is not difficalt to see why is has been a failure. The reconstruction laws excluded from the State legislatures all men of property, of known political character and ant recognized social standing. If the Southern people chose to have legislators at all, they niust either elect men who had never before been recognized as having any peculiar fitness among the white race, or carpet-baggers about whom they knew nothing and cared less, or negroes whose lives had been passed in ignorance and bondage. Of the first class but little respirant for the nomination for County | could be expected, for they had never given any evidence of ability, and it was scarcely reasonable to expect that trial one is ever pretended to impeach his would develop any great amount of capacity or integrity in men whom their neighbors had never before thought worth trying at all. Of the carpet-baggers they knew nothing, except that they were a gang of naked adventurers and commending its admirable tone from the North-men who had lost their characters at home, and seemed to were unsuccessful in their efforts to se- care very little whether they ever found eure a nomination. It has the ring of them again—a horde of high-handed robbers, who saw in the prostrate condition of the South a splendid opportu-

nity to fill their own coffers. These bandits soon convened the ignerant and superstitions negroes into secret, oathbound leagues—and using every artifice masters. let them loose to prey upon the property and lives of the defenceless citizens of the South. With them the for Gen. Hancock as the choice of Lebrespectable people of the South could bemocrats of Cumberland: You have neither lot nor fellowship. What B. Breslin, of the Advertiser, was recapacity for public office could they ex- elected chairman of the county compect in the negroes who for generations | mittee," had been subject to the direction of others? They had never been placed In positions where it was necessary to | to light that there has been a big steal, rely solely upon themselves, but always in the shape of at least one hundred depended upon others for counsel, con- thousand dollars, from the United States trol and direction. Having been slaves, completely subject to the will of masters . ii may be as effective as two vetes all their lives, they could scarcely be expected so suddenly to assume the habits of thought and action incident them knowing something about it. to freemen. Rarely having seen money The allegation now is that the governwhich they could call their own, could scarcely be expected they would resist the temptation to put plenty in their own pockets, when a simple vote of aye or nay would do it. All history protested against giving them control of the government, for while the white race, in a state of freedom, has demonstrated a capacity for maintaining a

> failure and a mockery of all government. To show how these carpet-baggers and their black allies have reveled in

In 1869 the debt of Louisiana was \$10,000,000 In 1868 " 11,500,000 In 1870 " 22,500,000 In 1870 " 41,000,000 In 1871 " 49,000,000 In 1356 to 1859 the State rax ranged from 21 to 29 cents on \$100. In 1865 and 1866, 87% cents: in 1869, 75 cents: in 1870, \$1 45; in 1871, \$2, with an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$8,779,-

So in North Carolina, in 1868 the State debt was \$11,000,000, and is now \$40,-000,000, and the State tax required to meet all expenses amounts to \$5 on the \$100, and the whole property of the State is assessed at only \$120,000,000,-In Arkansas, the debt in 1868 was \$3,000,000. and is now \$6,000,000. In Texas, in 1868, the State needed \$344,-268 36, provided by means of a tax of gularities," we may have a few other 15 cents on \$100; in 1871 the expenses are \$5,837,953 88, and the tax to \$2 25 on \$100. In Georgia the State bills in 1869. were \$662,600; in 1870, \$1,470,021 02. In 1869 the total bonded debt of Georgia was \$6,554,450, and in 1871 the register ed bonded debt alone is \$20,137,500.the wholesale plunder of the people of by which the wealth and resources of

greedy monopolists. Thus ruled by those who are in no sense her representatives—men who know that their day of desolating power for President Judge of the Twenty ate every occurrence, and appeal to every prejudice and passion, it is not election will put an upright, careful to maintain these cormorants in their thing for the people in return. Has he and his miserable clique, and it is high

restore to the South honest and compelent government-let men of respectability, intelligence and character take part in her government, and there will be complete and perfect peace. Until that is done, there is absolutely no hope. The policy of proscription, distrust and hato has been tried for five weary years, and has been pushed to the bitter end, and to-day it stands condemned by its own renewell demands for increased penalties and pains-to-day the Repubican party confesses that its entire reconstruction policy has been a failure.

THE HARRIS TRIAL Elsewhere in this paper will be found the Opinion of his Honor Judge Graham, on the motion in arrest of judgment, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Harris, formerly one of the Commissioners of Cumberland county. The Judge overrules the motion in arrest of judgment, and in doing so he reviews the case, and adduces an im-

pregnable array of arguments in support

strength, and will commend itself to the sound judgment of every enlightened citizen of Cumberland county. The Court imposed a fine of \$195.00 upon Mr. Harris, and decreed his removal from office. In view of the evidence adduced in the case, and the opinion of Judge Graham upon the legal questions raised; the Court had a plain duty before it, and they performed it under a conscientious sense of their official oaths. To have expected anything else from

them, would have been to impeach the

integrity of the bench. We regret that the vengeance of the law has fallen alone upon Mr. Harris, for he was doubtless a mere instrument in the hands of shrewder and more unprincipled men. He is an old man, and has heretofore borne a good character. But while we do sincerely regret the personal discomfort and disgrace this suit has brought with it, we cannot but rejoice, in company with all good gitizens, that the frauds of the Commissioners' office have been unearthed by a judicial investigation—that public sentiment has been so thoroughly aroused that hereafter none but the best men will be chosen to such positions-and that such instructions have been issued by the Court as will prevent the shameful irregularity and looseness with which the business of the office has heretofore

