

FOR GOVERNOR, Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, Hon. H. W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKETS. PHOENIX—D. W. KIMM, Mechanicsburg. FORECAST—ABRAHAM L. LEB, Dickinson. CLERK OF COURTS—SAMUEL ROBERT, Newton. REGISTER—SAMUEL ELLIOTT, Columbia. TREASURER—SAMUEL TAYLOR, Southampton. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—JOHN W. FOSTER, Pease. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS—JOHN E. TAYLOR, Lower Allegheny. ATTORNEY—M. G. ORING, Curran.

To the Patrons of the Carlisle Herald.

With this issue will terminate the business connection of the subscribers with the CARLISLE HERALD. In turning over the good old HERALD to its new owners we feel it not an inopportune occasion to write a few brief sentences expressive in a feeble sense of the feelings and emotions which affect us at parting company with the many friends who so generously sustained us during an acquaintance covering at least a decade.

The present partnership had its origin at a time when the Nation, after having enjoyed triumphs from the fearful trial of a mighty but most wicked rebellion, was enduring the humiliation of Andrew Johnson's vicious and corrupt conduct, with all its direful effects upon the country. The HERALD, as those whom we are now addressing will remember, was one of the earliest dissenters from the then new gospel of rebel preference and loyal prescription, and was among the first to point out the straight way which led to honor, peace and prosperity, through the election of Ulysses S. Grant, as President of the United States. We appeal to all the readers of THE HERALD for unqualified confirmation of the statement that it has never for a moment wavered in an earnest, vigorous support of those great and glorious principles of the Republican party which have led the Nation through unexampled trial and trouble to a lasting peace and a certain future of good government. We are here reminded that as when we took the helm, the new firm take hold just as the good citizens of our Commonwealth are entering upon an important political campaign, involving in large measure the future welfare of all our people. The question presented for arbitration on the twelfth of October is briefly whether the government of our State shall continue to be administered on the good old principles of honesty, loyalty and fealty to law, or whether it shall be handed over to a ring of adventurers and slanders, whose only bond of affinity is a desire for power and plunder. We cannot think the issue a doubtful one, and congratulate HERALD and its readers on the almost certainty that in a few weeks they will be called upon once more to rejoice in another signal victory over the common enemy.

In conclusion let us say that while we know our conduct of THE HERALD has made for it many friends who shall ever hold in our hearts' dearest places, yet the fearless and independent course we marked out at the outset as our unalterable rule of action, has not failed to excite some enemies. While we are full of sorrow at parting with the former, we have a liberal compensation for the foibles of the latter. Commending THE HERALD and its patrons to the new firm of WEALEY & WALLACE as gentlemen of ability, integrity, and unwavering Republican faith, we are,

Very Respectfully, WEALEY & WALLACE.

In assuming control of THE HERALD, an extended introductory is necessary. We shall to the best of our ability so conduct it as to make it valuable and efficient as a party organ, and shall constantly, through its columns, advocate the principles of the Republican party, and support and sustain those who are faithful to them. In opposing those who hold principles antagonistic to our own, we shall always confine our opposition to temperate and reasonable argument, and shall not use our columns for the denunciation and abuse of those who may choose to differ from us. It shall be our aim to make THE HERALD worthy of the support and confidence of our political friends, and to earn for it the favorable consideration of the community. WEALEY & WALLACE.

When John W. Geary was in the field, fighting for the preservation of the Government, and the protection of our homes, Asa Packer was perfecting schemes for the accumulation of great wealth. The one gave largely of the best years of his life to save his country; the other took largely of his country to gratify himself. Let those who would selfishness and greed vote for Asa Packer; those who would reward patriotism, for Geary.

Give us a change of Administration, say the Democratic leaders; it may do good and can possibly do no harm. The city of Philadelphia last fall acted on that suggestion, and lo! the result. Some two weeks since the office of Receiver of Taxes was entered and a robbery of about \$30,000. Last week a revenue officer was assassinated just because he was in the way of the soundwails, who under Johnson's Administration, grew rich by defrauding the Government of its dues. Philadelphia has an arrears ready to change back this fall, and no wonder.

