# The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, July 10, 1868.


**Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 11,000 persons.**

☞ Advertisements, to secure immediate attention must be handed in on or before Thursday morning.

## OUR CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT;

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

OF INDIANA.

## STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL
**GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.**

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL
**GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL.**

## GRANT & VICTORY!

**THE STAR AND SENTINEL—TERMS:**

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

☞ Any of our present subscribers will receive a credit of 50 cents on their accounts for each name they may send in with the amount of subscription ($2.00) in advance—in other words, a PREMIUM of 50 cents for each new subscriber thus sent to us.

FOR CAMPAIGN UNTIL NOVEMBER 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| SINGLE COPY, | $0.50 |
| FIVE COPIES, | 2.00 |

☞ The campaign terms will not more than pay the cost of paper and ink; but we desire to put the paper within the reach of every person desiring it during the present important campaign.

### ENLARGEMENT.

We issue the "STAR & SENTINEL" to-day, considerably enlarged. The addition of a full column to each page, and the lengthening of the columns, enables us to give additional matter each week equal to about SIX COLUMNS. We have made this enlargement partly to relieve the press on our advertizing columns, but mainly to give our readers a larger amount of reading matter. We are glad to say that our efforts to present our patrons with a first-class family journal—thoroughly loyal to the principles of the Republican party, but carefully excluding the gross personalities which too frequently characterize partizan controversy—seem to be appreciated. A little over a year ago we started with a much larger circulation than ever before attained by any paper in Adams county, which has been regularly increasing—the last few months alone having brought us nearly one hundred new subscribers. It is our purpose to spare neither labor nor expense to merit the confidence and liberal patronage of our friends, and we shall make such additional improvements in the future as circumstances demand.

We need scarcely say that this enlargement cost us considerably in the purchase of additional material, and will necessarily largely increase the cost of publication, in additional labor, paper, &c., and we will be under obligations to our friends for a prompt liquidation of their subscriptions and other accounts.

### PAY UP!

The enlargement of our paper and the purchase of a new Press, Type, &c., has cost us over $1,000. We have besides several heavy paper bills now due, and we are compelled to call upon our friends to furnish us with the means wherewith to meet them. We have a large amount due us for subscription, Job-work, Advertising, &c., which we would like to realize at once, without the necessity of making out bills. The *cash* system has become a necessity in the newspaper business. We have to pay *cash* for everything connected with the office—Paper, Type, Ink, Labor, &c., and that we may do so promptly, without involving the office, it is absolutely necessary that our patrons pay us with equal promptness. We dislike to *dun* but our present wants demand it. Will those indebted to us please take the hint?

### TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

We have, on the whole, a clever, prompt paying list of subscribers, who make it a point to gladden the Printer by punctual *advance* payments of their subscriptions. On examining our list, however, we find quite a number, who are in arrears. Our terms are $2 CASH IN ADVANCE. The last few years have effected an entire revolution in the newspaper publishing business—the credit system being abolished by paper, type and ink manufacturers. Publishers being required to pay cash for everything, can no longer afford to carry on their lists any but prompt paying subscribers—least of all dead-heads. We desire to have a clear, clean list of prompt paying patrons, and to this end it is our purpose shortly to revise our list, dropping all who do not manifest a purpose to pay up.

We have a few on our list who were indebted to the former Proprietors.—We have now furnished the "STAR & SENTINEL" for more than a year, and we hereby give notice to all of this class, who do not remit to the present proprietors the amount of subscription for the past year, by the 1st of September next, that their names will be dropped without further notice.

THE Somerset County Copperheads will present Hon. A. H. Coffroth for nomination for Congress. The Bedford county Cops recommend B. F. Meyers, of the Bedford *Gazette*. Fulton county will name George A. Smith, Esq., of McConnellsburg. Franklin has no ambitious sons, but Adams will, most probably nominate Wm. Mc. Sherry, Esq.

BOTH the Senators from Florida have taken their seat in the U. S. Senate; and, horrible to relate, they sit on the Republican side! The new Representative does the same thing in the House. That's what's the matter with Congressional Reconstruction!

## CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.

The New York Convention has been the centre of attraction during the past week. It abounded in the old fossils who, in former years, bound the Democratic Party to the fortunes of the Secession politicians of the South; and its roll recalls the lists of the Rebel Congress and the Rebel Army.

