



CARLISLE, PA. FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, FOR VICE PRESIDENT. Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA.

STATED TICKET. Auditor General. Gen. JNO. F. HARRIS, OF Montgomery County, Surgeon General. Gen. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, OF Cambria County.

IT IS SAID, on application being made to Andy Johnson for pardons, for a large number of Southern delegates to the New York Democratic Convention, he curtly answered: "It is not necessary; they will be more influential in that Convention without pardons than with them."

THE REAL ISSUE.—Mr. Pendleton's principal organ, the Cincinnati Enquirer, admits that no Democratic candidate for President, "can hope to be elected without the aid of the sincere body of men who opposed the war from conviction."

It is a little significant that while the rebel Democracy incessantly glow themselves at Carlisle, Pa., and deny him the qualities a thousand times conceded by themselves, they are ready to support a second-rate politician like Pendleton, or a subordinate like Hancock, who never aspired to a higher honor than to serve under Grant, or seemed in better spirits than when he shared the confidence and obeyed the orders of Edwin M. Stanton.

The political condition of Pennsylvania is represented as better than at any period since Lincoln's re-election. There is an evident determination among the earnest Republicans not to jeopard the cause by personal disappointment or selfish aspirations. The canvass promises to be most thorough; and when the campaign opens the best speakers will take the field.

Five prominent Republicans, Geo. W. Ashburn of Georgia, W. R. Meadows of Louisiana, W. J. Hill of South Carolina, W. J. Mixon of the same State, and Major Lawrence of Kentucky, have been associated within a short period for their political opinions and the crime of advocating them. And yet the Copperhead papers have the effrontery to assert that a "man is at entire liberty to say, and act as his convictions and judgment dictate without fear of molestation." True, he has that liberty if he will take the chance of being murdered for it, but on no other terms. The South is as bad to-day as it ever was on this point.

IN A DILEMMA.—The democracy are just now in a dilemma. A portion of the party are willing to swallow a General, even if he did fight in the Union army against their friends, while another portion are dead opposed to a soldier upon any terms. Then, again, there are those who are willing to take Chase, with all his abolition and negro suffrage antecedents, while the dyed-in-the-wool, thrifty Copperheads speak of the Chief Justice with the greatest contempt. The New York Convention will have a herculean task to perform to harmonize these differences. In the meantime, the current is setting strongly in favor of the people's favorites—Grant and Colfax.

A CONTEMPORARY JUSTY REMARKS.—The evidences are plenty and thickening on all sides that the Democracy intend making a war of great bitterness in the approaching Presidential contest, against all the Republican candidates. Rebel emissaries are being carefully raked for calumnies against the Republican leaders. The Copperhead press insist that "Grant used up more men than Lee." Well, he won more victories than Lee. A good mechanic is judged by his completed work. Another line of assault is the attempt to array the Jews against Grant on account of an army order excluding from our lines certain parties, among whom Jews were named. There are no men in the country who, at the time, more heartily indorsed everything that the Union commanders deemed necessary for the welfare of the Union cause, than did the Republican members of the Jewish faith throughout the country. There are no better or more enterprising citizens in the country than are many of the Israelites, and they are sure to be true to the Republican cause in November.

The Democracy and Reputation.

The Democratic party, in its unholy attempt to enforce the heresy of State rights and secession, involved the country in a long and bloody war. To conduct this struggle to a successful termination cost the Government the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of patriot lives, and the expenditure of thousands of millions of the public treasure. The lives of those who fell doing battle for freedom and right can never be recalled, nor can the debt of gratitude due their memories from those who survive to enjoy the fruits of their heroic sacrifices be ever fully paid.

These facts, true and painful as they are, however, have nothing to do with the proper and honest discharge of the financial obligations which the Nation incurred, and for the faithful payment of which our honor and faith are pledged. This debt remains to be paid in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law which authorized its contraction; and the man or party of men who at this day propose to break faith in the slightest degree in any single particular, whether intentionally or not, encourage and foster the reputation of the whole obligation.

The national honor and integrity should be held as sacred and inviolate by any citizen, however humble his position, as his own honor and integrity; and the man who does not regard it should be suspected and watched in his every day business transactions. This being the case, at first sight it may seem impossible for any set of demagogues to impair the national credit; but, the occurrence of each day are rapidly demonstrating to every honest and thoughtful man not only the possibility but the actual danger of success which threatens to crown these political scoundrels in their unholy effort.

We find a certain class of public men, and a number of journals belonging to a certain party, in the base hope of winking capital among the poorer classes of our citizens, basely making attacks upon the good faith of the Nation, and in one shape or the other boldly advocating repudiation. The Democracy, having involved the country in the war, in the prosecution of which the debt was incurred, should in all decency have some hesitation in proposing measures that point or lead towards a breach of the public faith and honor; and yet we find nearly every man who counsels repudiation, in some shape or form, within its ranks. Mr. Pendleton, whose promise is the brightest, to receive its nomination at New York, the avowed advocate of just such measures; and his friends state that, while under certain contingencies they may be willing to sacrifice him, they will never surrender his theory of repudiation.

