The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1866.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALD in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Union County Ticket.

Congress,

Gen. R. M. HENDERSON, of Carlisle.

Assembly,

Col. JOHN LEE, Carlisle.

Associate Judges,

Capt. J. M. KELSO, Shippensburg,

GEO. W. CRISWELL, Eastpennsborough.

Prothonotary,

Sergt. JOHN H. ZINN, Penn.

Clerk of the Courts,

Sergt. GEO. W. REYNOLDS, Shippensbg.

Register,

Capt. ISAAC HULL, Mechanicsburg.

County Commissioner,

Capt. SAM'L. KING, Mechanicsburg.

Director of the Poor,

OWEN JAMES, New Cumberland.

County Auditor,

JASON W. EBY, Carlisle.

As this is the last time we can speak of the issues before the people, until after they have been decided, we ask attention again to their great importance. The present contest involves every principle for which the great loyal North fought during the rebellion. Whilst the war was progressing, men who had violated their oaths to support the Government of the country, exerted their entire military force to gain control of it against the wishes of the people. After long years of war and bloodshed they were defeated. The power of the Government was vindicated. Treason was overthrown on the battle field and traitors were forced to submit to the authority of law. Since the war closed the same contest has begun anew. The same parties animated each by former principle, are striving for the same objects. The party of the Union intend to preserve the Country; the party of the rebellion are determined that it shall be destroyed. The party that saved the Government from overthrow insists that it shall be controlled by the men who fought to save it. The party that attempted its overthrow contend that the men who labored to overthrow it shall have more power now than they had before they became traitors. The party that pledged the faith of the Nation to the payment of the war debt of the Government asks that that debt shall be forever secured; the party that opposed the war says that this shall be an open question for the future. The party of the Union demands that the rebel debt shall be repudiated—the party of the Confederacy resists that demand. The party that fought treason wishes to make treason odious and criminal; the party that supported and encouraged rebellion desires to reward treason and punish loyalty. Here is every issue that was presented during the war; here are the identical parties in the new conflict that engaged each other in the old; here are the same motives apparent in both and in the present canvass we see in each an earnestness and determination almost as great as that displayed by the contending parties in the war.

Can any one who desires the welfare of his country doubt as to his political course? Will the nation be safe in the control of those who attempted to destroy it? Will the Union for which we have all sacrificed so much be preserved, if we place its destinies in the hands of men who are not only avowed disunionists but who sacrificed their property and imperilled their lives to destroy the Union? Will our National securities be safe if we entrust their keeping to men, who repudiate their own obligations—Is it likely that they will burden themselves to pay ours? Will a rebel soldier vote to pay a pension to a wounded soldier of the Republic whom he has faced in deadly conflict on the battle field? Are the men who rushed into rebellion and in their efforts to destroy the country devastated and impoverished the section over which they had control, wiser statesmen, purer patriots or better rulers, than those who rescued the Country from destruction and made that section which they controlled more prosperous than it ever was before? Are the interests of the people safer in the hands of Davis, Cobb, Orr, Semmes, Monroe, Vallandigham and Heister Clymer than they would be if allowed to remain under the control, of Stevens, Chase, Fessenden, Sumner, Curtin and Gen. Geary? These are the questions *and the only questions*, presented in the canvass. Every voter should ponder them carefully. It is much easier to prevent wrong than to remedy its consequences. We can better prevent the harm that traitors might do, by keeping them out of power, than we can remedy the certain evil they will accomplish if allowed to rule.

CITIZENS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY! You must choose between loyalty and treason. If you are prepared to cast to the winds the victories that our soldiers have gained over armed traitors; if you are willing to bring Jeff. Davis from captivity in Fortress Monroe to a seat in the Senate of the Union; If you wish to reward with honors the men who were the guilty murderers of hundreds of your friends and neighbors on Southern battle fields and prison pens; if you desire the repudiation of our National debt and the taking away of the pittance that the government allows to the maimed and wounded soldiers, and the widows of those who fell in battle; if you desire to see the Union men of the South left to the mercy of rebels and if you are willing to see our great nation again distracted with civil war, vote for the candidate and the platform of the Democratic Party. Its success will produce all the evils we have enumerated, as certainly as its treason produced the Southern rebellion. But if you desire the stability of our Government; if you hope for a long continuance of the peace our soldiers won for us: if you believe that loyal men and not traitors should rule, then continue in power the party that has thus far saved the country and that alone has the power and purpose to make its future more glorious than its past.

The *Volunteer* closes the campaign with a condensation of all the falsehoods it uttered during its progress. As we have always desired that the benighted Abolitionists of the county shall have the benefit of all Democratic arguments and statements that are going, we will give our neighbor a hearing before our readers as fully as our space will admit. Here are a lot of charges which we give seriatim.