Forrest, the hero of the Fort Pillow massacre, was there, the idol of the Democracy of Tennessee. Wade Hampton was there, from South Carolina, backed by Botham who left his seat in Congress to accept a Commission in the Rebel army, by Gens. Kershaw, and Simonton, and by Judges Inglis and Aldrich who voted for the Secession of the State because they hated the Union. Vance was there from North Carolina, with a body guard of men who left places in the Union Army and Union Congress to fight against the flag to which they had sworn to be faithful. Bocock, of Virginia, Speaker of the Rebel House of Representatives, was fittingly present, as was Barnwell Rhett of South Carolina who has for over twenty years been an avowed disunionist, and was eagerest of the eager in 1861 to pull down the temple of the Republic. Not a conspicuous Rebel was absent except Davis who is under indictment, Stephens who was busy at home defending some Secessionists against the charge of murdering a leading Republican "to get rid of him," and Breckenridge who was awaiting the proclamation of amnesty, issued on the 4th, which will permit his return. Of such were the Southern Delegations—men whose hands are covered with blood, whose souls are black with guilt, whose hearts are vindictive with hate, and whose association should be spurned by every man who loves his country.

But Tammany Hall *welcomed* them, because they all have a common cause—the overthrow of the men who protected the country from Rebel assaults, and the restoration to its Government of the malicious and black-hearted men who are the guilty cause of all our woes.

Of the Northern wing of the Convention, what need we say further than that it included Bigler, Clymer and Woodward of Pennsylvania; Church, Tilden and Seymour of New York, and the whole tribe of Northern doughfaces who had not a word to offer for their country when in peril, but whose sympathies and efforts were all with its enemies? The Southern side of the Convention were fighting Rebels; the Northern side, their sneaking sympathizers.

FROM a body thus constituted,—with the treasonable element dominant and represented in its most daring advocates—the loyal people of the nation could expect little good, either in utterance or action. A so-called "Conservative Soldier's Convention," held sessions at the same time as a kind of side show—the latter from time to time sending messages to the simon-pure Copperhead body, affirming their readiness to do any dirty work required, and vote for anything and every thing the Convention might put up. Still there were discordant elements, and it took the Committee on Resolutions Saturday, Sunday and Monday to cook up a platform, the Convention adjourning from day to day. The Committee finally on Tuesday morning made report, which, under the previous question, was put through—no debate being allowed.

The web and woof of this platform is REPUDIATION. Three several planks, in as many different guises, recommend the deliberate repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation, and each one of these successive declarations of national infidelity was greeted in the convention with thunders of applause. Then comes a demand for the immediate and unconditional restoration of the Rebel States, and a fierce denunciation of Congress for undertaking to re-organize them in the interest of loyalty and freedom. Having thus surrendered everything that the nation won by the war, and pronounced in favor of handing over the Government to red-handed Rebels, it is not strange that the Convention carefully avoided the least allusion to the Rebellion or to the gallant heroes who fought to suppress it. There is not in the platform, from beginning to end, the least syllable of condemnation of Treason or Rebellion—not a word of sympathy or cheer for the soldiers of the Union—but all though bitter and malignant arraignments of the Government and loyal men who saved the nation. Not even a word of recognition of the bogus "Soldier's Convention," which so gravenly begged for notice. The truth is that the Rebel element ruled the Convention, and that boldly and defiantly.

The platform disposed of, the Convention set to work to get a Presidential candidate, first adopting the two-thirds rule which has been so fatal in Democratic Conventions to men of mark. The balloting went on drearily throughout Tuesday and Wednesday, without effecting a nomination, and the Convention adjourned to Thursday morning. We annex the ballotings of Tuesday and Wednesday. It will be seen that President JOHNSON received the compliment of 65 votes on first ballot in recognition of his betrayal of the Republican party, but immediately fell off. PENDLETON started strongly, reaching 156½ on the 8th ballot, a clear majority of the Convention; but the inexorable two-thirds rule proved fatal to him. HANCOCK, who has ingratiated himself with the Rebels by his shameful lowering or the flag for which he so bravely fought, then loomed up, reaching 144½ on 18th ballot. The session was an exceedingly stormy one, motions following motions, with mingled hisses and applause, taxing the capacity of the presiding officer (Gov. SEYMOUR) to preserve a show of order. After the 18th ballot the Convention adjourned.