Again, with the single exception of the New York World, every leading Democratic journal in the land advocates it in some shape or other; and no longer since that last week did the organ of the party in this county boldly proclaim and advocate repudiation in the form of taxing our national bonds. In its attempt at argument upon this subject, it deals in the meanest clap-net and demagogism, endeavoring to the best of its ability to incite the prejudices of what it terms the poor man against his more fortunate neighbor.

The Volunteer for a long time resisted this downward tendency of its party, and we are told, that it was only when certain men went to its Senior Editor and told him that they would like to be his friends in the Congressional fight, but that they could not support him because his paper had thus far failed to make dire and ferocious attacks upon bonds and bond-holders, while all the other party journals were busily engaged at the work: and that he himself must belong to what they termed the bond aristocracy. This latter charge we are glad to deny; and as the fruits of the interview we have the privilege of stating. We are indeed glad of this information for one thing, we do feel certain, and that is, that Mr. BRATTON, in his individual capacity, is too high-toned and honorable to advocate repudiation in the shape of taxing these bonds when the faith of the nation is pledged that they shall be free from State and municipal taxation. And the fact that he is at length been driven to its advocacy is but another evidence of the miserable manner in which Democratic editors are oftentimes forced to stoop to work that they in their hearts detest and abhor, especially when they are candidates asking favors at the hands of the more unscrupulous members of their party.

In the present article we shall confine ourselves to the bond-taxing aspect of repudiation, and even upon it we have time and space to say but a very few words. The Government issued these bonds and pledged its faith that they should be free from State and municipal taxation. It did this in its direct necessity, to induce private citizens to lend it money when money was to be the bone and sinew of war; when it was as necessary in the Treasury as were men in the field. Its offer was accepted; rich and poor alike loaned it their money; and, in making this loan did the poorer classes so greatly preponderate, that we doubt not the New York Post speaks the truth when it asserts that even to-day, in spite of the mutations of trade and exchange, the greater portion of these very bonds are held by those who are called the poor people of the land. That is, the greater portion of the bonds owned outside of Banks, Insurance Companies and other corporations. Consequently, the local taxation of these bonds would work far greater hardship upon the very class these drawing repudiation pretend to champion than it would upon the richer men who hold them.

Mississippi Gone Democratic!

The Democratic rebels, with the assistance of the Democratic negroes, carried the State of Mississippi at the late election for State Officers and Representatives. At first sight, it may appear strange that the negroes should vote with and for the men who used to find their greatest pleasure in marking the back of the black man with the stripes of the raw-hide, and, their wildest sport in hunting him like wild game through the forests; and swamps with the blood-hound; but, when we take into account the messes resorted to by the rebels to secure this vote, we cease to wonder. They threatened some and enjoined them; they murdered some and promised security to others; some they drove to the polls at the muzzle of the pistol, others they flattered and enticed them; they multiplied promises of land and position. Under such circumstances could the result have been other than it is? But what say our Northern Democrats to the election of negroes to office on the Democratic ticket, and the carrying of negro voters on the backs of white Democrats to the polls?

With the defeat of the Republican candidates comes the defeat of the new Constitution, and Mississippi, unlike her sister States, will be obliged to wait for further and better reconstruction. They themselves have made their bed of thorns, and on it they must lie.

THEY VOTE TO DISFRANCHISE "WHITE MEN." The Democratic party has busied itself for the last two years in misrepresentation and falsehood in reference to the reconstruction policy of Congress. And among all the other falsehoods uttered by them upon this subject, none has been made with more frequency and persistence than that of the disfranchisement of "white men." This they made their special plea against the policy of Congress, falsely asserting that hundreds of thousands of these men were deprived of the right of suffrage. But again has Democratic consistency been brought to the test: A few days since a resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives relieving some twelve hundred white men from their disabilities by reason of their participation in the rebellion. Every Republican voted for it, and every Democrat, save one, soiled against it. Consistent Democracy! you howl about "white men" being disfranchised, and yet when it is proposed to restore to them the right of suffrage you vote against it. Consistency is a jewel which, when thrown before the Democracy, is a pearl cast before swine.

TOWN AND COUNTY MATTERS. This office will be closed on the 4th of July. RELIGIOUS.—Rev. M. FERRIER, D. D., of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, will give the invocation at the Annual Convocation of the Second Presbyterian Church in this borough, on Sabbath next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. INSPECTION.—Brevet Brigadier General THOMAS WILSON, well known to many of our citizens, visited the Carlisle Barracks yesterday with the view of inspecting the Commissary Department at that Post.

