BELLEFONTE, PA. eng garan manaré

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 1868

A TERRIBLE REVALATIOM! Statement of Robert Ould Concerning

the Exchange of Prisoners. Grant Responsible for the Euf-

ferings at Andersor ville.

Confederate Offers to Exchange Repeatedly Rejected.

From the National Intelligencer. Aug. 20 RICHMOND, VA., August 17 To the Editors of the Nutsonal Intelligencer

GENTLEMENT: I have recently seen so many mis representations of the action of the late ( onfederate authorities in relation to prisoners that I feel it due to the truth of history, and peculiarly in ourshent on me as their agent of exchange, to bring to the attention of the country the facts set forth in this

The cartel of exchange hears date 23, 1862 Its outef to secure the delivery usef purpore prisoners of war. To that end, the fourth article provided that all prisoners of war should be discharged on parole in ten-days after their capture. From the date of the castel until the summer of 1863 the Confederate authorities had the excess of prisoners During that interval eral Gerenment turnished transports. tion. Indeed, upon more than one occasion I urged the Federal authornies to send increased means of transportation It has never even been alleged that the Confederate authorities failed on neglected to make prompt deliverus of prisopers who were not beld under charges. when they had the excees. On the oth hand, during the same time the cartel was openly and notoriously violated by the Federal authorities. Officers and men wer kept in confinemen, some times in froms, or doesned to cells, with out charge or trial. Meny officers were kept in confinement excitaffer the notice ablished by the Pederal authorities had declined them exchanged

In the wimmer of 1861 the Federal guidanting a material if on uniting exmear on either side. This I resisted as being in violation of the cirtel Such a copernamon not only lept u. confire ment it exceeds not either side, but is had different withedeas, with a different north all the parties which are held story. It will be been in mind the by the Confed rate Government Where and men who had been released on copinio. The Fereral Government ove hild few or no parole They be all or nearly ad been surren dered it a Canfelerate authorities giv. ing r tempers in equivalent for them

So long to the Federal Government held the paroles of Confeder to officers end then it by were restricted, and made the first of an exchance, but when the first of an exchange, but when cepted, aquit cris sice show and I t them, and The in bend, he pair be which I by the Corfolius notions. the call hot or accounting. It can a of the position thus or um d by of Government the real rement of within ten days a spractically The deliveries which were atinedo were the results of special agraciants. The Contellers suthers tie off, rel to their position used the 10th a viguet 1864, when, moved by gen : zl John E. M. elford (then Major), Assista. : Agent of Excustine

speedily as possible wither this arrangement can be corried out
Respectfully, you obedient servant,
ROBT OULD, Agent of Exchange.
The delivery of this letter was accompanied with a statement of the mortality which was burrying so many Federal prisoners at Andersonville to the grave. of Exchange, concering a copy of the graphed as specimen prisoners

leased evers Fedefal coldier in confine ment in Confederate Prisons-was not ven naticed Federal : ficials did not deem it worthy suffer in order to aid the photogharhe of a reply; or because they feared to make it known? As the Federal authoriice at itrat time had a large excess of prisoners, the effect of the proposals which I had made, if carried out, would ave been to release all Union prisoners. while a large number of the Confederates would have remained in prison, awaiting he chances of the capture of their equiv

11. In January, 1864, and, indeed, some ime earlier, it became very manifest that in consequence of the complication in relation to exchanges, the large bulk of prisoners on both sides would remain in captivity for many long and weary months, if not for the duration of the communication to General E. A. Hitch Exchange, and on or shout the day of its true. date, delived the same to the Federal

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

WAR DEPARTMENT.

RICHMOND. VA., January 24, 1864. Major general E. A. Hitchcock, Agent of

Exchange. Sin : In view of the present difficulties attending the exchange and release of prisoners. I propose that all such on each side shall be attended by a proper number of their own surgeons, who, un der rules to be established, shall be permitted to take charge of their health and comfort

I also propose that these surgeons shall not as commissaries, with power to the delivery made at Savannah, and receive and distribute such contributions of money, food, clothing and medicines as may be forwarded for the relief I further propose that of prisoners these surgeons be selected by their own Governments, and that they shall have full liberty at any and all times through the Agents of Exchange; to make renorts, not only of their own acts, but of any matters relating to the wellfare of

Respectfully, your obedient servant, ROBERT OULD.