BALLOTINGS.

| | 1st | 2d | 3d | 4th | 5th | 6th |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pendleton, Ohio, | 105 | 99½ | 119½ | 118½ | 109 | 122½ |
| Hancock, Pa., | 33½ | 45 | 45½ | 43½ | 46 | 47 |
| A. Johnson, Tenn., | 65 | 65 | 84½ | 32 | 24 | 21 |
| English, Conn., | 18 | 12½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7 | 6 |
| Hendricks, Ind., | 21½ | 42 | 64½ | 71½ | 69½ | 50 |
| R. Johnson, Md., | 9½ | 6 | 11 | 9½ | 9½ | 1 |
| Doolittle, Wis., | 13 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | 15 | 12 |
| Parker, N. J., | 18 | 14½ | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Packer, Pa., | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 |
| Church, N. Y., | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| F. P. Blair, Mo., | 1½ | 10½ | 4½ | 2 | 10½ | 3 |
| T. Ewing, Ohio, | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Seymour, N. Y., | | | | | 1 | |

| | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | 11th | 12th |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pendleton, | 137½ | 156½ | 144 | 141½ | 144½ | 145½ |
| Hancock, | 49½ | 28 | 24½ | 24 | 24½ | 22 |
| Hendricks, | 39½ | 75 | 80½ | 82½ | 88 | 89 |
| English, | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Parker, | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Church, | 3 | | | | | |
| Packer, | 26 | 26 | 26½ | 27½ | 26 | 26 |
| A. Johnson, | 11½ | 6 | 5½ | 6 | 5½ | 4½ |
| Doolittle, | 12 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 13½ | 12½ |
| Blair, | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| McClellan, | | | | | | 1½ |
| Chase, | | | | | | ½ |

| | 13th | 14th | 15th | 16th | 17th | 18th |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pendleton, | 134½ | 130 | 130½ | 108½ | 103 | 56½ |
| Hancock, | 45½ | 82 | 79½ | 105½ | 122½ | 144½ |
| Hendricks, | 81 | 42½ | 42½ | 70½ | 80 | 47 |
| Parker, | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 3½ |
| A. Johnson, | 5½ | | 5½ | 5½ | 6 | 10 |
| Doolittle, | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Blair, | ½ | | | | | |
| Chase, | ½ | | | | | ½ |
| Pierce, | 1 | | | | | |
| Hoffman, | | | | | 3 | 3 |

### LATER—BY TELEGRAPH.

### SEYMOUR AND BLAIR NOMINATED!

The Convention re-assembled yesterday morning, and resumed the balloting amid intense excitement. PENDLETON's case being hopeless, his name was withdrawn. Three more ballots were had, HANCOCK falling off and HENDRICKS going up. On the 21st ballot stood Hancock 105½, Hendricks 132, Chase 1, Johnson 5, Hoffman 1, Flanagan 1. It becoming evident that the bitter war between the friends of PENDLETON, HANCOCK, and HENDRICKS would prevent either from getting a two-thirds vote, the Convention in despair abandoned further balloting and nominated Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York, by acclamation—a man of ability, but a bold, dangerous politician of the Copperhead stripe, whom the loyal voters of New York rejected in 1864, and whom the loyal voters of the Republic will slaughter next November. JOHNSON, CHASE and HANCOCK take nothing by their betrayal of the Republican party, although all three begged hard to have their infidelity acknowledged by the Convention. Serves them right!

Gen FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri, was nominated for Vice-President—a fit companion for SEYMOUR—hard to say which is the worse man.

A telegram from Washington says that the ticket occasions much disappointment among Democratic Congressmen, and is conceded by all to be very weak.

Hon. CHARLES A. ELRIDGE, Democratic member of Congress from Wisconsin, was killed in the afternoon by the explosion of a cannon in Union Square, New York, in honor of SEYMOUR's nomination.

THE Supreme Court on Thursday last pronounced the Registry law passed by the Legislature last winter unconstitutional—Judges Thompson, Strong and Sharswood concurring, and Judges Read and Agnew dissenting. So much for electing Sharswood to the bench last fall. The Copperheads set up a howl over the passage of the act, and will now be jubilant over this decision, as it will enable them to renew the frauds and ballot-stuffing by which they carried the election last fall. We notice that some of the Republican papers are urging a special session of the Legislature to meet the quibbles of the majority of the Court, and re-enact the law with the omission of the few points objected to. Gov. GEARY, however, is said to be averse to the movement, in consequence of the cost of an extra session.