SENATORIAL.—The Senatorial conferees of this district were in session all last week, at Mechanicsburg; and met again on Monday evening. No nomination has yet been made.

been transacted

LEBANON COUNTY POLITICS.-The Harrisburg Patriot says: "The Democrats of our neighboring county of Lebanon met in convention on Monday and nominated the following ticket: Associate judges, Francis H. Ebur and Thos. Kramer; assembly, Felix Light, treasurer, Geo. H. Heilman; commisioner, Wm. Ohlweim; director, Henry Shaeffer, J. S.; county surveyor, John L Meyer; auditor, John K. Darkes .-Wm. B. Kreider, of Cornwall, was unanimously elected senatorial delegate and John W. Harbeson, of Lebanon, representative delegate to all state conventions for the ensuing year. Grant Weidman, Esq., of Lebanon, Jacob Weidle, sr., esq., of Lebanon, and Hon. Thomas Kramer, of I ondonderny areas whim and conferees of this county relative to a candidate for president judge of this district. The convention declared onon county for President. William

ANOTHER STEAL .-- It has just come Mint in the city of Philadelphia. We are not certain whether the officials had a hand in it or not, but it is singular that so much can be stolen without ment will be compelled to close the Mint or remove it entirely from Philadelphia. Thus, every day, we hear of these frauds upon the government, and yet the people go on and pay taxes to keep up a set of swindlers and public robbers and never make an effort to orrect them.

A COTEMPORARY thinks that the wealth and power of corrupt men in political positions only differs from any other aristocracy in its inherent meanness. It is not sanctioned by hereditary descent nor by honest achievement in the paths of commerce. These "friends" and "servants of the people" hold office as a commercial transaction, to them honor is nothing; fame has no charms. They want horses, diamonds, gewgaws for their coarse and ill-bred wives, country seats and yachts, and all the luxuries that reward hereditary or honestly acquired wealth, but they want it without the true capacity to enjoy or employ it, and they steal a modicum of it out of every potato boiling in a laboring voter's kitchen.

William B. Mann, the Radical candidate for District Attorney of Philadelphia, was the first Colonel of the regiment commanded during the war by Gen. McCandless. Mann served a few months and then resigned. Gen. McCandless served until the regiment was mustered out. Mann is considered an excellent soldier by Radical papers, but McCandless a very poor one. Mann Is a corrupt Radical: McCandless is a Democrat. The odds make the differ-

THE New York Evening Post (Rad.) ommends "New Orleans to the President as a suitable place to begin the long promised reform in the civil service. Without a speedy change in the management of public office and of the Republican party in Louisiana, it will soon be a Democratic State; and, what is worse, the political strife between the North are likewise made a prey to parties and factions will be embittered, and the restoration of permanent order and peace will be indefinitely delayed."

'IT is reported that Fred Grant, son of the President, has accepted the position of civil engineer on the Pacific railroad. clothed him for four years, it would

ROBBING THE GOVERNMENT

Heavy Defalcation in the Pay Department.

Paymaster Hodge Victimizes the Treas my-His Arrest and Commitment to Fort Melichry-Culpable Negligence of Pay Department Officials. [From the Washington Patriot.]

From the Washington Patriot.]
For several days past there have been whispers in the air that a crash was impedding in the pay Department of the Bilted States Government; that irregularities, which had been going on for a long time, had at last reached a point when they could no, longer be hid; that the full extent of the peculations must be made public, and that justice must be meted out to the guilty. made public, and that justice must be meted out to the guilty.

The accused party was Major John Ledyard Hodge, a well known citizen of Washington, and a deputy paymaster of the United States Army, on duty in this city. The accused served in the late war in a Pennsylvania regiment, of which State he was a native, and held the rank of licitenant colonel in the volunteer forces.

orces.
On account of his extraordinary quali-On account of his extraordinary qualifications, the paymaster General detailed him for duty at his office, employing him in adjusting the irregular accounts of other paymasters; and on special-service until about two years since, when he assigned him as paymaster of the bounty certificates of the Second Auditor's Office. This was a highly responsible position, the payments sometimes amounting to \$500,000 per month, but the Paymaster General asserts that he piaced the most implicit confidence in his deputy's integrity, and fully believed he would not betray his trust. of his position. As a legal opinion, it is abundantly able to stand of its own

be would not betray his trust.