The Supreme Bench.

Two years since, Judge Sharwood and Judge Williams were opposing candidates for the Supreme Bench. Both had been judges for years—Williams of the District Court of Pittsburgh; Sharwood of the District Court of Philadelphia. Sharwood, however, had held his position some years longer than Williams. Then our Democracy had a very special regard for the Supreme Court. By all means, they urged, elect Sharwood. He has been a judge longer than Williams and has a wider reputation. The position requires the first men in the legal profession in the State. No political considerations should prevent the choice of the men of the best talent and greatest experience, for judges of the Court sit in final judgment, and from whose decrees there can be no appeal. If one of the candidates has more learning, or experience as a jurist, than the other, it is the duty of every citizen to forget party and cast his vote for him. This argument was allowed to get out, without hindrance, every time the judiciary was under discussion. This consideration elected Sharwood. Wallace's office stated that Sharwood and McMillin's supporters contributed much to the result, but Sharwood's prestige as a jurist gave the Democracy at least a two thousand fair Republican votes, and made their meager nine hundred majority a fact.

Now, let your argument count on our side. Williams has served more years on the Bench than Pershing has served months in the Legislature. Pershing never decided a case in his life, while Williams' decisions are on record by scores. Williams is known by every lawyer in the State as a jurist of long experience and great ability, while the fame of Pershing, even as a legal practitioner, has never reached beyond the confines of the district in which he practices. Now, by all means, let us emulate the wisdom of the Democracy in 1867. It is as important now to have learned and experienced judges as it was then. There might have been a question between Sharwood and Williams, between Williams and Pershing there can be none. Let every man who has an interest in maintaining the character of the judiciary, and particularly every Democrat who asked Republican votes for Sharwood on that ground, see that he votes for Williams.

Chief Justice Chase has written a letter, in which he declares that his present office fills the measure of his ambition, that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency, and asking that in future his name may not be connected in men's minds with political action. He further says that the time when he would have been gratified with the prospect of elevation to the highest place, as a means of doing good service to the country, but adds: "Now I am older, and not at all satisfied that I am in a higher place I could do any better than those now exercising excellent functions do." This is a handsome acknowledgment on the part of the Chief Justice that President Grant has entirely justified the expectations of his friends, and agreeably disappointed those who, like the Judge, anticipated that his administration would prove a failure.

The Harrisburg Telegraph is making a very spirited and able fight in this campaign, and is really the liveliest daily paper that comes to our notice. And by the way, would it not be a good thing for Mr. Covode to notify officially some of our Republican daily papers that we are engaged in a political contest of some importance? Several of them do not seem aware of the fact.

Do the followers of Stephen A. Douglas, who still act with the Democratic Party, know the fact that our Asa Packer, now their nominee for Governor, in 1860, bolted the nomination of Judge Douglas, and did all within his power to break up the Democratic Party for or, knowing it, do they intend to vote for a disorganizer for the highest office in their gift? A party must be poor indeed in available candidates that thrust its honors on disorganizers.

Has the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee invited Gen. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, to stump Pennsylvania for Asa Packer? If not, let it be done at once. Packer did his utmost to make Breckenridge President. He supported him in Convention, he lured for him, and voted for him. Surely now Breckenridge should reciprocate by making some speeches for his friend. Let it not be urged against Judge Packer that he made no speeches in 1860. He never speaks at all.

When John W. Geary was in the field, fighting for the preservation of the Government, and the protection of our homes, Asa Packer was perfecting schemes for the accumulation of great wealth. The one gave largely of the best years of his life to save his country; the other took largely of his country to gratify himself. Let those who would selfishness and greed vote for Asa Packer; those who would reward patriotism, for Geary.

Give us a change of Administration, say the Democratic leaders; it may do good and can possibly do no harm. The city of Philadelphia last fall acted on that suggestion, and lo! the result. Some two weeks since the office of Receiver of Taxes was entered and a robbery of about \$30,000. Last week a revenue officer was assassinated just because he was in the way of the soundwails, who under Johnson's Administration, grew rich by defrauding the Government of its dues. Philadelphia has an arrears ready to change back this fall, and no wonder.