JOHNSON's proclamation of general Amnesty, issued on the 4th inst., pardons every Rebel except JEFF. DAVIS, BRECKINRIDGE, who has recently returned to Canada, may now be able to participate in the Presidential campaign—of course on the Rebel side.—The Amnesty applies to a long list of general and high officers in the rebel army, officers of the rebel navy, civil officers of the confederate government, active participants in the rebellion of former rank in the army and navy of the United States, members of the United States Congress previous to the war, and indeed all classes excepted in the previous proclamation, as stated above, excepting only those under indictment before the courts.

The Proclamation was issued in the foolish hope that the New York Convention would accept its author as their candidate. "Would some power the gifte gie us to see ourselves as ithers see us."

"LAFAYETTE WASHINGTON," a colored man, lately the slave of Thomas Gibbons of Virginia, is stumping the State against the new Constitution, in in the interest of the Democrats and Conservatives. He is in their pay, goes around with Rebel General Terry, speaks as the General desires, and is quite a pet with Virginia Copperheads. When he's finished there, WALLACE, it is said, proposes to import him to Pennsylvania.

THE Republicans of Somerset county have unanimously nominated for Congress our present able and faithful Representative, Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ.—The Somerset *Herald*, in noticing the nomination, says—

The unsolicited re-nomination of General KOONTZ for a third term, by the Republicans of this county, is a compliment as flattering as it is deserved. At the suggestion of a few of his personal friends and without his personal knowledge, his name was submitted to the voters at the primary election, and the result is, a full unanimous vote in favor of his re-nomination. So marked an expression of the sentiment of the party in this county, should, and we hope will have its due weight and influence in the Congressional conference. This district is a very close one, and the adversary will make a determined and desperate effort to carry it. We submit therefore to our friends in the other counties, that although the names of several worthy gentlemen are mentioned in connection with the nomination, that the great popularity of Gen. KOONTZ in this county—the only one in the district polling a reliable, and decisive Republican majority—and the very acceptable manner (*to all the district*) in which he has discharged his official duties, should have very great weight, when the choice of a candidate is to be determined. The ability and firm adherence to principle of our candidate have been tested, and approved; add to this great availability, and all the elements to insure success will be found centered in him.

THE New York "Conservative Soldiers' Convention," which met as a "tender" to the Copperhead National Convention, was an eminently "conservative" body, as shown by the antecedents of some of the "soldiers" who figured in it. Take the following for example:

N. B. Forrest, General in the Rebel Army and the butcher of Fort Pillow.
B. H. Hill, General in the Rebel Army.
John B. Gordon, General in the Rebel Army.
Thomas J. Price, General in the Rebel Army.
Z. B. Vance, non-fighting General in the Rebel service.
Wade Hampton, General in Rebel Army.
J. G. Barrett, Rebel Spy during the War.
Robert Ould, Rebel Agent for the exchange of prisoners.
M. W. Gary, General in the Rebel Army.
M. L. Bonham, General in the Rebel Army.

These are only a few of the most prominent. Of Rebel Colonels, Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants, there are a host. The State of South Carolina alone sends the following distinguished civilians to the National Convention:

Hon. James Chesnut, a seceding U. S. Senator and member of the Rebel Congress.
Judge A. P. Aldrich, removed last year by Gen. Canby for open hostility to the Government.
Hon. John L. Manning, Ex-Governor, and member of the State Committee that declared South Carolina out of the Union.
Hon. M. L. Bonham, one of the seceding members of the 35th Congress, rebel Governor of South Carolina, and one of the Rebel Commissioners to Buchanan in 1861, who demanded that the General Government should not attempt to hold Fort Sumpter.
Hon. Robert Barnwell Rhett, the Calhoun of the Rebellion, and the first man who in the U. S. Congress, of which he was both a Representative and a Senator, openly advocated a dissolution of the Union.

WE give to-day two capital portraits of our Standard-bearers, GRANT and COLFAX. They are the most life-like cuts we have yet seen. No Republican can fail to be pleased with their possession.