Two weeks ago, however: Gen. Brice discovered a palpable error in Major Hodge's returns, and by tetter requested him to explain it, for he could not even then believe that his deputy was dishonest. Hodge, however, failed to make a satisfactory explanation, and a more rigid and careful examination of his books followed, and the accused was then placed under strict surveillance, and all his movements were closely watched. e would not betray his trust.

placed under strict surveillance, and all his movements were closely watched. Fin ling that it was impossible for him langer to conceal his crime, Major Hodge wrote to General Brico a letter containing a fall confession of his guilt to of which the following is a copy:

Wastiting on, Sunday; September 10. General R. W. Brice,—Sire:—I have to inform you that I am unable to close my accounts, and that I owe the frightful amount of about \$450,000, which sum I have took during the last few years in amount of about \$450,000, which sum I have lost during the last few years in stock speculations, going deeper and deeper in the hope of retrieving myself. I have no excuse or mitigation of my course to offer and propose to take the full consequence of my sins. I had thought a week ago of escaping from New York, but believe I have done better in returning here to deliver myself up, as I felt I was bound to do. I can, of course, make no pittance or excuse for the systematic deceit I have practised on you, and the advantage I have taken of you, and the advantage I have faken of the special position I held, and that you especially have cause to be justly inex-orable against me. I have been led on by the infarnation that always attends The course I entered on, hoping always to recover my loss and conceal my crime. I believe that it is really a relief to be discovered, for I have been in a hell on

earth for years, and the alternations of hope and fear I have gone through, and

constraint and care to avoid detection were becoming too strong. I desire to turn over any property. I have as a small set offagainst my definieney, and after giving any information that will assist in settling my accounts, or if possible in recovering a portion of what I have lost. I expect to take full punishment awarded for my offense. In justice to two parties in this city, through when I have need come significant are supported. whom I have made some speculations, I wish to say that they are perfectly inno-cent of any knowledge that I was using public funds. There are small balances with each of these parties to my credit, whenever the accounts are closed. losses. I made were almost entirely in New York with one house there, whose accounts I hold subject to your order. I endeavoyed to induce them to make good the amount lost with them, which they knew was public money, but they have I have been trying to make up my I have been trying to make up my mind to this confession for some days, and was on the point of doing so this morning in your office, but I could not bring myself to say it, and I wanted time to write to my innocent wife, whom this frightful information will kill. God forgive me for what I have done to her and my didden.

All lask from you or the authorities, is that, if possible, some small sum may be left her. I enclose the keys of my safe and box containg all my old accounts, etc. My present vouchers, receipts, etc., are in the hands of my clerks, who are, all of them; perfectly innocent of any knowledge of my deficiency. "I remain at the house, No. 1,523 K. street, till informed what action you bave taken concerning me. There is no fear I will

go away now, J. L. HODGE.

WHY DON'T IT DIE?-The Chairman of the Radical State Central Committee is a kind soul, and asks, in the most artless manner, in his recent addresses, "What need is there, or can there be, for the further existence of the Democratic party?" Just so; why don't it quit and go away, or die and be buried, and relieve Russel Errett and his brother office-holders throughout the land from its odious presence? Why will it insist on haunting these. Radical fellows-why will it insist on elect-

Democratic party before many months more roll around. THE mischievous attempt to establish mixed schools of white and colored in Louisiana has resulted, as might have been anticipated, most disastrously.-The ill feeling created has destroyed the usefulness of the schools for both white and colored, the attendance is greatly reduced, and the expense of public instruction greatly increased.

THE Galveston News thinks that the

As the people of the United States paid | was set on foot; hold the guilty party for Fred's schooling, and also fed and to a strict accountability, and recall our seem proper that he should do some- us millions of dollars to sustain Baez

JUDGE GRAHAM'S OPINION

HARRIS CASE.

The Commonwealth ) Indictment in the | Court of Quarter | Sessions of Cum-| berland "County, | for misbehavior in JOHN HARRIS. office. OPINION BY GRAHAM, P. J.

The defendant, John Harris, one of the County Commissioners, was indicted and convicted at August Sessions last, (1871) for attempting and offering to bribe Jac. for attempting and offering to bribe Inc.
Graey, a contractor with the county commissioners. The charge is substantially:
that he, the said Harris, in consideration
of lifty dollars to be paid him by the said
John Graey, offered to have certain unjust claims of said Graey against said
county, settled and paid and so adjusted
that the County Auditors should be deceived and cheated into the allowance of

the payments so as afore-aid to be made to the said John Gracy.

The 2d count in the indictment, on which defendant was convicted, as found by the grandjury, is as follows:

"That the said John Harris, being then and there one of the commission ers of the county of Cumberland, duly elec-ted and qualified as such, did, on the day and year aforesaid, in the county afore-said, falsely, familulently and corruptly, and in violation of his official duty, offer and in violation of his official duty, offer and propose to John Gracy, a contractor with said county commissioners, for the consideration of fifty dollars, to be paid by the said John Gracy, to the said John Harris, for his own private use, to have certain unjust and other claims of the said John Gracy against the said county settled and paid and so adjusted that the county Auditors of said county, should be deceived and cheated into the allowance of the payments, so as aforesaid, to be made to the said John Gracy, in violation of the outh of office of the said John tion of the oath of office of the said John Harris and of his official buty, and to the great wrong and injury of the said county, and agains the peace and digni-ty of the commonwealth of Pennsylva-

oia." Before the jury were sworn, the Commonwealth's counsel asked to amend the indictment by adding after the words "official duty" and before the words "offer and propose" the following words: "Did attempt to bribe and corrupt one olm Gracy, a contractor with said counthe clerk by order of the court, defen dant excepted to the ruling of the court, permitting the amendment. (See amendment and order of court flied.)