TO BE ABANDONED.—Dame Fashion has issued her imperious edict against trails, and they are to be abandoned. Yellow hair, we have been informed, will be the fashionable color in the fall. PERSONAL.—Mr. GEORGE BORNICK, the well-known editor of that sterling Republican paper, the Harrisburg Telegraph, paid us a visit one day last week. He speaks in very confident terms of our success in the approaching campaign, and, coming as he does from what may be called the political headquarters of the State, his opinion is of great weight.

ACCEPTED.—We learn that the Rev. JOEL D. SWARTZ, D. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, has accepted a call from the First Lutheran Congregation of this place, at a salary of \$2,000 a year and parsonage. Dr. SWARTZ has preached here on several occasions, and is a learned and eloquent divine. He will doubtless make an acceptable and efficient pastor.

THE MARKET.—Our market was well supplied on Wednesday morning with all the delicacies of the season, as well as the luxuries and necessities. Besides the substantial, there was any amount of fruits and vegetables, and all were disposed of at prices to suit the times. We think Carlisle can boast of having the best market of any town in the State—well supplied and well conducted.

TO-MORROW will be the glorious Fourth—everywhere else—but in Carlisle. Here, the regular old calendar day will come and go without any demonstration whatever to distinguish the day of our National Independence from the remaining three hundred and sixty-four days of the year. We regret that such is the case, but it seems to be so, and we must content ourselves as best we can. Many of our citizens contemplate proceeding to Gettysburg to take part in the celebration there.

THEATRE.—The Garrison Dramatic Association will give an entertainment in Brien's Hall on Saturday evening next, the 4th of July. They will be assisted by Mr. & Mrs. F. A. ZANNUCCI, whose presence alone should be enough to draw a large and respectable audience.

PUT BEGGARS TO WORK.—A very respectable and charitably disposed lady submits for publication the following plan to aid in the relief as well as the reform of beggars. Whenever a man, woman, or child applies for alms, be certain you have something for them to do before you bestow your charity. Put a broom, shovel, or hoe into their hands. Make them sweep your gutter, street, or clean your cellar or yard. Teach many little chores to be performed about all homes, simple in themselves, but easily performed. If the beggars look able to do these things, compel them thus to labor before you give them charity. This will reform the evil of street begging. It will make beggars earn what they eat, and when they eat, feel more independent in its digestion. The plan is a good one, and we hope our readers generally will put it in operation.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.

Counters of \$10 National Bank notes are in circulation. They are very well executed, and will deceive the majority of persons unless they take care to examine them. The engraving is very fine, and the printing as perfect as it could be done. These notes are on the Central National Bank of New York, and on the Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati. Twenty dollar bills, altered from fives on the First National Bank of Boston are also in circulation.

EXHIBITION OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS.—The annual exhibition of the Boys' and Girls' High Schools occurred in Riehm's Hall on Tuesday evening last. The exercises passed off quite pleasantly; the speeches and Compositions elicited most deserved applauses. We are very sorry that a lack of room prevents us from giving a detailed account of the performance, but must content ourselves with printing the Schema and saying that this exhibition is a most gratifying evidence of the excellent administration of the Directors and the fine abilities of the Teachers of our public schools. The programme was as follows:

Robbery at Camp Hills, in this Court.—On Wednesday night of last week the court of Messrs. NICOLS & BOWMAN, at Camp Hills, in this county, in which the post was well attended, carrying before the eyes of these diverse and some advertisement, is the highest and most valuable advertisement, is the only way of advertising wherein the advertiser may not be swindled; for the newspaper advertisement does its own circulation, whereas, every other species of advertisement depends upon the faithfulness of an agent employed to circulate it. Business men know this, and hence they resort to the columns of the newspaper as their medium of publicity.

TURF, FIELD AND FARM.—We clip the following extract from the columns of the above-named exchange, which by its own way is the best sporting paper in the country. Its columns are filled weekly with information instructive to breeders, and interesting to all who enjoy the sports of the season. Unlike many papers of its class, it has manfully battled against the immoral practices of the turf, and its influence has caused many changes for the better. Its chess column, conducted by Mr. Kenyon, has developed the champion of America in the abstrait in the last.

THE LATE DR. GEORGE DUFFIELD.—On Thursday of last week our community was startled with the information that the Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, whose name will be familiar to us so recently chronicled, had been stricken down by paralysis in the midst of his ministerial labors. The news too soon proved to be true. Some of us remember a desire expressed by him during his late visit, that if it would be the will of God, he might be spared the inability of writing, for the sake of his suffering wife, and might die with his harness on. His actual departure appears to have been that he could have wished to be relieved of the burden of his duties, which he had long and laboriously discharged, and he had just entered his eighty-eighth year, but had just recently visited the scenes and friends of his earlier years, and had returned to his beloved family and congregation to await the day of his discharge. On Wednesday evening (June 26th), he was fulfilling the duty, imposed upon him by the pastors of the different churches of Carlisle, of welcoming to their city and people the delegates to the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, then organized in the city of New York.