## A RETROSPECT.

Major Lawrence, U. S. Marshal, was recently assassinated at Russellville, Ky., by a man named McCarty, who was employed by the Rebel citizens to get Lawrence out of the way. He left the *fifth Union man who has been shot in Russellville, within the last few months*; and the Court there, which is presided over by a man who left Kentucky and joined the Rebel army, has not punished a single one of the murderers. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, giving an account of these outrages, closes his letter with this feeling paragraph:

The Unionists of Russellville are doomed men. Their murder or expulsion is resolved upon. It is only a question of time. Many of them are men of property. Dr. Blakey is one of the wealthiest men in the county. I state it mildly when I say that a perfect reign of terror exists in this part of the State. These is no possible safety or protection of life or property whatever, for a Union men here. The civil courts, county officers, judges, sheriffs, local magistrates, are all in the hands of rebels, and woe to the unfortunate Unionist that falls into their clutches. Were I living here, and a man owed me a hundred dollars and refused to pay, I would give him the debt; if I owed him a hundred dollars, and he claimed double the amount, I would pay it at once. No man who has ever favored the Federal Government is safe. The negroes that were in its service have been butchered by scores. It is so common to shoot them that it excites no remark whatever. Public sentiment approves it.—The people of the North will never know what the loyal men of the South are called on to endure, and it is sad to reflect that these men, who were the only friends of the Government at the South during the war, are now turned over to the mercy of its enemies.

This is the "peace" the Rebel Democracy have given Kentucky.

### EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.

Part of the Copperhead programme is to carry the campaign by square *lying*, and a favorite topic is the expenses of the Government. They tell the most frightful tales, and absolutely set no bounds to their falsification. That our readers may be prepared to refute these charges, we subjoin an extract from a speech made last week in Congress, on the subject, by Hon. James G. Blaine, a prominent member of the Committee on appropriations whose business it is to scan the expenses and who knows that of which he speaks. He said:

The ordinary expenditures of this fiscal year would be as follows: Executive, legislative and judicial, embracing all salaries and expenses, $17,480,000; for the army, $33,081,013; for the navy, $17,700,000; West Point Military Academy, $330,000; for Post Office Department $2,500,000; consular and diplomatic service, $1,206,434; for Indian Department, Treasury, etc., $4,700,000; for rivers and harbors, $4,700,000; for collecting the revenue, $9,969,000; for pensions expenses of the various departments, $6,020,000; miscellaneous expenses of all kinds including the cost of certain public buildings, expenses of reconstruction and of closing up the Freedman's Bureau, $9,000,000; deficiencies in appropriations, $2,560,000; total, $163,818,447. The same class of expenses in Buchanan's time amounted to over $70,000,000 per annum in gold coin. At that time the entire population of the country was less than 30,000,000, while to-day it is nearly nigh 40,000,000. Adding 40 cent. premium on gold to bring the expenditures of the two eras to the same standard, and it will be found that one year of Buchanan's expenditure would amount to $98,000,000 in the currency of to-day, and if we add one third for the increase of population and consequent legitimate increase of expenditure, we find the sum total of one year of Buchanan's expenditure would be $130,000,000, while we spend less than $109,000,000.

Mr. Blaine strongly supported this view of the greater economy of our government in recent years by a comparison of the army expenses under Floyd with those under Grant; showing that each regiment of the army has cost but half what it did in 1860.

### THE MURDER OF HON. GEORGE W. ASHBURN OF GEORGIA.

OUR readers will remember the murder of this leading Republican of Georgia, a few months ago in Atlanta. Gen. MEADE organized Military Commissioners to try the men who are charged with the crime; and they were defended by A. H. STEPHENS and other prominent lawyers. The testimony for the prosecution has closed, and the verdict may be expected in a few days. The case is made out clearly against some of the prisoners. We append extracts from the testimony, to show how deliberately the murder was planned:

"On Tuesday, Sergeant Charles Marshall, of the U. S. A., Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, stationed in this city, was one of the persons arrested for the murder, and has since made a full confession. He had not answered a dozen questions when a visible sensation overspread the Court, counsel and spectators.