For 1866, Congress has voted nearly Seven Millions of Dollars to support the Freedmen's Bureau.

Pennsylvania pays about one-eighth of the taxes of the country. Her share of this, for the present year is about $850,000,00.

Congress certainly caused a Freedmen's Bureau to be organized and appropriated money to sustain it. Pennsylvania pays her share of this undoubtedly. This is right.—Democrats down South begun a war that devastated their country and made millions of men, white and black destitute. If the Government had not provided for these, Pennsylvania and the other border States would have been overrun with them. Without the Bureau, instead of contributing less than a million to support this burden that Democratic treason cast upon us, it would have cost more than *four* millions besides the annoyance of these refugees among us. Thus Congress has lightened our burdens by establishing the Bureau; but of course Democrats abuse Congress.

She (Pennsylvania) has never polled more votes than about *Five Hundred and Seventy Five Thousand*. This gives each voter to pay for *Lazy Negroes*, in 1866, about *One Dollar and a-Half*.

This is not true. During the last year that rations were issued by the Bureau in nearly all the States many more whites than blacks were fed. In Alabama ninety-five out of every hundred who drew rations were WHITE REBELS. A short time since the President ordered no more rations to be issued to any. The order had scarcely taken effect before the Governors of a couple of the rebel States petitioned for a new issue of rations, stating that immense numbers of persons were in a starving condition. Of those destitute persons two-thirds are white. Thus instead of being taxed to keep lazy negroes we are taxed to feed destitute white men who have been reduced to starvation by Democratic treason.

The Government imposes duties on *Sugar, Coffee, Tea,* and *all* other articles of daily use.

You Must Have Them, and you are *Made to pay* to keep up the *Freedmen's Bureau*, by your Coffee, Tea and Sugar being dearer; and your children must go barefooted, and your wife have fewer dresses, so that the *Negro may be kept in idleness.*

The Freedman's Bureau took charge of the cotton and sugar lands of the South as our armies advanced into the country, and employed idle and starving white and black men to work them. The consequence has been that a large crop of cotton, sugar and other Southern staples has been produced and brought to our Northern market that could never have been raised except for the Freedman's Bureau. Without this instead of the prices of these commodities being very much reduced, they would all have become dearer. Every northern man buys his cotton, sugar and rice, fifty per cent cheaper in consequence of the Freedman's Bureau than he would have done had it not been established. The duty on the crop thus raised also pays more than double the appropriation ation needed to keep the Bureau running. Thus whilst the destitute of the South are fed, as we feed our WHITE paupers and vagrants here, the Government and the whole north are largely the gainers by the establishment of the Freedman's Bureau.

Why have they flooded the country with Assessors and Tax gatherers to *suck out the savings of Every Household?*

Why are the people taxed, and *their Hard Earnings Taken from them*, to keep up this unnecessary cloud of officers, when the whole could as well be collected through the State and County Officers.

Might we not suggest that nearly every Assessor and Tax collector in the land is a Democrat or what is not quite as decent, an Andrew Johnson bread and butter eater and those that are not of this stripe won't be Revenue officers longer than Democrats can be commissioned. Now if those gentlemen whose salaries for very light work range from $500 to $15,000 per annum think these offices are unnecessary they can just resign, or, what would be an easy task for Democratic patriotism do their work for nothing and hand over their perquisites to the treasury of the United States to aid in lessening the drafts "*on the hard earnings of the people.*" Or if you are too modest to hear the plaudits of your countrymen for such noble deeds, permit us to suggest, gentlemen, that you all join in a recommendation to Congress at its next session to abolish your offices and hand over the revenue collection to the State and County Officers. Who will move first in this matter? Don't all speak at once.

The National Debt Must be Paid, and as it lessens, the interest to pay, increases.

As debt and interest increases, *Taxation Increases.* Increase of debt to the Government means increase of toil, and *increase of the hours of Labor to Poor White Men.*

True every word of this, but who made this National debt? The Democratic Party by its TREASON. Let every man rich and poor throughout the land remember that but for the war that Democrats forced on the Country, THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO DEBT. Every stamp, every revenue officer, every dollar of tax paid, every crippled soldier, every widow and orphan supported by the Government are just so many evidences of the mischief and wickedness of the Democratic Party. The way to get rid of all our burdens soonest and to prevent any new ones is TO VOTE THE DEMOCRACY OUT OF EXISTENCE.