The defendant then flied a general denurer to the bill of indictment, the

Commonwealth filed a joinder to the de-murer. The demuter was overruled by the court, and the defendant directed to plead to the indictment. The defendant excepted to the ruling of Court in overexcepted to the ruling of Court in over-ruling the denurer, and directing defen-dant to plead to the indictment, and put in the plea of not guilty. 'After trial and verdict, defendant's counsel moved the court to arrest the judgment for the following reasons filed:

late the country upon which the deten-dant is found guilty charges no offence, in as much as it merely sets out solicita-tion, and not any deed committed or done, and not any overt act in pursuances of such olicitation, and is vague, uncertain and contradictory.

2d. The powers of the court do not extend to matters of substance, but only to matters of form, in amending indictments under the criminal code.

3d. The official character of the defendant is not properly laid, and that he was elected by the duly qualified voters of the county.

Defendant's counsel rely upon the case of Smith vs. Commonwealth, 4 P. F. Smith, 209, in which it is ruled that it is not 'indictable' to solicit, incite and endeavor to persuade' a married woman to decrot of personale a matrical woman to commit fornication or adultery. And why is it not indictable? Because says Woodward, C. J., who delivered the opinion of the Court; 'so many equivocal words, looks and gestures might be con strued into solicitation, that it would be difficult to define the crimes when de-pendent on such evidence. What ex-pressions of face or double entendres of the tongue are to be adjudged solioitation? Is every cyprian who nods or winks to he marticelable for solleiting to adultery? And could the law safely undertake to decide what recognitions on the street were chaste and what were lewd? It would be a dangerous and difficult rule of criminal law to administer," and again the Chief Justice remarks—"the slightest reflection will persuade any observant man that a rule of law which should make mere solicitation to fornication or adultery indictable, would be an impracticable rule—one that in the present usages and manners of society would lead to great abuses and oppressions. The morality abuses and oppressions. The morality of the law cannot undertake to regulate the thoughts and intents of the heart. The best it can do is to punish open acts of lewdness, and repress indecent as-

-aults.'

cited were: "solicit, incite and endeavor to persuade." In the present indictment, before it was amended, the words were "offer and propose." In the case cited, Chief Justice Woodward says: "An atmpt to commit a misdemeanor, is a mis-emeanor, whether the offence is created demeanor, whether the offence as created by statute, or was an offence at common law." Is an offer to bribe an attempt to bribe? What better evidence can there be of an attempt to urbe than an offer to do so? In what other way could the attempt be made than by an offer to bribe? According to the authority of approved lexicographers the words offer and attempt are convertible terms. Webster's definition of the word offer is. 1st. "A proposal to be accepted or rejected. 2d. First advance."

3d. The art of bidding a price, or sum bid. 4th, attempt, endeavor." Attempt ithus defined: "to make an effort to effection of the word of the same flort to a comparison of the some object, to make the attempt of the some object, to make the attempt of the some object. thus defined: 'to make an effort to effect some object, to make trial or experiment to try, to endeavor, to use exertion for any purpose." In the case of Smith vs. Commonwealth, C. J. Wood ward uses the following language; "In Regina vs. Martin, 9 C. and P. 215, Justice Patteson hit the distinction, when the said: "It is perfectly clear that every aftempt, not every intention, but every attempt to commit a misdemeanor is a misdemeanor." In the King vs. Plympton, 2d Lord Raymond 1377, which was a case of attempted bribery—the offer of money to a member of a corporation for his vote. The court on a motion in arrest of judgment held that to bribe persons, either by giving money or promises is an offence for which an information will l'e. In that case the information ing McCandless and Cooper, in October next, and thus take from the Radical party the power longer to rob the State and plunder its citizens? We will show you, Mr. Errett, what use there is for a

is an offence for which an information will l'e. In that case the information charged that "the defendant then and there, unlawfully and corruptly promised to pay," &c. The word attempt or attempted, does not occur in the information.

The motion in arrest of judgment is In Rex vs. Vaughn, 2 Burrows 2407,

the Commissioners Defendant replied that he and Mr. Floyd would sign any contract he wished, and Mr. Gracy then arranged with him to come to Carlislo

arranged with him to come to Carlislo on the 22nd of February, when defendant was to have a paper prepared for Mr. Gracy to look at.

Mr. Gracy for her stated that defendant told him the \$50 could be arranged by putting so much on the stone work and so much on the filling up between the wing walls, and he thought in that way it would look better when the Commissioner's accounts came before the Auditors.

missioner's accounts came before the Auditors.

Mr. Gracy states that he came to Carlisle on the 21st of February and met Mr. Harris at the Court House. That Mr. Harris told witness Mr. Floyd had gone back on him, and refused to go into the arrangement. Mr. Floyd testifies that defendant told him after he (defendant) returned from Shippensburg, the offer he had made to Mr. Gracy, and that he (Mr. Floyd) would not agree to it. This evidence clearly shows overt acts on the part of defendant. The offer itself was an overt act, and it is immaterial whether the words used in the indictment are offer or attempt, as they are convertible terms.