When John W. Geary was in the field, fighting for the preservation of the Government, and the protection of our homes, Asa Packer was perfecting schemes for the accumulation of great wealth. The one gave largely of the best years of his life to save his country; the other took largely of his country to gratify himself. Let those who would selfishness and greed vote for Asa Packer; those who would reward patriotism, for Geary.

Give us a change of Administration, say the Democratic leaders; it may do good and can possibly do no harm. The city of Philadelphia last fall acted on that suggestion, and lo! the result. Some two weeks since the office of Receiver of Taxes was entered and a robbery of about \$30,000. Last week a revenue officer was assassinated just because he was in the way of the soundwails, who under Johnson's Administration, grew rich by defrauding the Government of its dues. Philadelphia has an arrears ready to change back this fall, and no wonder.

When John W. Geary was in the field, fighting for the preservation of the Government, and the protection of our homes, Asa Packer was perfecting schemes for the accumulation of great wealth. The one gave largely of the best years of his life to save his country; the other took largely of his country to gratify himself. Let those who would selfishness and greed vote for Asa Packer; those who would reward patriotism, for Geary.

When John W. Geary was in the field, fighting for the preservation of the Government, and the protection of our homes, Asa Packer was perfecting schemes for the accumulation of great wealth. The one gave largely of the best years of his life to save his country; the other took largely of his country to gratify himself. Let those who would selfishness and greed vote for Asa Packer; those who would reward patriotism, for Geary.

The Prospect.

The present campaign is drawing rapidly to a close, and there has been a most noticeable lack of the usual excitement of a political canvass. But few meetings have been held, and but little done to awaken any interest whatever in the contest. It is frequently asked, what does all this quietness and apparent indifference indicate? Some Democrats who have little to hope for from any other indication confidentially inform their friends that it bodes disaster and defeat to the Radicals, and some dependent Republicans who are constantly looking out for danger, affect to believe the same thing. Let us look over the ground and see what cause there is for the belief, that there is danger of defeat in October. What is there now to cause danger that has not been encountered and overcome in previous campaigns?

In 1863 our party was distracted by dissension and jealousies among its members, and embarrassed by the peculiarly unfortunate condition of the national affairs. Gov. Curtin's re-election was most bitterly opposed, and many of our journals and politicians threatened opposition to his election. The armies of the Union, on whose ultimate triumph depended our success, had met many severe reverses, for which even the great victory at Gettysburg, was but a poor compensation. The enforcement of a conscription just previous to the election by the party which at the time were on trial before the people, was a movement that no political strategist would have adopted for choice. But in spite of all these disadvantages, Gov. Curtin was triumphantly elected and the State continued under the control of the Republicans. In 1866, although the party had the prestige of having brought the war to a successful close, it had to meet many new and embarrassing issues, connected with reconstruction, and also to encounter a most determined opposition from the National Administration. Andrew Johnson having broken with the party that placed him in power, determined that it should be destroyed. He had no scruples about using the vast patronage at his command to secure the triumph of the Democracy, and they, believing that they had a fair chance to regain power, fought with most desperate earnestness. After a very protracted and earnest campaign, we gained a most signal victory.

Now, what is there in this contest, that makes success less certain than in 1863 or 1866? Our candidates were nominated with great unanimity. We have the sympathy, and will have the active co-operation of the Administration at Washington. There is no division amongst us on the issues of the campaign. Both the State and National Administrations, have been successful in curtailing debt and reducing taxation. Never have all the advantages been so completely with a party, as they are now with us and if we are defeated it will be because we do not deserve success. And now that little effort is needed to elect our candidates, let that little be made at once. Let our friends turn their attention without delay to the details of the campaign. See that our registration is complete, so that no Republican may be deprived of his vote for want of attention to the requirements of the law. See that a thorough canvass is made of every voting district in the county, and that a proper organization is completed for the purpose of bringing out the vote. There is no necessity for excitement and display, but there is for constant and systematic effort, for every remaining day of the campaign. Success now is of the most vital importance to the party and to the entire country. It is within easy grasp if we fail to reach it, we deserve defeat.