In the clearest and most direct manner he went on to tell how he was first approached upon the subject of killing Ashburn by Dr. Kirkocey, about three weeks before the murder; how he had been accustomed to associating with the Democrats about Columbus, and made to believe that the death of Ashburn was necessary; how Kirkocey a few days before the murder informed him that a party was made up to do the killing, and told him to be ready; how a mask was sent him the night of the murder, with a note telling him to meet the rest at midnight; how he went to a vacant lot near Ashburn's house, meeting Kirkocey, Henness, Hudson, Dake, Parker, Bedell, Malone and others; how they then proceeded to the house, broke in the doors, and massacred poor Ashburn, as is already so well known.

The witness stated distinctly that, although he had mingled intimately with the citizens of Columbus for a year, and especially the Democrats, he knew no cause for their animosity against Ashburn, *except his offensive politics.*

A. H. Stephens cross-examined the witness, but failed to shake his testimony in a single particular.

The next witness examined was George F. Betts. He was a citizen of Columbus and raised there. He also was one of the party that killed Ashburn and has also made a full confession. As he went on to confirm, in almost every particular, the statements of the first witness, the astonishment in Court was even greater than before. He gave as his reason for assisting to kill Ashburn, that he thought he was a tyrant, and ought to be put out of the way, but the immediate inducement was fifty or a hundred dollars offered him by Kirkocey.

In Bett's case as in Marshall's, the cross-examination failed to shake the testimony.

Alex. Gordon Bennett was next called to the stand. This is the man who stood behind the door of the room in which Ashburn was killed, and saw the whole transaction. He related all the circumstances of the murder with much minuteness, and identified Dake and Parker certainly, and Hudson less certainly. He said he gave different testimony at the coroner's inquest, because he knew *the Ku-Klux would surely kill him if he told the truth.* Bennett's testimony was very interesting, and occupied the entire day.

"MILITARY GOVERNMENTS" are bad say the Copperheads. Yet every Copperhead Congressman votes to keep the Southern States from representation in Congress, and to continue them under Military rule!

So, the Copperhead theory is that the right of representation in Congress ought to be accorded to the Southern States, only when they agree to send anti-Republican Congressmen! This is a simple doctrine at least, if not honest and patriotic.

THE Reconstruction Convention of Texas, now in session, is said to be the ablest body of men who ever assembled in that State. Its President, Gen. E. J. DAVIS, was an eminent lawyer when the Rebellion broke out, and had to leave the State to escape a Confederate halter. He served in the Union army, was promoted for good conduct, and is now one of the leading spirits in fastening Texas to her old moorings.

WM. P. Kellogg and John S. Harris have been elected United States Senators from Louisiana.

GENERAL Chamberlin has been nominated by the Republicans for reelection as Governor of Maine.

HON. John A. Griswold has been nominated by the Republicans of New York for Governor of that State.

GENERAL Grant and family arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday. He declines all public demonstrations.

THE New York Union soldiers will hold a Grant and Colfax encampment in a few weeks, at which thirty thousand Boys in Blue are expected to take part.

THE North Carolina Legislature has fully organized, and both Houses have adopted resolutions ratifying the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment.

THE notorious Toombs, of Georgia, is organizing the Democratic party of that State, composed principally of the men he recently commanded in the armies of the rebellion.

THE Republicans of Michigan have nominated the Hon. H. P. Baldwin, of Detroit, for Governor, Morgan Bates for Lieutenant-Governor, and Dwight May for Attorney General.

Gov. Andrew, three days before his death, said: "The tendency of the hour is toward Grant; and that is best. Grant is so square and honest a man that I believe he is bound to be right, anywhere."

THE consistent Democracy, so sensitive lest the property of armed traitors should be touched, are now loudly clamoring for the confiscation of one-tenth of the money loaned by loyal men to the Government to carry on the war. This thoroughly disloyal party objects only to the confiscation of rebel property.

A LETTER to the Congressional Executive Committee from the Chairman of the Republican Committee in Mississippi, dated Vicksburg, July 3d, says the indications are that the Democratic party has carried the State.

Frauds are said to have been perpetrated, and many loyal men and negroes kept from the polls by violence.

The river counties, where the voters were protected by the military, gave fifteen thousand majority for the Constitution.