The second reason assigned in arrest of judgment is that the powers of the court do not extend to matters of substance, but only to matters of form in amending indictments under the criminal code.

If the defendant could have been convicted on the indictment as originally drawn and if an affer to bribe where

victed on the judictment as originally drawn, and if an offer to bribe where there are overt acts, is an indictable of-fence, the amendment was unnecessary, and could not prejudice the defendant.— But, under the provisions of the criminal ede, the amendment was properly pernitted.

The 11th section of the criminal code of 1860, Purdon of 1861, place 11, provides that: "Every indictment shall be deemed and adjudged sufficient and good in law which charges the crime substantially in the language of the act of Assembly prohibiting the crime and prescribing the publishment, if any such there have he punishment, if any such there be, o if at common law so plainly that the na-ture of the offence charged may be easily understood by the jury. Every objec-tion to any indictment for any formal defect, apparent on the face thereof, shall be taken by demurer, or on motion to quash the indictment, before the jury shall quasithe indictment, before the jury ship be sworn and not afterward; and every Court before whom such objection shall be taken for any formal defect, may, it it be thought necessary, cause the indict-ment to be forthwith amended; in such particular by the clerk or other off the Court, and thereupon the trial shall proceed as if no such defect appeared." In the report of the Commissioners to the report of the Commissioners to revise the penal code, they remark upon this section that—"the history of criminal administration abounds with instances in which the guilty have escaped by reason of the apparently unreasonable nicety required in indictments. Lord Hale remarked that 'such niceties were grown to be a pleased to the commissioners. grown to be a plemish and inconvenience n the law, and the administration there-of; that more offenders escaped by the easy ear given to exceptions to indicteasy car given to exceptions to indict-ments, than by the manifestations of their innocence; and that the grossest crimes had gone unpunished by reason of these unseemly niceties. The reason for rec-ognizing these subtilities by the common law, no doubt arose from the humanity bof the Judges, who in administering a system in which the punishment of death followed almost avery envisions of felsystem in which the punishment of death followed almost every conviction of feiouy, were naturally disposed in favor of life, to hold the crown to the strictest rules. Since, however, the reform of the penal laws, and the just apportionment of punishment to crimes, according to their intrinsic atroctive and danger, the reason which led to the adoption of these technical niceties has ceased, and with the cessation of the reason the technicalities themselves should be expunged from our system." These remarks clearly show the mind and intention of the Commissioners in reporting this section which

show the mind and intention of the Commissioners in reporting this section which is new to our criminal code, that every indictment which charges a common law offence shall be deemed and adjudged sufficient and good in law; where the crime is charged so plainly that the nature of the offence charged may be easily understood by the jury. That all nice technicalties should be expunged from our system, and when the offence is charged so as to be easily understood by charged so as to be easily understood by form; the Court, before whom objection should be taken to the form of words in which the offence is charged, may, if necessary, cause the indictment to be amended. The Court cannot substantially change the nature of the charge. It can not introduce a new and different of-fence; but where the crime is so plain ly charged as to be easily understood by the Jury, the court may amend by permitting the use of words which legally import the offence substantially charged. If this is not the meaning of the section, it is entirely inoperative, and effects no change in the law. Where the offence is change in the law. Where the offence is charged in proper form, no amendment is necessary. Where it is defectively charged, if the defect in language cannot be amended so as to describe the crime in apt and appropriate words, then the Commissioners who revised the penal code have entirely failed in their intentions, which was to avoid "technical niceties," and to expunge them from our system in administering criminal law if when the word offer is used in an in-The words in the indictment in the case f when the word offer is used in an in dictiment it cannot be amended by adding the word attempt, then we have not advanced our criminal jurispredence beyond the time of Lord Hale, who complained that the grossest crimes had gone unpunished by reason of these

> The third and last reason assigned in arrest of judgment is that: "The official arrest of judgment is that: "The official character of the defendant is not proper— ly laid, and that he was elected by file fully qualified voters of the county." The indictment charges that John The indictment charges that John tharris, Commissioner, &c., being one of the county commissioners of said county, duly elected and qualified as such, did, &c. In Edge, vs. Commonweath, 7 Barr, 275, which was an indictment against supervisors of the township, it was laid in the indictment that the defendants were duvelessed, but the qualified unters of East that the detendants were du-ty elected by the qualified voters of East Cain township, and took upon themselves the office of Supervisors. The indictment in this case concludes: "In violation of the oath of office of the said John Harris and of his official duty, &c."
>
> Defendant's counsel contend that it is not averred that he was duly elected by the qualified voters of the county; but it is averred that he was one of the county of the county is a consistency of the county is a consistency of the county of the county is a consistency of the c commissioners of said county, duly elected and qualified. This objection is purely technical and not tenable. If de-

auseem ly niceties.

The motion in arrest of judgment is overruled, and judgment entered against the defendant.