Mr. Packer's very particular friend Klotz was beaten for the Senatorial nomination in his own county of Carbon, the other day, the anti-Packer competitor securing the nomination. Evidently, Mr. Packer would have more popularity and influence at home, if he would contribute something to the county taxes, like other honest citizens.

An old Democrat, the other day, thus tersely gave us his political experience: "I voted the Republican ticket for the first time last Fall. I voted for Gen. Grant, and I have no cause to regret it. I find that since the fourth of March last, he has reduced the debt nearly fifty millions, while last fall, under Andy Johnson, the debt was increasing each month." He might have added that this wonderful improvement is being made without any increase in the taxes. The revenue laws are now the same essentially as when Johnson and his Democratic cabinet were adding to the debt. Of course, they did it by stealing.

JOHN W. GEARY was born in a "log cabin" near Mt. Pleasant, in Westmoreland county, in 1819. He is now in his fiftieth year, vigorous, hale and active.

Asa Packer was born in Connecticut, in 1805, and is now in his sixty-fourth year, feeble, avaricious, and greedy.

A well known Democratic politician, "good in figures," has, after careful consideration, decided that it is impossible to carry the State for Packer. He says that "with whifky at five cents a glass the thing could be done, but that so long as this important element of Democratic politics retails at a cent a drink, the idea of winning a Democratic victory is supremely ridiculous." True, every word of it.

Packer's place of residence is, we are happy to know, at last ascertained. In reply to the question "Where does Packer live?" the Carbon Democrat answers promptly: "He lives in the shell screen of the iron horse, as it threads the steep ascent of our mountains, and rushes through our valleys, carrying to the markets of the world the rich products of our inexhaustible mines, made accessible by his deserving energy."

That is a rather unusual place of residence, but we presume Asa chose it, to keep clear of the tax collectors.

Election, twelfth of October.

A Democratic Leader.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, held last week for the appointment of election officers, the following remarkable scene took place: "Alderman McMillin—They can never go there. I will bet a hundred dollars on it." "Alderman Jones—We will have to move the ward out, then." "The Chair—The gentleman who should be ashamed of himself." "Alderman Jones—I am surprised that you make threats." "The Chair—I don't know if there will be murder if they do." "Alderman Clew moved that the resolution as read be adopted." "Alderman McMillin proposed an amendment a long list of names." "Alderman Clew moved to lay the amendment on the table." "Alderman Jones characterized the motion as being unfair." "The Chair said the motion was not debatable." "Alderman McMillin—Well, there will be trouble there." "The Chair—The gentleman should be ashamed of making threats." "Alderman Jones asked that the room be cleared." "Alderman McMillin—You had better attempt to get them out; you will see what will get them out. Four thousand men lay on the day of election." "The motion to lay upon the table was agreed to." "Alderman Jones called the previous question and the adoption of the resolution." "Agreed to." "The resolution, as read by the clerk, had the honor of the following names as the names of the officers to conduct the election in October." "Alderman Jones—You will have club law, then, on election day." "The Alderman McMillin who figures above is the notorious "Bill" McMillin, of the Fourth Ward, who has long been known as the king of the murderers and thieves of the city of Philadelphia, and who is now, without any improvement of character or reputation, one of the Democratic city legislators, and a member of the State Central Committee. "Bill" was a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention that nominated Asa Packer, and did more to make that nomination than any other ten men there. Whilst there he publicly proclaimed that he would commit any crime, even murder, to prevent the election of Governor Geary. He now gives official notice that he intends to carry out his promise. What an exceedingly valuable and indispensable political leader he is to the Democracy! How necessary to have just such a man as he on hands, when a Lehigh Valley coal dealer is to be made Governor or a Cambria county politician placed on the Supreme Bench, contrary to the wishes of the people! But is it not time that all men who have an interest in the preservation of law and order, should unite in a common effort, to crush a party in which such leaders as Bill McMillin are possible?