Congress has Increased their own pay for the last session almost *Twice* what it was when they were elected; and in this item alone, *Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.*

This measure was brought into the Senate and House by Democrats. In the Senate it received the vote of every Democrat and Copper-Johnson but one. All who voted against it were radicals. Cowan & Buckalew both voted for the measure. Had the Democrats voted against it, it would have been defeated. In the House the vote stood 51 to 50. Mr. Glossbrenner voted FOR the bill—had he voted against it all this would have been saved. But the *Volunteer* expects the people to vote for GLOSSBRENNER. Oh yes of course.

Every man in the Cumberland Valley rejoiced when he heard the news of the defeat of Lee's army at Gettysburg and know that the rebels were driven from our borders. GEN GEARY fought most bravely in that battle. Let all who feel grateful for their deliverance from rebel control and for relief from their plundering and pillage vote for JOHN W. GEARY.

Soldiers, Look at the Record!

On Aug. 2d, 1864, a special election was held in Pennsylvania to pass upon the Constitutional Amendment providing that the soldier, when absent from his home fighting his country's enemies, should have the right to vote. This amendment passed the legislature when HIESTER CLYMER was a member of that body and it is a matter of history that he SPOKE AND VOTED AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.

But thanks to a loyal majority in the legislature, the amendment was passed and submitted to the people for their action. But here again this same Clymer's voice was raised against the soldiers, and the result of his active opposition was seen in the election returns, his native county of Berks, giving a majority of 1031 AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.

In our own County of Cumberland, this same baleful copperhead influence was felt. From the returns, as published in the *American Democrat*, of August 10th 1864, we extract the following;

REPUBLICAN TOWNSHIPS.

	For amendment.	Against Amendment
Monroe,	174	56
Upper Allen,	112	59
Lower Allen,	110	23
New Cumberland,	68	6
East Pennsboro,	236	78
Mechanicsburg,	209	32
Plainfield,	108	14
Shippensburg district 291		46

COPPERHEAD TOWNSHIPS.

	For amendment.	Against amendment.
Hampden,	66	74
Silver Spring,	94	219
Jacksonville,	28	30
Penn,	89	135
Stone Tavern,	17	45

Here it will be seen that in all the strong copperhead districts a majority of the votes were cast AGAINST permitting the soldier to vote, while in all the Republican townships the majority was largely IN FAVOR of the amendment. Soldiers, when a copperhead asks you to vote for HIESTER CLYMER, or his soldier-hating party, point him to the figures—they won't lie. The deep, damning record this man and this party have made of opposition to the brave boys in blue, will not be forgotten by them on election day.

What our Court House is Used For.

A Justice's Office.

A Shoemaker Shop.

A Committee room for the Copperhead party.

A place to display Jimmy Armstrong's Agricultural Implements.

And a loafing room where the faithful assemble to play chequers and plot treason.

This building is paid for and kept up for the above purpose by the tax payers of Cumberland county, whether they like it or not.

JACOB DORSHEIMER, the Democratic candidate for Register is making superhuman efforts to secure his election. Fearful that Capt. HULL's superior qualifications and eminently greater claims upon the regard of his fellow citizens, will secure him a majority of their votes, Dorsheimer has laid aside every principle of honor or honesty, and is devoting his energies to vilifying and defaming the character of his opponent.—One of Mr. D's, favorite slanders, and one with which he is plying every Methodist in our county, is that Hull is a Unitarian in faith, and that he has not attended church for more than five years. We scarcely need tell our readers that this story is an unqualified falsehood coined in the brain of this meanest of office hunters.

In regard to the military career of this same Dorsheimer, we have a letter from a member of his regiment, who denounces this valient Major as a craven skulker, who invariably took refuge in the hospital when the long roll was sounded, and who *left* his command after the battle of Fredericksburg, having previously received a verbal notification from the Colonel of his regiment that in default of this something more serious might occur to him. These statements we have from an ex-officer of the 107th Penna. Volunteers,—Dorsheimer's old command.

Capt HULL served his country gallantly *in the field*, and suffered eleven long months in a rebel prison, never a whisper of cowardice having been breathed against him. Are his comrades in arms now to be wheedled into voting against him because the shameless tongue of the slanderer is spitting its venom at him—We trow not.

As our Democratic friends intend having a grand Mass Meeting on Saturday next, we hope they will gratify us by carrying the same banners, mottoes, and emblems that did duty at their last demonstration. Let the South Middleton delegation, for instance, bring out "Seward's Bell," and keep it tinkling all day. They might add to it for variety the cap and motley, as the great Premier has lately been playing first clown for Mr. Johnson. We hope, too they will bring out the crowned head of Mr. Lincoln, marked *Abraham Africanus I* and also the banner that represents the late President hugging to his bosom a couple of thick lipped negroes, and whilst this and Seward's bell are passing, have Montgomery Blair or our facile friend Judge Hepburn, to tell the dear people that MR. JOHNSON is just carrying out Mr. Lincoln's policy. By all means gentlemen let us have your old banners, and then if you have a very fine picture of Lincoln's assassination you can use it too—How nicely they will all fit together.