The Galveston News thinks that the Republicans will nominate a colored from the Republicans will nominate a colored from the Gardinant Governor Dux, a fit names Licutenant Governor Dux, and it names Licutenant Governor Dux, and of Louistana, as the man most likely to be nominated.

Remember that during the long period in which the Democratic party held the reins of power in this country, there was no vast national debt created to ensure the people and cat out their substance. Remember that.

The fight between the two factions of the Republican party in Louisiana gains additional interest from the fifter and teterupt is complete on his side who offers it. It there were overt acts committed by the dofendant, is clearly proved day, and imprisonment and fine. 2. It is completed to the convention of missioners and imprisonment and fine. 2. It is completed to the convention of missioners in the convention of the convention of missioners in the convention of missioners i

theriff, cannot claim to hold it after be nas been convicted of misbehavior in it, or of any infamous crime." From the foregoing provision of the Constitution, and the adjudication of the Supreme Court of our State, it is very clear that the conviction of defendant of mtsbehavior in office requires his removal from the office of County Commissioner, and that the Court shall adjudge that he

be removed from office.

The Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of one hundred and ninety-five dollars and the costs of prosecution; and that he stand committed till the sentence a complied with. And the Court ad idge and decree that the said John Harris be, and he is hereby removed from the office of County Commissioner of Cumberland County.

A CARD.

The undersigned, having been confined to his bed for weeks, by an illness that endangers his life, finds himself compe'-led to take this method of thanking his led to take this method of thanking his numerous friends throughout the county for the warm support accorded him during the late struggle for the nomination of County Treasurer by the Democratic party. He will ever hold in grateful remembrance these manifestations of comfidence; and, should opportunity offer, will be most happy to serve any of his numerous friends; For those who saw proper-to-vote against him-at-the-primary-elections, he enterfains none but the kindest feeling-believing they did what they thought would be for the best interests of the party, whose success is of far more consequence than the elevation to office of any individual. Trusting that disaffection and jealousles may not be suffered to jeopardize our success or diminish our majority, I remain Respectfully, D. H. VOGLESONG.

New Cumberland, Pa., Sept. 18, 1871. numerous friends throughout the county

Rew Abdertisements.

ASTATE OF JOSEPH CORN PROPTS, Decil.—Notice to creditors, e.e., is hereby given, that the Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Dauphin country, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Juo. Fake, administrator of Josph Cornpropts, into team of East Hanover township, Dauphin country, deceased, will attend the dullets of his appointment, at his office, 308 Market St., Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October, 181, at 10 (ten) o'clock. A.M., when and where the creditors and all other persons interested may attend if they think proper.

LEVI B. ALRICKS, Auditor.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! ESV GOODS: ALEW GOODS:

ESTRAWLS!-D. A. SAWYER has just opened 7 dozen New Fall and Winter Shawls, comprising every style and quality, which will be soid at great bargains,

VELVETIENS!-Three pieces of Velveteens, beautiful shades and quality. Very low.

BLACK ALPACAS!-Six pieces Black Alpacas. Superior Brands from 25 to \$1.25,

DOMESTICS and NOTIONS!-A choice lot of Prints, also Flannels, Cassimers, and Notions. Everybody call and examine our clegant stock before purchasing elsewhese, as you can say money.

D. A. SAWYER Sept. 21, '71-tf.

NOTICE-LOST.—On the first of September, 1871, near Mt. Holly, a check of Mt. Holly Paper Company, on Carlisle Deposit Bank, for \$51 80-100 in favor of William Hentzel endorsed by him and C. Harman & Brozel, All persons are cautioned against negotiating endorsed by him and v. ramma All persons are cautioned against negotiatin the same, as payment has been stopped. C. I. WOODRUFF & Co.

Sept. 21, '71-1t.

TARLISLE BUILDING AND LOAN (ARLISLE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION—NOTICE—A special meeting of the Carlisle Building and Loan Association, will be held in the Coort Room, on Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1871, at 7 y'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking action upon the following resolution adopted at the annual meeting held on the 2d of September, 1871. "Resolved, That a special meeting of the Association be called, to meet in the Court Room, on the last Saturday of September, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of Percentage, as defined by the Charter and By-Laws of the Association.

All the members are invited to be present.

By order of the Association. the Association, e members are invited to be present. By order of the Association. C. P. HUMRICH.

CAUTION.——SPORTSMEN AND Others are hereby cautioned against tree passing on the premises of the undersigned, under penalty of the law SAM'L. SPANGLER, Dickinson Township.

Sep. 21, '11-om.

CIX CEN'TS REWARD.—My son Jacob Schmohl, aged eighteen years, has left
enution the public against harboring or trusting
him on my account as I will not be responsible
for any bills of his contracting.

JOHN SCHMOHL,
Mt. Holly.

Sep. 21, '71 -31\* DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER-SHIP.—The firm of Strohm & Sponsler is this day, (Sept. 14) dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indobted to the said firm, will please make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will please present them. Either of the parties are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

DAVID STROHM

the business of the late firm.

DAVID STROHM,
W.DSLONSLER,
J.W.STROHM.