The Campaign. Not quite five weeks more remain in which to labor for the success of our candidates at the October election. The campaign has not been characterized with that energy and enthusiasm that we could have wished. The Republican party of Pennsylvania for the first time in its history has exhibited little interest in its gubernatorial contest, and up to the present time has shown that negligence, to say the least, unbecoming a great party, upon the success of whose principles so much depends. The mission of the party, although well performed thus far, has not yet been entirely accomplished—much yet remains to be done if we would fulfill our pledges to the people of this country and our assurances to the world.

We have a ticket in the field entirely worthy our support—a ticket bearing the name of one of the nation's noblest defenders, for Governor, and the name of one of Pennsylvania's honored citizens for Judge of the Supreme Court—Gen. John W. Geary and Hon. Henry L. Williams. The names and personal worth of both these gentlemen should inspire every Republican in the Commonwealth to work for their success, to say nothing about the great principles of the party which underlie the foundation of our whole system of government, and which are again on trial in this contest now going on in our great State. If we would have this system upheld, if we would surrender every principle for which a quarter of a million of Pennsylvania's sons perilled their lives upon every battle field of the South, we have only to allow this lethargic spirit to continue in our ranks, and our word for it, the control of our affairs of state will pass over into the hands of the Copperhead party of treason, just so sure as the sun of the second Tuesday of October shines upon us.

We call upon the Republicans of Cumberland county to wake up to a sense of their duty at this time; kindly the watch fires upon all the mountains and through the rich valleys of our good old Commonwealth, organize their clubs, buckle on their fighting armor, and be prepared to meet the old Copperhead party of treason at the October polls. We have met and defeated the same common enemy before and under more unfavorable circumstances; there is no reason why we should not do it again, with our principles the same, and with the names of Geary and Williams inscribed upon our banners. Let every Republican in Cumberland feel that he has a duty to perform—and that he must not neglect it another day.

Packer's place of residence is, we are happy to know, at last ascertained. In reply to the question "Where does Packer live?" the Carbon Democrat answers promptly: "He lives in the shell screen of the iron horse, as it threads the steep ascent of our mountains, and rushes through our valleys, carrying to the markets of the world the rich products of our inexhaustible mines, made accessible by his deserving energy."

That is a rather unusual place of residence, but we presume Asa chose it, to keep clear of the tax collectors.

Election, twelfth of October.

The St. Louis Republicans says Gov. Geary has responded to the request of the committee on the removal of the capitol for appointment, of delegates to the ensuing convention on that subject, by informing them that he is not for removing the capitol before the national debt is paid. He therefore declines to appoint delegates.

Who Can Tell? An Asa Packer has been in the State Legislature and in the National Congress. The people desire to know what he did in either of those positions to benefit the State or the nation, or to distinguish himself as a statesman, so as to entitle him to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. Who can tell!

Bullets and Ballots. In 1863 Pennsylvania was invaded from the South by the rebel General Lee, who came to pillage and destroy our property and subvert our government. He was met by loyal men and driven back in disgrace.

Pennsylvania is again invaded in 1869, by a rebel from the North. He comes with the same principles and with the same objects as did Lee. Lee came with arms and ammunition, to force submission. Packer comes with the demoralizing and corrupting influence of money.

Loyal bullets drove Lee from the Commonwealth he invaded. Loyal ballots will do the work for Packer.

The Maine Election.

The election in Maine has resulted in a Republican victory. Although the temperance party ran a separate ticket, which took off several thousand of our votes, we elected a Governor by about 12,000 majority and a Legislature in which Democratic members are by no means numerous. Of course we shall have the arithmetic men of the Democratic party out in force to figure up the loss per cent on the Republican vote and the gain per cent on the Democratic vote, with a very loud demonstration, that by similar voting in Pennsylvania they shall carry the State every time an election comes off. There is nothing that Democratic politicians are so expert at, as in explaining away their defeat, for they very rarely lose, that they have so frequent chances to practice it.