A ent of Exchange To this communication no reply of any kind was ever made. I need not state how much suffering would have hern prevented if this offer had been met in the privit in which it was dictated: In addition, the world has had truthful necounts of the treatment of prisoners on both sides by officers of character, and thus much of that misrepresentation which has fivoled stage country would never have been poured fourth. The jury box in the case of Wirz would have had different witnesses, with a different These nearly all the suffering endured by Federo become many, being the paroles of prisoners happened after January, 1864. The acceptance of the proposition made hy me on behalf of the Confederate Gov. ernment would not only have furnished to the sick medicine and physicians but to the well an abundance of food and clothing from the ample stores of the United States. The good faith of the to Festeral prisoners,

Why could not the more humane proposal of January, 1864, have been ac-111

When it was ascertained that exchan

committee, will not they demand that the invectigation shall be thorough and impartial. The House of Representathose who were so desperately sick that committee, it would be doubtful whether they would the investigative a removal a few miles down impartial On the 22d day of August, 1864, not James River. Accordingly, the hospi baving heard in response, I addressed a tals were scarched for the worst cases. communiction to Major General E. A and after they were delivered they were Hitchcock, United States Commissioner taken to Annapolis, and there photo

Was that because the asked? Were Union prisoners made to

In the summer of 1864, in consequence of certain information communicated to me by the Surgeon general of the Confederate States as to the deficiency of medicines, I offered to make purchase of medicines from the United States an thorities, to be used exclusively for the relief of Federal prisoners. I offered to pay gold, cotton or tobacco for them and even two or three prices, if required At the same time I gave assurances that the medicines would be used exclusively in the treatment of Pederal prisoners and, moreover, agreed, on behalf of th Confederate States, if it was insisted of war Prompted by an express desire to that such medicines might be brought alleviate the hardships of confinement on alleviate the hardships or connement on both sides. I addressed the following States surgeons, and dispensed by them communication to General E. A. Huch. This offer I never received any reply cock. United States Commissioner of Incredible as this appears, it is strictly

General John E. Mu'ford is personally

cognizant of the truth of most, if not all

the faces which I have narraied. He

was connected with the cartel from its date until the close of the war. During a portion of the time he was Assistant Agent of Exchange on the part of the United States I always found him to he an honorable and truthful gentleman. While he discharged his duties with great fidelity to his own Government, he was kind, and. I might almost say, ten-der to the Confederate prisoners. With that portion of the correspondence with which his name is connected he is, fo course, familiar. He is equally so with attending circumstances, and with the offer I made as to the purchase of med-icines for the Federal rick and wounded I appeal to him for the truth of what I have written. There are other Federal corroborations to portions of my state ments. They are found in the report of Major-General B. F. Buitler to the Com mittee on the Conduct of the War About the last of March, 1864, I had several conferences with General Buttler at Fortress Monroe in relation to the diffi culties attending the exchange of pris oners, and we reached what we hith thought a teloral ly satisfactory basis. The day that I left there General Grant arrived. General Buttler says he communicated to him the state of the nego tis ions, and "most emphatic verba directions were received from the Lieutemant: general not to take any step by which Englier able bodied man should be exchanged until further orders from h m:" and that on April 80 1864 he received a telegram from General Grant, to receive all the sikk and wound ed the Confederate authorities may send vou, but send no more เกียรติกตร "-Unless my recollection fails me, General Butter also, in an address to his consti tuents, substantially declared that h was directed, in his management of the question of exchange with the Confeder ate authorities, to put the matter offen sively, for the purpose of preventing a exchange. The facts which I have stated Into it will be seen to to a single state of the Confederate Government in making the office of a structure of the state of the structure of t of the country. I was named by poor Wirzus a witness in his behalf. The summons was usued by Chapman, the Judge advocate of the military Court 1 obesed the summons and was in attendance upon the Court for some ton days The investigation had taken a wide range gen could not be made either on the La say to the conduct of the Confederate and -is of the cartel or officer for officer and Ecderal Governments in the matter of man for man, I was instructed by the Confederate authorities to offer to the United States Government their rick and the wounded, without requiring any equal of the confederate authorities, and the fifteen thought of the summer of labelian real manner in which they had been invested labelian to save the mouth of the Savanah River without requiring any equivalent as sufficient thought of the mouth of the Savanah River without requiring any equivalent as sufficient thought of the mouth of the season time time the mouth of the season time to the manner in which heave comb and two time to make the mouth of the season time the sure incredition means the primary suring any equivalents as of each sulfigeness, they determined to abute the same time and the same time the class of the class o A many prisoners as many prisoners as could be detected in these words: "The within the problems of the continuers of th made up from sick and wounded, I would sumply the difference with well men.—
Although this offer was made in the summer of 1864, iransportation was not sent to the Syanah River until about the middle of last November, and then I still refused to surender my subpouns, and, therefore the Judge advocate indelivered as many prisoners as could be transported—some thirteen thousand in subjours is bettery revoked, the person amount of the sent to the sumple subjours and the sent to the sumple subjours and the sent to the sumple subjours and the sumple sump