POLITICAL INCONSISTENCY.—A Wisconsin Democratic paper upbraided Congress for "filching the people's money to pay pampered clerks," when the House passed the twenty per cent. addition bill, and then condemned its action reversing the vote, as denying to poor, half-starved clerks, "the petty twenty per cent. they ask for bread." This is on a par with the action of the Democrats in Congress. They are forever charging the Republicans with extravagance, but always give their vote for every scheme of plunder and corruption that is brought up.

HOW THE SOLDIERS VOTED.—The following table of the soldiers' vote in 1864 may give some idea of how the same soldiers will be likely to vote now:

| State. | Lincoln. | McClellan. |
|---|---|---|
| Maine, | 19,886 | 4,718 |
| Rhode Island, | 657 | 248 |
| New Hampshire, | 2,612 | 243 |
| Pennsylvania, | 26,712 | 12,341 |
| Ohio, | 41,146 | 9,757 |
| Maryland, | 2,800 | 1,824 |
| Kentucky, | 1,106 | 2,923 |
| Iowa, | 17,402 | 1,821 |
| Michigan, | 9,464 | 1,959 |
| California, | 2,860 | 237 |
| Wisconsin, | 14,350 | 2,591 |
| Total, | 121,641 | 35,092 |

It is also worthy of note that New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois chose Democratic Legislatures in 1862, so their soldiers were not allowed to vote for President in 1864. Nearly every Republican State, with Kentucky and Maryland, then ruled by earnest Unionists, enabled their soldiers to vote in the field.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate is making rapid work on the Tax bill, and it is now thought that Congress will be able to adjourn about the 20th inst.

On Tuesday, Mr. STEVENS presented to the House five additional articles of impeachment, arraigning President Johnson for overt illegal acts committed during his administration. A committee was asked for to examine and report the same to the House. The articles present a compend of the numerous and flagrant acts of the Executive in violation of his powers and duties, and in contravention of the functions with which the Constitution has clothed him.—Mr. Stevens supported the articles in an able speech, and then moved postponement. It is understood that Mr. S. does not intend to press the articles to a vote, but submits them as his individual views.

General McDowell has come under the ban of Andrew Johnson, and so has been relieved of the command of the Fourth Military District, General Gillem being appointed his successor. A. J. has great trouble to find a soldier who will suit his purpose.

It is understood that the Senate will veto the nomination of Perry Fuller for Revenue Commissioner, and Collector Smythe as Minister to Austria. Both were deeply mixed up with the Impeachment question, and both suspected of connection with the Whisky ring. The confirmation of Evarts, as Attorney General, is in doubt. He was the leading counsel in defence of the President.

Secretary Seward expresses himself as assured that the House of Representatives will appropriate the Alaska purchase money.

Gen. Grant, before starting on his Western tour, issued orders to the Military Commanders in North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida and Alabama, to enforce the provisions of the last Reconstruction bill, and withdraw the Military as soon as the new State Governments are organized.

AN immense meeting of the friends of GRANT and COLFAX was held at the Cooper Institute, New York, on the 1st inst. Senator WILSON was among the Speakers, and the following letter from Mr. STEVENS was read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1868.

*Dear Sir*—I have received your invitation, and very much regret that the state of my health and urgent engagements prevent my attendance. You ask my opinion of the doings of the Chicago Republican Convention. No Republican can hesitate to approve of the nominations. I do not think that a braver or more patriotic citizen can be found than Gen. GRANT. His wisdom in council, his moral courage, and his exclusive attention to what pertains to his duties, render him eminently fit to be Chief Magistrate of the nation. I cannot doubt that a very large majority of his fellow-citizens are of the same opinion. I may say the same, with equal propriety, of the Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX. I am very truly yours,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

AMONG the Delegates to the New York Convention was Gen. FORREST, the Rebel hero of the Fort Pillow massacre. He was in the right place.

ADVERTISERS.—We have received from T. C. EVANS, 129 Washington st., Boston, "The Advertiser's Hand Book," containing a select list of newspapers throughout the United States, for the consideration of advertisers. Mr. EVANS is an enterprising advertising agent, who takes pains to make his agency valuable to his customers.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.—Clubs now organizing for the Campaign can be furnished with Caps, Capes and other equipments at great reduction of prices by referring to advertisement of W. HOWARD BROOKS & STEVENSON. 1t

ROOMS AND BOARDING—Can be had by calling at Mr. JOSEPH LITTLE's, West Middle st. 8t

## GENERAL NEWS.

CALIFORNIA is producing strawberries weighing five to the pound.