The business will be continued by David
Strohm and J. W. Strohm, under the name of
Strohm & Co.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

STROHM & Co. Sept. 21, 71-3 OTICE .- To the Heirs and Legal epresentatives of Susan Clever, late of ampton township, Cumberland County,

Panna:
Take notice that in pursuance of a writ of
Partition and Valuation, issued out of the Or-Tartition notice, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition and Valuation, issued out of the Orphaus' Court and to me directed, an inquest will be held on the Real Estate of said decreased, To wit: "A certain tractor piece of Land situated in Southampton township, Cumberlend county, Pa., bounded by lands of George Walters, Sr., Pa., bounded by lands of George Walters, Sr., E., Varner, George H. Clever, George and Peter Kramer, Conrad Clover, Jr., Leonard 'Helm, Rease C. Himes and George Varner, containing fitty acres more or less, having thereon erected a Log Hörse and Barn, on Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1871, at 10 A. M., on the premises for the purpose of making Partition and Valuation of said Real Estate.

JAMES K. FOREMAN, Sherig.

SHERIFN'S OFFICE, Carlisle, Pa., } September 13, 1871. } Sept. 21, 1871—3t.

TEW BOOT AND

STORE NO. FOUR EAST MAIN STREET.

BROGANS, SLIPPERS, SLIPPERS, CUSTON & MADE TO ORDER. REPAIRING

**NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE!** ADAM DYSERT, No. 4 EAST MAIN S Sept. 21, '71-3m.

HOR SALE. I offer for sale my Farm on the Conodogulnet Creek, opposite to where I reside, in North Middleton Township, and about two miles from Carlisle. The farm contains

167 ACRES. of land, part of which is Limestone and the residue Slate and Gravel, about fifteen or twenty acres of which is covered with timber, and all the rest well fenced and improved, there having been about 300 panels of first-class post and rail fence put upon it within the last year, a new Pig Pen built and a cistern at the Barn. The Dwelling House is tolerably good, and the Barn is

LARGE NEW BANK BARN. well spouted and Wagon Shed and Corn Cribs. There are never falling Springs of Wator within a few yards of the Dwelling House. There is also a first-rate Limestone Quarry on the fairn, and the farm has been limed.

The price is Seventy-five dollars an acre, and the purchaser can have any terms of payment as to time that he pleases by making the same secure.

FRED'K, WATTS, Sep. 21, '71—4t. Carlisle, September 12, 1871,

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE,
The subscriber residing in West Pennsboror township, this country, offers at private sale the following Valuable Real Estate:
A LIMESTONE FARM containing 63 Acres and 81 Perches, strict measure, situate on Chambersburg turnplike 5 miles west of Carlisle, one mile and a-half south or the Greason warenouse, on the Cumberland Valley Railrond, bounded by lands of John Paul, Henry Paul and others.

bounded by lands of John Paul, Henry Paul and others.

The improvements are a large two-story WEATHERBOA (BIDD) HOUSE, a large laws, the MEATHERBOA (BIDD) HOUSE, a large laws, laws well limed all over,
Any person wishing to view these premises can do so by calling on the subscriber near Newville. GEO, G. DAVIDSON.

Sept. 21, '71-4t.

S. CASSIMERES. OVERCOATING VESTINGS OF maken which he will sell by the yard, or make suits to order, on short rotice, and at a lo w prices. Having secured the service of the BEST PRACTICAL CUTTERS in Carlisle, together with a number of the practical hands to make up, he promises tentire satisfaction in fits, style and west ship. Always on hand a large and constole of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Boots. Shoes. Gaiters &c., of every variety, style and quality, Ladies', Misses', Boys' and children, order. All to be sold cheap, cheaper, Also, a great variety of HATS. of latest styles and best qualities, tegethe a general assortment of NOTIONS and furnishing gods. Do not fall to give me My motto is "Quiet sales and small prof

CTOOD NEWS FOR THE PEC

Successor to J. W. Smiley.)

No. 33 NORTH HANOVER STREET,
CARLISLE, PA.

Has just opened a large and splendid as

FALL AND WINTER GOOM

CONSISTING OF

J. ELLIOTT.

Sept. 21, 1871-3pr. TELLING OFF AT AND BELOW COST

ALL GOODS MUST BE SOLD BY THE FIR OF DECEMBER

The undersigned, having determined to rom business, offers his entire stock of PIECE GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOOD TRUNKS VALISES, UMBRELLAS,

UNDER CLOTHING,

FINE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS. DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS. CASSINETS,

TWEEDS SATTINETS, VIELVETS, JEANS, LÎNENS. &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

department is one of the largest and has sertments to be found this side of Philadelph ALL OUR OWN MAKE,

Call and see for yourselves, at ISAAO LIVINGSTON'S, 22 North Hanover St., Carlisle, Sep. 21-tf.