> Respectfully, your obedient servant. ROBERT OULD ..

tives have declined the inquiry; let the

people take it up.

transportation for sick and every act subversive of the principles wounded, for whom no equivalents were of civil liberty, and equally decognitory to the rights of the people :

I It has set aside the Constitution of As the Federal authorihad a large excess of IV.

It has net aside the Constitution of the United States, the basis, pledge and security for Republican freedom.

II It has practically abrogated State governments in the ten Southern states. ranging them in military districts, and placing over those districts military

III. It has deprived every, white of his vote who would not aid in the Radical plan of "reconstruction." IV. It has bestowed the power of suf

frage upon every nigger disposed to lend himself to that purpose V It has substituted military commissions for the civil tribunals. No. 11 has thus taken away the con

stitutional right of trial by jury. VII It has deprived the people of the seered right of the writ of habess cor

VIII It has prohibited free speechi IX It has broken up and silenced a

It has inflicted "cruel and unusus punishments ' XI It has violated the right of the reople "to be secure in their persons,

houses, papers and effects against un reasonable searches and services " XII. It has deprived the Executive of its constitutional, just and necessary appeal it matters but little to me wheth powers, by means of which it was in-tended by the framers of the Constitu tion that this "co-ordinate branch of the government" should help to main tain a due balance of authority, for the

common safety and welfare.

XIII. It has overswed that other co ordinate branch of the government, the Judiciary, which was also intended to Holding these opinions, I shall act with belp maintain a due balance of authority for the common safety and welfare--lation, so as to intimidate the Supreme Judicial tribunal and thus prevent the decaration of a judgment ready to b pronounced, from which would have flowed the necessary legal consequence that the whole seven of reconstruction acts was "unconstitutional, revolutionary and utterly void."

XIV at has required of the Southern states faxation without allowing them representation

XV It denies the right of voting at the coming election, to three of those States, for non-compliance with its uncon-titutional, unjust and arbitrary de-

XVI In order to maintain this mon stroughed insquatous system of legislathe public debt, instead of taking steady this nation at t less in amount than economical means ict its reduction and \$4,000 000,000-iccording to my earl gradual extinction; and for a period of units, and these claims if admitted at tion—the expenses of the government in this fourth year, after the war, being me ask times question?

Mr. Boutwell—Will the get me ask times question?