The Copper Johnson Mongrel Party are desperate; the will attempt anything to retrive their failing fortunes. But Vermont and Maine have shown that their people can neither be bullied nor bribed into the support of "King" Andrew; and when Pennsylvania has the opportunity, she too will say that Copperheads Traitors, Rebels and sympthisers with rebels, Johnson and his motely gang, office holders who have become untrue to their professed principles for the sake of keeping their places, and wretches who can be bribed by the promise of office, shall not control the affairs of our grand old Commonwealth.

ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER, has been for years enjoying fat places and rich offices under the Government. He has grown rich upon the earnings of the people. Whilst the war was in progress he never by his influence or his vote did anything to sustain the government or oppose rebels. His competitor threw aside a lucrative practice and risked life and health to save the country. Can any man hesitate in choosing between an active patriot and one who is a malignant partizan. Vote for GEN. HENDERSON.

ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER was the owner of the Philadelphia *Age* during the war. Throughout the whole struggle all the efforts of the *Age* were directed to the assistance of the rebellion. Its war correspondents and editor always magnified rebel successes and decried Union victories. Never was a single triumph of our brave soldiers exulted over by this most disloyal sheet. Its money articles were also, always aimed against the National credit. If the *Age* could have accomplished it, rebellion would have been a success. Its owner is responsible for all those efforts to demoralize the North. Vote against GLOSSBRENNER.

Look to Your Bonds!

There are in Cumberland County alone several millions of Government Bonds in 5-20's, 7-80's and 10-40's held by our well-to-do farmers and mechanics. These Bonds have thus far been found an admirable investment, and so long as the loyal people of the country rule the land, their security must continue undoubted. But should the Copperheads, and their allies the Rebels, again get the upper hand, there can be no doubt that a regular on slaught will be made against these National Securities.

The Democratic party, must do one or two things. It must either repudiate the National debt, or agree to assume the Rebel debt also. In either case the Government bonds would be subjected to a fearful decline, and business generally be entirely broken up.

Only Three Days More.

Friends of General Geary, remember there are only three more working days until election day. Let those three days be day of earnest effort and hard work in the good cause. See that your districts are thoroughly canvassed and that every Geary vote is brought to the polls. The loss of a single vote in each district is equal to 2,000 in the State.

The Deserter's Party.

Now that the copperhead papers and leaders in Cumberland County have taken the open ground that Deserters and Bounty Jumpers shall vote, will not those of the Clymer soldiers who served faithfully during the war resent the insult? Surely they will not identify themselves with a party that now stands up for deserters, and only two years ago said that faithful Soldiers should not vote.

Vote only for Loyal Men.

"VOTE ONLY FOR SUCH MEN AS WERE LOYAL TO THEIR COUNTRY IN 1861." *Gen. U. S. Grant.*

Who Can Vote in Pennsylvania?

For State officers, every white freeman of twenty-one years of age, who has resided one year in the State, and ten days in the election district, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, except, that a once-qualified voter returning into the State, after an absence which disqualifies him from voting, regains his vote by a six-months residence, and except, that white free citizens under twenty-two and over twenty-one vote without paying taxes.

How do you like it Soldiers?

Squire JOHN PALMER, of Mechanicsburg and THOMAS P. BLAIR, of Shippensburg were candidates before the Democratic Convention for the nomination of Associate Judge. The claims of both of these gentlemen upon the Democracy of Cumberland county were duly presented, when it appeared that PALMER *had had three sons in the Union Army* and BLAIR *had had two sons in the Rebel Army, one of whom helped to burn Chambersburg.*

This settled the contest in favor of BLAIR, PALMER being voted out of the convention. Democratic soldiers, Andrew Johnson says "treason must be made odious," can it be done by voting for such men as Thomas Blair, and ostracising such men as John Palmer? Can you, will you do it?

Obey the Law.

Let every election officer remember that the law of Pennsylvania, plain and simple, disfranchises all of its citizens who deserted the army and the navy before the expiration of their term of enlistment. The Supreme Court merely decided that Congress had no right to interfere with the elective franchise of the State. No decision has been rendered against the law of the State, disfranchising deserters, and it is this law, regularly published in every sheriff's proclamation, which all election officers are enjoined by their oaths to enforce. Let their be no mistake about this important business. The law of Pennsylvania disfranchises deserters. It is a plain law. The election officer who disregards or violates it, is rendered liable to prosecution and severe punishment. *And this prosecution and punishment will be sure to follow such a violation!*

Negro Slang.