It was in the month of July, 1816, that the late George Duffield first visited Carlisle. He was then a young man, and was the powerful impression produced by the first sermon of the youthful preacher. "He was then just twenty-one years of age, but was graduated in June, 1821, at the University of Pennsylvania, which afterwards conferred on him the degree of Doctor in Divinity, and had completed his Theological studies in the Seminary of the same denomination. He was then in his twenty-fourth year, and was called to become the pastor of the only Presbyterian church then in Carlisle, and he remained in the pastoral office just Sabbath of that month he commenced preaching in that congregation." A number of circumstances, however, combined to make him hesitate in accepting the call. Among these were the extreme bitterness of the two parties which had for some time contended for the honor of the pulpit, and the evidence that his doctrinal views, and the strictness of his administration of the sacraments, would not be generally in accordance with the feelings and ministerial brethren. After six weeks of labor among friends and hearers, he accepted the call, although he was not ordained and installed until the following 24th of September, 1816. His labors in this place during a full term of eighteen years and six months are well remembered and need no recital. It was not a man to undergo evils in community or in his church without a struggle, in which he was pretty uniformly triumphant. Great was his success in winning souls to Christ, in reclaiming the vicious, and in training the young. In these efforts he was cordially sustained by the Session of the church, which at that time consisted of William Douglas (who had been an Elder in his grandfather's church), James Lamberton and George Davidson. To these were added, during the first three years of his ministry, and before his discommunion, Thomas Roberts, Thomas Tojo, Robert Clark, John Irvine and Robert McCord.

During the first year of his pastorate several persons by profession and life by certificate, and during the whole period of his ministry in Carlisle, six hundred and thirty by profession, and two hundred by certificate were admitted to the communion of the church, making in all an average of about twelve per cent. of the population. In 1834 the Scotch church in Carlisle was merged with the Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, worshippers being united in a congregation. In 1836 he received from the Fifth Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, worshippers being united in a congregation. In 1836 he received from the Fifth Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, worshippers being united in a congregation.

COMMEMORATION.—EXERCISES.—We wish to press last week before the commencement exercises had been conducted to their close, and, consequently, made no mention of the exercises of a character, so alike creditable to the young men who graduated, and to the institution itself. The facilities for a thorough education at Dickinson College we believe to be as good as those offered by almost any institution in the land; and we hope that it will receive a liberal patronage from an appreciative public.

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THE FIRST REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1858.—This class, the largest that has been graduated by Dickinson College, held its annual reunion at the New York Convention of the 24th of June. The meeting was of a private nature, but replete with interest. Eleven of the class answered to the roll, called by the Rev. J. B. Stinson, D. D., Secretary. Present as follows:—J. Benson Akers, Silas B. Best, T. M. Griffith, W. H. Lewis, George S. King, C. J. Lippincott, A. H. Sloop and William J. Stevenson. Horatio C. King was called to preside, and Mr. R. C. Griffith appointed Secretary. After an affecting prayer by the Rev. J. B. Akers, all united in singing an appropriate HYMN.

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DECEMBER FOLLOWING.

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DURING HIS ABSENCE his congregation which had become too large to worship in one building, had erected two beautiful congregations, which jointly before their separation created the three beautiful houses of worship by which they are now adorned. He was married Sept. 18th, to Isabella Graham Bethune, the second daughter of David and Johanna Bethune, of the city of New York, and the widow of the Rev. Dr. Bethune of that city. She is the granddaughter by her mother's side of the celebrated Isabella Graham, whose biography is so many family histories. Her family were born fourteen children, eleven of whom were boys (five of them only are living); the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, and the Rev. Dr. Bethune of that city. She is the granddaughter by her mother's side of the celebrated Isabella Graham, whose biography is so many family histories.

REVEREND DR. GEORGE DUFFIELD.—On Thursday of last week our community was startled with the information that the Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, whose name will be familiar to us so recently chronicled, had been stricken down by paralysis in the midst of his ministerial labors. The news too soon proved to be true. Some of us remember a desire expressed by him during his late visit, that if it would be the will of God, he might be spared the inability of writing, for the sake of his suffering wife, and might die with his harness on.

DEATH.—On the 26th inst., by the Rev. Mr. W. M. Wilson, formerly of this city, died, in his 81st year, Mrs. Mary J. Duffield, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Duffield. She had been a long and afflicted widow. Her husband died on the 24th of June, 1853, after a long illness. She was a pious and estimable woman, and was long a member of the First Presbyterian Church of this city.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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