Mr. Delano Certainly Sir year before the war hegan.

o up old Ratical supremacy in the and the "carpet baggers," paid for these lost forms of services out of the pockets of the peo ple, had failed to cajole the majority of the negrost to the n introduced into Congress, at its list see signs of states, and the blicks in the Southern states, by Wir Delano I refer to such claims as which the armed minority might regulate the franchise of the white and black imajority in the Radical interest. When take \$2.000.000.000 I do it has than \$800.000 a year in Federal and the states, and note others we shall compare the states and take \$2.000.000 in the seatment on the states and beautiful to the states and beautiful to the same and beautiful the same proposed and the same proposed to the same and beautiful the same proposed to the same and beautiful the same proposed to the same and beautiful the same proposed to the same proposed to the same and beautiful the same proposed to the sam

The almost unanimous disinclination of cents a pound upon it in specie, which the sweetheart of one of them threw a the Republicans in Congress to allow it makes it equal to thirty-two or three soft tomato from her window, which to undergo the scrutiny of the Supreme cents in legal-tenders. The ten costs, struck him in the mouth. He imagined Court, would seem to confirm the report say, fifty cents a pound in China.—The ed statement of the lamented Stevens, coat of expertation, including incurance, "that only two damned fools in the party is twenty five cents. It, therefore, believed the Reconstruction acts to be constitutional." Even if they were so, is should deem them unwise. The Union cents in legal tenders, at New York. To they impose is to my eyes no more like this is to be added the duty of thirty. a true Union of hearts and hands than a three cents, making it cost one hundred

the hegro and rendering a resumption hal revenue! They amount to no less of a true relation between the bia as then saviers thousand! In Great Briand whites more difficult. Littlink, that this few dozen articles are taxed and neither the instincts nor the destiny of hydbis simplification the expruses of this people will alow any permanent dom collection are reduced to a very small mation to the African race in any State of point, whereas in this country treat is ruin. In my opinion we must begin anew; taking the Constitution for our guide and natural laws for our lumitations. It is true that the Demo craftic party in success may violate the pledges of adversity, and again subvert the organic law. The teachings and the peactice of Rudiculism have desiroyed much of the old reverence for the pre cious legacy of our ancestors dread lest they should do this thing, by we do certainly know that the kepubli con party has already done it. At least it is a channe - a last chance of salva tion. If that fails us—if we must aib mit to the whims of a majority, without r it rejoices in the title of Democrat If a party in the nation may constitute itself the cole arbuer of the constitu role arbuer of the constitu rionality of its own measures, then se cession was illegal only because it was not the act of a majority. The battle is between Congress and the Constitution For my part, I am for the Constitution the Democratic party so long as it is the party of the Constitution.

The Actual Debt and the Impending Debt.

While the Rkdicals are busy in putes as to whether the public debt rise hove or falls below Twenty-five Hun dred Millions-independent of the Pasific Knilroad debt-they carefully kee ont of eight the contingent debt. Mi Deano a Radical and Chairman of the Committee on claims in the 89th Cougring, anid.

Mr. Speaker, I know very well that there are reasons why these considers. has been compelled to keep up there are now floating claims against this nation as to less in amount

Mr. Bontwerl-Will (he genitlemen le

Mr Bon well-I would sek the gen Finally, apprehending that their tleman whether, when he refers to this scheme of "reconstruction," which is string sicht which caunos be liquidated which if a sing debt which cannot be liquidated in by bilt of which they, to a great december without an expenditure of \$2,000,000,000 green needessly aximater. We are now meant always subjugation of the South without an expenditure of \$2,000,000 the refers to the claims that may be the most appressively taxed people upon throught by persons in the eleven States the face of the earth. Great British North, the agents of worch were the brought by persons in the alexen States

dreadful scenes/must have ensued had on the a-sumption that we shall come at Sate and Local taxes a sum nearly this bill passed, through a conflict of promise the claims in some manner with equal to the taxes of France and E.g. races, speedily involving the whole out settling up to the find amount - C a lind which have comb hel, twice our country in a civil war far more tremend. Globe pp. 21891190.

of Exchange, concering a copy of the foregoing letter to General Mulford, and frequesting an acceptance of my propositions. No answer was ever received to either of these letters. General Mulford, on the 31st of August, 1864, informed me in writing that he had no community on the subject from the United States authorities, and that death had reduced the States authorities, and that he was not at that time authorized to make any anawer. This offer, which would have re-awas tween the summer and November in suffering captives—which would have re-awas tween the summer and November in securities are that the distrect counts expected to fire the summer and November in securities are that the distrect counts expected to fire the summer and November in securities are that the distrect counts expected to fire the summer and November in securities are that the distrect counts expected to fire the summer and November in securities are that the distrect counts expected to fire the summer and November in securities are that the distrect counts expected to fire the summer and November in securities.