Let no Union man be deceived by the Copperhead cry of "negro equality" and "negro suffrage." There are no questions of that sort before the people of Pennsylvania. The great question is—shall Union men rule, or shall Copperheads and Rebels rule. Every vote for Clymer is a vote in favor of Copperhead and Rebel rule.

PENNSYLVANIA, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, hold their State elections October 9. Pennsylvania will choose a Governor, besides twenty-four Congressmen, a United States Senator in place of Edgar Cowan, part of her Senate, and an Assembly. Ohio has to elect nineteen Congressmen; Indiana eleven with Legislators and a United States Senator in place of Henry S. Lane, who declines a second term. Iowa will choose six members of Congress, with a Legislature and certain State officers.

A FLAMING radical of Pennsylvania, who recently subsided into a frigid conservative, and received a valuable appointment as the reward of his compliance, was rallied by a personal friend on his sudden change. In reply he frankly said: "My fortune is exhausted. I am poor. As a politician I am played out. And when you talk of the Bread and Butter Brigade, you meet my case exactly."

GEN. GEARY fought for four long years continually and bravely to maintain our government and protect us in our property and homes. In defending us he has received five wounds from the bullets of the enemy. His brave young son lies sleeping on a Southern field where he fell whilst fighting nobly at his father's side. Can we who have reaped the fruits of GEARY's valor and sacrifices refuse him our suffrages?

HIESTER CLYMER voted against the bill to arm the State of Pennsylvania on the very day that Fort Sumpter was fired upon by rebels. If his counsels had prevailed Pennsylvania would have been powerless to resist treason or to aid the Government against traitors. Can any loyal man vote for Hiester Clymer?

HIESTER CLYMER, on the 15th of April, 1861, when the news of the fall of Fort Sumpter had been received, ENTERED HIS PROTEST AGAINST ARMING THE STATE. When rebellion and civil war had commenced how could a man vote against arming the State without giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The constitution of the United States says that giving aid and comfort to the enemy is TREASON. If this is treason what is HIESTER CLYMER?

Methodists Read!

The *Christian Advocate*, of New York, the official organ of the Methodists church, has an article in its issue of Sept. 27th, which discusses fully the Gubernatorial canvass in this State. We have not space this week to print the entire article, but clip a few sentences at random, showing what the leading Methodist paper in the United States, thinks of the candidates:

The canvass for the gubernatorial chair of this great commonwealth waxes hotter from day to day. The result, can hardly be considered doubtful. Mr. Clymer, the rebel candidate, (for such he really is) has a record upon which no man could stand and win outside of Kentuckey or South Carolina.

He voted *against a bill legalizing the payment of bounties to volunteers; and against a resolution tendering to our present friend, Andy Johnson, the use of the Hall of the Senate for the purpose of addressing his fellow-citizens.* His, as will be readily perceived, is, from first to last, the record of a first rate southern sympathizer, *alias* northern rebel, *alias* copperhead, *alias* copper Johnson. And such is the record, the whole record, of Mr. Hiester Clymer's public life.

Mr. Clymer's opponent is Major-General John W. Geary. There is so much in the private and public life of this distinguished citizen and soldier that he cannot be portrayed in a one-column letter, still less in two or three of of its closing paragraphs.

To condense in a few lines what might be extended so as to fill volumes; I may say that few men have been so happily constituted, or, at his time of life, blessed with an experience so long and varied in the most important public affairs. In the best sense of the term he may be said to possess a thorough disciplined and well-stored mind. As will have been seen from this sketch, he has been a school-master, civil engineer, lawyer, and soldier. He has served as postmaster of a town, mayor of a city, judge of a court, and governor of a territory; and from the humble post of a volunteer captain has risen to the exalted rank of major-general. Tried in almost all departments of the public service, he has proved himself equal to the exigencies of his varied positions; and amid the most difficult and perplexing circumstances, his rare sagacity sound judgment, and prudent firmness, have enabled him to achieve success and honorable distinction. California and Kansas tested his civil abilities, while upon a theater extending from the banks of the Potomac to the shores of the Gulf, and from the harbor of Vera Cruz to the heights of Chepultepec, he has illustrated the qualities of the patriot and soldier, has asserted the authority of the Constitution, and vindicated the flag of his country. *And now, without having enriched himself by his superior opportunities for personal aggrandizement, he makes his home in a modest dwelling on the banks of the Susquehanna, feeling the proud consciousness that his eventful life has been devoted to the accomplishment of objects involving the dearest interests and hopes of his fellow countrymen.* Had he been bred a tailor or elected alderman he might have been President, or at least contested the next canvass for that supreme honor with Uriah Hepp Johnson. I believe however, from my personal knowledge of the general; that the chief magistracy of this great commonwealth will quite fill the measure of his ambition, and of his election to that dignity I have no more doubt than I have of the fact that the *state of Maine* is opposed to "*my policy.*"

Negro Equality!