Mr. Peudleton, in his letter of acceptance, concludes thus: "Of the result in October we need have no fears." Of course not. Why should they? The Ohio Democracy have been whipped so often, that they have got used to it—don't fear it at all.

In the Monitor and Columbia Senatorial District, the Democracy have sent a fight over the nomination for Governor. The convention split, one fragment nominating Hon. C. R. Buckalew, formerly U. S. Senator, and the other Mr. Chilant, a former representative at Harrisburg from Montour. Both parties are obstinate and there is little hope of a compromise. If our Republican friends are active and prudent, neither Buckalew nor Chilant need go to Harrisburg next winter.

The Fifteenth Amendment. A carefully prepared list of all the States gives the following status of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Alabama—No action yet taken. Arkansas—Ratified March 15, 1869. California—No action yet taken. Colorado—No action yet taken. Delaware—Rejected March 18, 1869. Florida—Ratified July 15, 1869. Georgia—No action yet taken. Illinois—Ratified March 5, 1869. Indiana—Ratified May 14, 1869. Iowa—No action yet taken. Kansas—Ratified February 27, 1869. Kentucky—No action yet taken. Louisiana—No action yet taken. Maine—Ratified March 11, 1869. Maryland—No action yet taken. Massachusetts—Ratified March 12, 1869. Michigan—Ratified March 4, 1869. Minnesota—No action yet taken. Missouri—No action yet taken. Nebraska—No action yet taken. Nevada—No action yet taken. New Hampshire—Ratified July 1, 1869. New Jersey—No action yet taken. New York—Ratified April 19, 1869. North Carolina—No action yet taken. Ohio—Rejected by Senate April 30, 1869. Oregon—No action yet taken. Pennsylvania—Ratified March 27, 69. Rhode Island—Senate ratified May 15, 1869. Tennessee—No action yet taken. Texas—No action yet taken. Vermont—No action yet taken. Virginia—No action yet taken. West Virginia—Ratified March 3, 1869. Wisconsin—No action yet taken. Wyoming—No action yet taken.

Of the foregoing States given as having ratified, there is a doubt as to the legal form of ratification in Indiana and Rhode Island. With these, there would be twenty ratifying States and without them eighteen.

The St. Louis Republicans says Gov. Geary has responded to the request of the committee on the removal of the capitol for appointment, of delegates to the ensuing convention on that subject, by informing them that he is not for removing the capitol before the national debt is paid. He therefore declines to appoint delegates.

Who Can Tell? An Asa Packer has been in the State Legislature and in the National Congress. The people desire to know what he did in either of those positions to benefit the State or the nation, or to distinguish himself as a statesman, so as to entitle him to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. Who can tell!

Bullets and Ballots. In 1863 Pennsylvania was invaded from the South by the rebel General Lee, who came to pillage and destroy our property and subvert our government. He was met by loyal men and driven back in disgrace.

Pennsylvania is again invaded in 1869, by a rebel from the North. He comes with the same principles and with the same objects as did Lee. Lee came with arms and ammunition, to force submission. Packer comes with the demoralizing and corrupting influence of money.

Loyal bullets drove Lee from the Commonwealth he invaded. Loyal ballots will do the work for Packer.

We copy, without charge, the advertisement of the New York Citizen, a Democratic print, calling for some sort of a national platform of Democratic principles. The public consideration is solicited. Says the Citizen: "We hear nothing as to what our Democratic principles at present. Cooperation was a failure, and died the death it so richly deserved; the proposed suffrage movement is not the dignity of party measure. Democracy is in a state of obduracy. We cannot undo the irrevocable; it has nothing to offer us an incentive to persistence. Democracy somebody else's few principles?"

A new arrival at Sweetwater, Wyoming, was waded upon by a gentleman as soon as he had registered at the hotel, and with the offer of the position of deputy sheriff. On inquiring why he was so much favored, he learned somebody else in those parts was not the night before, and his predecessor on the day preceding. "How long does a deputy sheriff live in those parts?" "Oh, about 24 hours." The stranger declined the appointment.

Why Packer is Popular.