the Union. But the Republican party is portion of the taxes go to the out of irrevocably ploiged to this idea. They called their existence as a party on its triumph. To this idol they seem of the Radioal ascendency, everybody. ficed their constitutional obligations in wrs. astonished at their immentity in the past, and for it they must find fresh Europe. The London Times Tapily refibeed their constitutional obligations in the past, and for it they must find fresh the past, and for it they must find fresh the fitter. The bracks must have lands and arms and a standing army to maintain them in their fulses must find upon the carth, everything position. They are clausering for them now, and the Unite! States must furnish the earth. Upon what are we not taxed them. The path upon which Congress heavily? We are taxed upon everything has entered permits of no ball, and rest that pleases the eye, the ear, the surface treat species. In my causion we must had the taste—everything has innertal that pleases the eye, the our, the smell and the taste everything that is useful, comfortable or ornamental. taxed on our professions for licenses, and open the sales of our business transictions We cannot draw a promisiry note or a receipt, or a mortgage, or a deed, or instrument, without puring any legal upon it Government stamps, which show hat the tax is paid. Even after death the inexorable munisters of law pursue u., and our last wills and testaments must be duly covered with revenue stamps, according to their va ue, in order to gave them any validity. These last stamps are at the expense of the widows and orphans, who generally take under the will. We are oppressively ben the income is itself taxel. These taxes fall in large degree upon the la-boring in in. The merchant adds his taxee to the price of his goods and the consumer bas to pay them. The landlord incresses his rent the amount of his taxes. The tailor duly addithen to the costs of his cloths, and his patrons foot the bill. But upon who a safe haboring man to shift his taxes? Nibody. His shoulders are Atlas-like, and considered brand enough to sattain the taxes of the triad enough to sustain the taxes of the entire country. But what is the aggregate amount of our taxes in legal tenders in the State of Ohio? Of the feleral taxes this State rays one took, which amounted last year to S. J. Hill (10) is the entire National amount being \$560, 000 000. Our State and lecalismes were \$20,000 000 more, making mall \$76,000,000 - Of this last item the Government bonds, which emount to one-fifth of all the property, and which by a Rulical favorifeism are exempted from taxation, pay nothing, and its share is accordely there are reasons why these considers tons should be expressed. Our nation thust upon the laborer to pay. There now grows with the weight of public debt and necessity taxition, and our eredit must be maintained. I know that the tax githerer. Is not this a frightful considered to were demanded at start than once, how many voters would be unable eat to pay it? But it is none, the less opgradual extinction; and for a period of special of the war, all, will never be settled with less than the sums in the course of the year. But special most as long as that of the war, bus ground down the people by an ever \$2.000.000,000 for that the groces a which, are consumed by will be settled for that fordinary families in the course of a twelve month. Voters, would you not twelve month. Voters, would you not twelve month. Voters, would you not tracher use the money in this way than pay it 19 a Government whose hap intere-sical half of it, at least and the remain-North, the agents of worth were the broken lately in rebellion?

In the process of worth wire the broken lately in rebellion?

Mr. Delsno—I refer only to claims of ing army and navy and her vist debt.

odders France with an Imperial Court A Sum nearly

is now impoverishing us, we shall soon be in a position to dispense with sisup taxes in the taxes, taxes upon business such a specification no jiry in Christen dom would fail to convict, no judge would beginste to i ronounce sentence.

John Quincy Adams on Reconstruction.

John Quincy Adams on Reconstruction.

Are paying interest.

This country has a splendid prospect upon a thousand other articles upon which the consumer in consequence of to pay off a part of this bonded debt in greeubacks and stop the interest. It is not provided to the interest of the radical behavior of the radical construction to its most off-netve sies, and license upon business profes

> struck him in the mouth. He imagined himself the victim of Ku-Klux malevolence. He threw himself into the arms of a comrade, and, fainting away, exclaimed . Tell my mother that I perish ed for what I thought was right Oh, comrades, avenge my death!" As may