The copperheads of Hanover borough, York County, have elected JACOB SINGLE constable of that town. Now we can testify that Jacob is a good citizen, or at least was when we knew him some years ago. He was born and raised in Hampden township of this County and conducted himself in all respects as a good citizen. Up until 1828 the unimportant fact of Jacob's being a negro did not at all interfere with his voting the Democratic ticket regularly; and until that time he maintained his position as a member, in good standing, of the great, unterrified, negro-loving Democratic party.

But the State Convention inserted the word "white" as one of the qualifications of electors, and our friend was sheared of his political power. Disgusted with the new arrangement, and not caring to remain at the scene of his former glory, Jacob, several years ago, removed to our sister County of York. The Democracy of the home of our delicious Glossbonner are not nearly so nice in their distinctions as their Cumberland County brethren. Their olfactories are not offended at any odor which smacks of the snake, even if the smutty smell peculiar to Arfric's sons should intermingle. Jacob has been received into full communion with the York County fold, and as a slight compensation for his previous undemocratic exclusion, *has been elected constable of Hanover borough.* Surely the "Freedman's bureau" is growing in popular favor.

Tickets! Tickets!

The Republican Election Tickets are now ready and may be had in any quantity at this office.

We would again impress upon the attention of our friends the fact that a law passed last winter, provides that the ticket must be voted in *three parts* each division having the proper endorsement *on the back.* Our tickets are all printed in accordance with this law, and it only remains for the voter to *cut and fold* them properly. Unless care is observed in this matter, many votes may be lost to our cause.

We publish below the election returns at the different voting districts in the county for the years 1864 and 1865: If our friends preserve this it will facilitate their estimates of the gains and losses when we get the returns this year. The vote is on the State officers in 1865 and for Auditors in 1864.

	1865. Davis	1865. Hartranft	1864. Huberlig.	1864. Voglesonger.
E. W. Carlisle	282	153	269	146
W. W. "	205	290	190	284
N. Middleton	105	47	150	44
S. "	293	213	277	187
L. Dickinson	89	67	84	57
L. Frankford	74	42	68	22
Monroe	137	106	155	185
Upper Allen	100	120	93	120
Lower Allen	110	123	109	122
New Cumber'ld.	10	77	13	74
East Pennsboro	150	213	107	151
Hampden	125	109	126	94
Silver Spring	275	91	300	112
Mechanicsburg	123	238	134	202
Middlesex	141	99	144	102
Plainfield	48	144	54	123
Newburg	118	116	135	88
Shippensburg	303	277	290	277
Leesburg	68	53	79	45
South Newton	68	31	63	25
Penn	164	120	158	85
U Dickinson	95	28	64	18
Newville Dist.	647	417	610	408
	3710	3280	3735	3021
	3280		3021	
	421		714	

It will be observed that last year's gain over the vote of 1865 was almost three hundred. A strong pull altogether, on Tuesday next will reduce this shabby balance to just about nothing. Friends, will you go to work *now.*

GEN. R. M. HENDERSON, fought gallantly with his regiment until the bullets of the enemy rendered him unfit for further service. Does he not deserve the honors of his district? Let every man who honors valor and respects ability vote for GEN. HENDERSON.

HEISTER CLYMER advocated the election of Woodward and Vallandigham and declared that if they *were* elected they would unite with Governor Seymour of New York and Governor Parker of New Jersey and call home the troops of their respective States. Would not this have given the rebels victory over the Government? Loyal men defeated Woodward and Vallandigham let them see to it that they also defeat HEISTER CLYMER.

BERKS COUNTY, the home of Heister Clymer gave a majority against allowing soldiers to vote, Mr. Clymer is the head and front of his party there. If he had desired that soldiers should vote would Berks county have given a majority against the measure.

If you want to cheer the heart of JEFF DAVIS, vote for HEISTER CLYMER. If you desire to see the riots of New Orleans and Memphis repeated every month, just help to place the Democracy in power. You will have news enough of that kind as soon as their rebel friends hear of their success.

When Pennsylvania most needed volunteers HEISTER CLYMER voted against the bill legalizing the payment of bounty to them. Let the soldiers and those who advanced money to pay their bounties remember this and vote against HEISTER CLYMER?

GEARY CLUB.