A Democratic contemporary undertakes the fruitless task of showing "why Packer is popular." In our judgment he should have prefixed the article with some reasons, or naked facts; to show that he "is popular." But let that pass. "The why," as he states it is: "He aims at truth at all times and will sanction honest means to reach it." Did he aim at truth when he returned to the assessors of the United States for internal taxes on gold watch and some silver plate, amounting to only \$985, and did he consider this fraudulent return an "honest means of saving money?" "The truth" and "honesty" of Mr. Packer in this transaction are no apparent to us. Second, "All his acts are the result of mature deliberation." Then cheating the State and National Government out of taxes which he justly owed them, was a deliberate act on his part. How can we reconcile such deliberate fraud with "truth" and "honesty"? We think our Democratic contemporary has utterly failed in establishing Asa Packer's character for "truth" and "honesty," and therefore he has given no reason "why he is popular." It is an insult to the honest and enlightened voters of Pennsylvania to claim popularity for a man who has never improved the opportunities he had to show his capacity for public duties; who has "deliberately" by dishonest means avoided the payment of taxes, and whose nomination was procured by the corrupt use of money spent for that purpose. No, it is not possible that the candidate of Brick Pomeroy, Bill McMillin, Caron and others of the same stamp, can be popular with the people of Pennsylvania. We submit the matter to the final judgment of the ballot box.

By the latest story from the Avondale coal mine it is represented that miners are always in a state of conspiracy against society, holding themselves in readiness to combine that consumers may not get coal too cheaply. But the Welsh miners are an exception, and these mainly were employed at the Avondale mine; and because of their indisposition to join in the general conspiracy it is fairly hinted that they are made the victims of the revenge of the other miners. In the full knowledge and understanding of the horrors of this event it seems quite incredible that men could deliberately prepare it. Although it is true that when men are thinking of revenge they do not regard results from a humane or philanthropic point of view, yet we are not willing to believe that there is any foundation whatever for this story, or that it can be other than an atrocious calumny on the miners.

The Iowa Democratic Convention had the good sense to take a resolution pledging them to oppose the XVth Article. The Wisconsin Democrats have since taken a position of equal significance. They "rejoice" in the extinction of slavery, in every well directed effort for the enlightenment and elevation of oppressed humanity, at home and abroad, to broaden the bases of suffrage and extend the blessings of free institutions to all people," etc. Our Pennsylvania Democrats would kick those fellows out of the party, if they had them at Harrisburg.

The Treasury warrants issued during August, to meet the expenses of the Government, aggregated \$1,000,000. It does not include payments on account of the public debt.

The gross receipts of cotton at New Orleans during the first nine months of 1869, were \$4,215,000. It was an increase of \$4,000,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The public debt statement for September 1 shows a total of \$1,000,000, sinking fund and purchased bonds in the Treasury of \$2,475,000—a decrease since August of \$1,000,000. The total decrease since March 1 of \$400,000.

The Treasury warrants issued during August, to meet the expenses of the Government, aggregated \$1,000,000. It does not include payments on account of the public debt.

The gross receipts of cotton at New Orleans during the first nine months of 1869, were \$4,215,000. It was an increase of \$4,000,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The public debt statement for September 1 shows a total of \$1,000,000, sinking fund and purchased bonds in the Treasury of \$2,475,000—a decrease since August of \$1,000,000. The total decrease since March 1 of \$400,000.

The Treasury warrants issued during August, to meet the expenses of the Government, aggregated \$1,000,000. It does not include payments on account of the public debt.

The gross receipts of cotton at New Orleans during the first nine months of 1869, were \$4,215,000. It was an increase of \$4,000,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The public debt statement for September 1 shows a total of \$1,000,000, sinking fund and purchased bonds in the Treasury of \$2,475,000—a decrease since August of \$1,000,000. The total decrease since March 1 of \$400,000.

The Treasury warrants issued during August, to meet the expenses of the Government, aggregated \$1,000,000. It does not include payments on account of the public debt.