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUD FOR SALE.—On saturday, September 39, 1871.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, the above day, A LOT of GROUND, situate Silver Spring township, Cumberland Count about one mile north of Branes' mill, and on fourth of a mile from Burkholder's store, net he state Road leading to Sterrett's Gap, and bounded by properties of S. Pike, D. Shank, Miller and others. The lot contains

be the same more or less, of good land, all meder new fence. The improvements are a Fam House, Frame Stable, Flop and other on buildings. The land is planted with a numb of fruit trees—apples, Fenches, Cherries, Feace, and the same time and pince, will soil FOUR ACRES OF WOOD LAND. The properties will be soil separate or together suit purchasers. Also at the same time at place, a lot of FURNITURE, a New Gun, 620 Cradie, and many other articles. Saile to Commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., we attendance will be given and terms made known that the same that the same that the same time at the same time

Sept. 14, 71.—It. DRIVATE SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATI half mile east of Stougstown, on the turn leading from Curlisle to Chambersburg, mites south of Newville, the following trac-land: No.1 containing 130 Acres and 131 re es, next measure. The improvements are a BRICK HOUSE

BRICK HOUSE
with 8 Rooms, Wash House, Smoke House,
Bank Barn, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, Carriage House
Clider Fress. An orchard of choice fruit such as
Apples, Fears, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, and
about 25 Acres of Timber. No. 2 containing 21
Acres and 103 Perches. No improvements
About 2 Acres of Timber. No. 3 contains
Acres and 138 Perches. No improvements, all
well limed. Also, about Four Acres of Timber.
The above will be sold separate or together to
suit purchasers. Also, on the same day and the
purchasers. Also, on the same day and the
purchasers. Also, on the same day and the
suit purchasers. Also, on the same day and the
form the control of the subscriber residing
on the first hange two-story STONE HOUSE,
Stable Has Pon, &c. &c.
For particulars call on the subscriber residing
on the first named property.

GEORGE KELLEK.
Sept. 14, 71—51 Sept. 14, 71-51

A UDITOR'S NOTICE. The Auditor A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The Auditor appointed by 'he Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland Country, to distribute the balance of assets in the hands of John S. Manra, assignee of Samuel Zug, among the creditors of said Samuel Zug, will meet all parties interested at his office, in the borough of Carlisle, or Thursday, the Twenty-cighth day of September, A. D., 1871, at which time they are notified to attend and present their claims.

Sept. 14, '71–3t. WILLIAM B., BUTLER, Auditor.

IXECUTOR'S NOTICE.-Notice Thereby given that letters testamentary of the estate of David Martin, dec'd, have bee granted to Henry Saxton, of Carliste. All per-sons knowing themselves indebted to said es-tate are requested to make settlement, and al-persons having claims against said estate at requested to present them for settlement. HENRY SAXTON.

Sept. 11, '71-6t. CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given that William Ellinger, of Silver Spring township, holds a note, drawn by me, dated July 17, 1871, fer one hundred and fifty doltan payable in ninety days, and 1 hereby cauled all persons from purchasing the same, as I never received value for it.

Sent 11, '71-31.

GRICULTURAL FAIR.

The 14th Annual Fair of the Comberland County Agricultural Society will be held on their grounds at Carlisle Pa., on WEDNESSAX THURSDAY and FRIDAY, October 11, 12, 48, 1871. is the purpose of the Society to make our

It is the purpose of the Society to make our next fall meeting more extensive, more successful and more enjoyable than any which haspreceded it. Having created new buildings which are more extensive and batter adapted for its display of fruits, vegetables and fancy articles, and made large additions to the premiums, they confidently ask the support and co-operation of our farmers, mechanics and ladles of this and adjoining counties to enable them to make the most interesting display.

Our facilities for the exhibition of Poultry is unsurpassed; as we have creeted entire new coops. ones, as we have creeted entire new coops.

The track for trotting is in the best condition. Premium Lists can be had at Saxton's Store, or of Lewis F. Lyne, Secretary.

Aug. 31, 1871—7w.

F. WATTS, President.

TARMER'S BANK, Carlisle, Penn, has facilities for the transaction of every variety of BANKING BUSINESS that may be required by its customers and correspondents. Makes collections on all points in the United States. Intes.

Huys, seils, and attends to all orders for the sale or purchase of Gold, Government and state Bonds, and all other first class securies. Negotiates loans and discounts commercial Attends to the collection of interest coupons

and dividends.
Furnishes drafts to persons wishing to remit money to any part of the United States, Canda or Europe,
Receives deposits in large or small sums and pays interest on special deposits.
Is empowered to act as irresurer and financial agent for Etate, county and city governments, corporations and Individuals.

I. Č. Hoffer, Cashier.
Aug. 31, 71—3m ISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNER-

The co-partnership heretofore existing between F. S. Frysinger and J. M. Weiser, under the firm of Frysinger a Weiser, carpet merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent all persons knowing thomselves indotted to said firm will please matte payment immediately, and those laving claims against the same, will please present them to J. M. Weiser, who is authorized to settle the affairs of the late co-partnership.

NOFICE.—F. S. Frysinger having purchased.

NO FICE.—F. S. Frysinger having purchased.

the firm will hereafter be known as Frysinger

& Co. The patronage of the public is solicited.

(Carllels REP. 1812.

FRYSINGER & CO. Carlisle, Sep. 7, 1871-3t