Speech of John Williamson, Esq.,

The people of Carlisle were on Saturday night greeted with another strong evidence of the interest taken in the campaign by those best able to judge of its importance. John Williamson Esq., the oldest member of the Carlisle Bar, one long and honorably known throughout the State among the profession as one of its most learned members, addressed the club upon the issues of the day. His age, his known modesty of character and aversion to appearing in public, united to prevent him from addressing his fellow citizens heretofore; but his firm convictions of duty and of the overwhelming importance of triumph by the Republican party in the campaign impelled him to deliver his views on the issues, and it would have been well for some of his opponents who talk so glibly about the Constitutional amendments, if they could have heard his discussion of them. They would have learned what the word citizen, in its legal acceptation, means. They would have learned the history of Congressional representation and how it comes, now that slavery is taken out of it, voters should be the proper basis of representation. They could have understood from one who has long made the study of the Law, and obedience to its dictates, the rule of his life, the importance of shielding it from disgrace by preventing those who having sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and violated that oath, from forswearing themselves again. The sacredness of the public debt, and the faith of the country pledged to its payment were dwelt on at length: and the "Bounty lie," manufactured for the purpose of misleading the ignorant was exposed in such a way that no one who heard him could have failed to comprehend the subject.

We are only sorry that Mr. Williamson had not come out sooner in the campaign so that those who have known him so long could have heard the benefit of his discussion of the subjects of the campaign, as an additional incentive to increase the Republican majority at the coming election.

After Mr. Williamson had concluded the club was entertained by A. B. Sharp Esq., who discussed all the questions at issue in an able, argumentative address.

Gen. Grant to General Gresham.

A JOHNSON MAN REBUKED.

Mr. KERR, of Ind., in his speech at Hardensburg, startled his hearers by the assertion that Gen. GRANT was a firm supporter of President Johnson and "his policy." The sensation created by this extraordinary statement was considerably marred upon the proof being called for and produced in the form of a letter to Mr. KERR from Brevet Brigadier General W. S. Hillyer of New York City.—General Gresham, not feeling satisfied with the proof adduced, wrote General GRANT concerning it, with the following result. It has been announced upon several occasions that the citizens of New Albany would be favored with a speech from Gen. Hillyer at some time before the ensuing election. Will General H. come after this severe rebuke?

The correspondence referred to we give below:

H'DQ'RS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1866.

Gen. W. Q. Gresham:

GENERAL: General Grant directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Sept. 10th, and to forward you the accompanying copy of a letter sent by him this day to General Hillyer. You are at liberty to make what use you please of the enclosed. I am, sir, very respectfully, Your ob't serv't.

ADAM BADEAU,
Col. and A. D. C.

H'DQR'S ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19th, 1866.

I see from the papers that you have been making a speech in which you pledged me to a political party. I am further in receipt of a letter from Gen Gresham, of Indiana, in which he says that his opponent for Congress had published an extract from a letter received from you, in which you pledged me to the support of President Johnson, and as opposed to the election of any candidate who does not support his policy.—You, nor no man living is authorized to speak for me in political matters, and I ask you to desist in future. I want every man to vote according to his own judgment without influence from me.

Yours, &c.,
U. S. GRANT.

To Brevet Brig-Gen. W. S. Hillyer,
ADAM BADEAU, A. D.

White Rebels Fed.

Andrew Johnson and the Democrats have been denouncing the Freedmen's Bureau is an agency for keeping negroes in idleness at the expense of the white men.

About a week ago, the President received a communication from Governor Patten, of Alabama, representing that great destitution and suffering existed in that State, and requesting that the issue of rations by the Freedmen's Bureau be continued after October 1st (the day of stoppage by the provisions of circular No. 10, Bureau R. F. and A. L.), as the State authorities were unable to provide food and shelter for indigent persons. The President referred the matter to Major General Howard, commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, who addressed the following communication to the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, September 28, 1866.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR—Having received a copy of Governor Patten's letter to the President, dated Sept. 13, 1866, soliciting a suspension of circular No. 10, from this bureau, and representing that "the actual sufferers in Alabama from want of food are from seventy to eighty thousand, the larger portion of whom are widows and orphans," and that three-fourths of this number are absolutely dependent upon Governmental or charitable contributions for subsistance, and representing further a depleted State Treasury and an embarrassed credit, and having in addition to these representations, received several earnest recommendations from Major-General Wager Swayne, assistant commissioner, to the same effect, I recommend that special relief be furnished from the appropriation for that purpose, not to exceed forty thousand dollars per month for a period of three months. It is proper to notice that in Alabama, according to the last report, there were more than two whites aided with rations to one colored person.

Very respectfully,
O. O. HOWARD,
Major General Commanding.

Upon receiving this communication, Secretary Stanton wrote upon it the following endorsement:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1866

In view of the forgoing statement, the order of 2d of August, stopping the issue of supplies, is modified so as to allow the issue of corn and bacon as requested by Governor Patten for the period and quantities above mentioned, in the State of Alabama.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Under the date of September 29th, Gen. Howard wrote the following letter to Major Gen. Wager Swayne, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for the State of Alabama:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1866.