The gross receipts of cotton at New Orleans during the first nine months of 1869, were \$4,215,000. It was an increase of \$4,000,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The public debt statement for September 1 shows a total of \$1,000,000, sinking fund and purchased bonds in the Treasury of \$2,475,000—a decrease since August of \$1,000,000. The total decrease since March 1 of \$400,000.

The Treasury warrants issued during August, to meet the expenses of the Government, aggregated \$1,000,000. It does not include payments on account of the public debt.

General Notes.

The health of Napoleon seems to be really improving, though the guarded nature of the information given leaves us still in doubt as to his real condition. His strength is said to be increasing and his pain to have lessened. He has also signed some decrees, but it is not, after all, able to go out.

Alaska has a flourishing Fennian club. Springfield, Ill., is to have a new capitol, to cost \$5,000,000.

It is said that Phil Sheridan is to marry Miss Bessie Chover, of Boston.

The Duke of Geneva is urged for the Spanish throne, and it is said his chances are the best.

A Frenchman has invented a reporting machine, which prints a speech as it is delivered. It was at the State Fair, and also at the County Fair, but neither brought a comparison, either in varieties or quality. The reason is because the machine has not been used in any of the States.

Minnesota has a new threshing machine which threshes fourteen bushels of wheat in six minutes.

A baby of eight weeks has spent some months more than a year of his existence in a floating cradle.

Two men in a Chicago boot and shoe manufactory made a dozen pairs of shoes in four hours and five minutes.

An exchange thinks it is pretty evident that the world has gone into the business of telegraphing.

The Hornellville Times gets out to learn that the wild man of Woodbury, after climbing the tree in the park, and in pulling the tree up after him and disappeared.

Half a million bushels of barley were imported from Canada last year to make lager beer.

Carolina Patti will return to the United States with the snug little fortune of \$200,000 francs.

There was a funny scene at the Holiday street theatre, in Baltimore, last week. The opera "A Rainy Day" was performing, and the music ran badly. The scenes were well managed. In the midst of it real rain began to descend through a skylight in the dome, and the occupants of the orchestra chairs, and the musicians, and the front of the stage, were soon covered with water. The audience, amid the most demonstrative cheers and the laughter of all who witnessed the scene, continued to sit.

Hom. John Bell, of Tennessee, ex-member of both houses of Congress, Secretary of War, under President Harrison, and candidate for the Presidency in 1860, died in Nashville on Friday last.

The Cuban Junta of New York have subscribed \$20,000, in bonds of the Republic, towards the relief fund for the family of the late Gen. John A. Rawlin.

The Europa Royal English opera troupe opened the season at the Theatre Francaise in New York, last night.

Lady Emily Pakenham, widow of the late Lord P., died on the seventh inst. in London. The marriage being without issue, the title has expired.

Obituary.

Rev. E. H. Thomas, editor and publisher of the Herald, died at his residence on Saturday last. He was the organ of that body of Christians, which follow the teachings of Rev. John Winegar, of New York, and the late Rev. Herman Reformed Church, who separated from that denomination about the year 1830, while at Harrisburg, and formed a separate ecclesiastical body, which he styled the "Church of God." This denomination has rapidly increased. In 1830 it comprised but three or four small congregations in the centers of Pennsylvania. Now, it has its churches and congregations in almost every State in the Union, and is still actively progressing.

Elder Thomas, during the month we record with regret, was one of the ablest and most prominent ministers connected with the denomination. As an editor and publisher of the Advocate, he exercised great influence over the body of Christians with which he was so closely connected. In 1829 he left the Methodist Protestant Church, on account of differences of views on the subject of human creeds, human church titles, and the ordinance of baptism. In 1830 he became an active co-worker with him in his new church, which he styled the "Church of God." In 1835 his name first appeared upon the list of Eldership, though he had been recognized by the church for several years before that as a preacher and teacher. In 1837 he was regularly licensed as a Minister, and received an appointment. In 1839 he was elected pastor of the church at Lancaster, Lebanon and Dauphin counties. From that time he continued in the work of the Lord, until his death. He was a man of unquestioned piety, dignified in manner, a good citizen, and much loved and respected by the members of his own church.