Maj. Gen. Wager Swayne, Ass't Commiss'r:

GENERAL:—You are hereby instructed to send a bonded officer to make the purchase of subsistance stores in accordance with the accompanying recommendation and order of the Secretary of War dated Oct. 28, 1866. These purchases may be made from the Commissary Department proper, if corn and bacon are on hand at convenient depots. You yourself will be held responsible for the issues, and will establish such regulations as will secure the provisions to the absolutely necessitous and suffering. Forward as soon as possible a copy of said regulations.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
O. O. HOWARD,
Major General Commanding.

We hope our Democratic friends will announce that the President has discovered the necessity of the Freedmen's Bureau.

[From the Franklin Repository.]

A Square Back Down.

On Wednesday last, the day of the mass meeting of the unterrified and unwashed Copper-Johnsonites in this place, Dr. John Ahl, D. V. Ahl and Peter Ahl, three brothers who belong to the ultra wing of the conglomerate faction from Newville, Cumberland county, this State, sent out one Mr. Evans to *pick up* some one who might have a few hundred to bet on the approaching election. Mr. Evans, it seems had no trouble in finding a man; he met a plain, unassuming, honest looking fellow by the name of Frederick Foreman, who is known very favorably in this county, and known too as a man of *considerable means*, but this was not known to the affectionate Ahl Brothers. A bet was proposed by Mr. Evans, for the aforesaid Ahls, of five thousand dollars, which was covered by our little, unassuming friend Frederick Foreman, with his check. This being done so promptly that the Ahls thought perhaps their competitor did not understand the current of politics, and therefore politely refused the check, as in their opinion not being good. Mr. Foreman however not feeling satisfied with this, in ten minutes time, went to the Bank, had his check cashed and produced the veritible Greenbacks, which he laid down before the brethren *Ahl right*, and agreed to take their check, although adding at the same time, that he did not know whether it was worth a cent or not. The brethren Ahls were somewhat astounded at the impudence of Mr. Foreman in insisting upon them, *dignified gentlemen*, standing up to the banter they had made.—He of course thought they were in earnest and seemed to feel so himself. He did not like political capital made in this way, but preferred to have capital met with capital. This however did not suit the Brethern *at Ahl*, and they squarely backed down. Mr. Foreman showed too before he left the room that he was able to talk as well as handle greenbacks, for he addressed a short lecture to the brethren that they will not soon forget, and much to the amusement of all present.

We understand that the banter was accepted by several gentlemen who either offered to bet a less or greater sum than five thousand dollars. One bet we understand gave the Ahls five thousand majority for Gen. Geary, which they refused. Chambersburg, although suffering from *Rebel* atrocity will not suffer such work as this. The unterrified must send men of stiffer backs than the Ahls, if they want even their *braggarts* respected in their fool-hardiness. The citizens of Franklin are fully alive to their duties and are both willing and ready to meet any representative from their party either in friendly discussion of the principles involved in the approaching election, or in betting upon its results.

Town and County Matters.

LOST!—On last Saturday night between the College and South st., on West st., a Black Stella Shawl, Cashmere Border. The finder will please leave the same at Leo's Ware House. A liberal reward will be given.

FIRE.—The accursed incendiary is again at work in our town. On Thursday morning last between one and two o'clock, the stable on Liberty Alley belonging to the dwelling occupied by Dr. ZEIGLER, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be arrested this building, with the adjoining one (Mrs. Kieffer's stable) were entirely consumed. There were horses in both of these buildings, but they fortunately escaped without injury. This fire was unquestionably an incendiarism.

We hear of an attempt which was almost a success to burn the stable belonging to JEREMIAH NOFFSINGER, on the same night as the above fire. It seems we are to have the recurrence of the reign of terror.

C. L. HALBERT has just returned from the Eastern cities with a mammoth stock of groceries, comprising everything in the line of family supplies. Persons attending the mass meetings and the fair will find it much to their advantage to call and examine his stock.

L. T. GREENFIELD prints his new advertisement in to-day's HERALD. His business is increasing so rapidly that he finds necessary to occupy an entire column of our paper to enumerate the myriads of styles and patterns of his goods. His stock is in every respect up to the highest standard of the eastern markets, and we advise our friends to go and see it.

MR. DIEHL'S LECTURES:—The two lectures of the Hon. Israel S. Diehl proved as we predicted, an occasion of rare entertainment to those who heard them. We have known lecturers of higher pretension and making more labored and formal show of words; but Mr. Diehl took his audience directly into the midst of the strange scenes and ruins and wonders of the ancient world, and introduced the images of