A FOND mother in Cincinnati broke her arm while spanking a disobedient infant the other day.

Our exchanges from all parts report Sunday as one of the hottest days in the records of heat of each of locality.

THE Siamese twins are about to undergo a surgical operation to be separated. The operation is to be undergone in Paris.

A CHILD of eleven years of age poisoned her mother, in Nashville, the other day, for refusing to give her dessert after dinner.

FROM present appearances there will not be more than one fourth of a crop of peaches in Delaware this season.

A DRAWBRIDGE gave way in San Francisco on the 4th, precipitating sixty persons into deep water, and drowning quite a number.

L. C. BAKER, who acquired considerable notoriety during and since the war as a Government detective, died at Philadelphia on Friday.

BY the explosion of a rocket, Saturday evening, in the spire of St. John's Church, Buffalo, the structure took fire and was totally destroyed. Loss, $50,000.

THE Directors of the Poor of Schuylkill county employ a corps of doctors to visit sick families in indigent circumstances, free of charge.

PETER CAGGER, a prominent Democratic politician of Albany, N. Y., was killed on Monday night in New York city by being thrown from a carriage.

FLAKE's Galveston *Bulletin* published on the 24th of June "an imperfect return from about seventy counties in Texas of the murders and assaults with attempt to kill in Texas during 1867." The list numbers 411 cases, and was prepared by the Secretary of State.

SINGULAR DISEASES AMONG HORSES.—During the past few weeks a singular disease, which baffles the skill of the best veterinary surgeons, has been raging among the horses in the town of Rye, in Westchester county, N. Y. The disease attacks the horses in the throat, and is accompanied by the symptoms similar to those of diptheria in the human family. Mr. James Morrison, of Rye, has lost five horses, each valued at $500, and others persons have suffered from the same cause. A consultation has been held by several eminent veterinary surgeons, but none of them have been able to explain the cause of the disease.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The financial statement of receipts of revenue for the year ending June 30, 1868, will be completed in a few days and will show the actual receipts to be somewhat in excess of the estimates of Commissioner Wells, furnished to the Committee of Ways and Means at the beginning of the session. The estimated receipts on customs were $163,000,000, and they will reach $165,000,000. On internal revenue, the estimates were $190,000,000, while the receipts will reach $193,000,000. The estimate of receipts from miscellaneous sources were $40,000,0000, and the actual receipts will exceed that sum.

ON the last inst., a number of raftsmen stopped at Alma, Iowa, a small town on the Mississippi river, and having drunk much whiskey demanded more. Fearing the consequences the saloon keeper refused to give them any, and in their rage the raftsmen proceeded to the task of demolishing every drinking establishment in the place. This was soon accomplished, when they attacked the stores and private residences, and robbed, beat and maltreated the inmates. The County Sheriff and his Deputy attempted to restore order, but some of the raftsmen drew their revolvers and shot him and his companion dead, and then fired promiscuously into the crowd, dangerously wounding a number of others. The German citizens at last constituted themselves into a vigilance committee, and proceeded to clean out the invaders.

THE DIVISION OF TEXAS.—Congress has the power to divide Texas into five States, but only with the consent of their people; and they are not likely soon to give their consent. The petition of the Texas Convention asks that three States and one Territory be formed. Texas would according to the boundaries assigned, have thirty-seven thousand four hundred square miles and four hundred thousand people; Navarro, sixty thousand square miles and four hundred thousand people; Alamo, fifty-seven thousand square miles and two hundred thousand people. The proposed Territory would have but six thousand people. Few people know what an empire Texas is. It would make twenty-five New Hampshires, or more than five New Yorks, or nearly six Pennsylvanias. It is nearly three times as large as the Island of Great Britain, and and nearly half as large again as France.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.—WASHINGTON, July 2.—In relation to the condition of the crops the Agricultural Department reports an increased acreage in nearly every State. There is no increase in the fall acreage of New England except 4 per cent. in Vermont.

In Pennsylvania the acreage is very slightly enlarged, about 3 per cent. for winter wheat. In Delaware a reduction of 7 per cent. appears; while an increase of 9 per cent. is shown in Maryland, 11 in Virginia, 17 in North Carolina, 21 in South Carolina, 11 in Georgia, 10 in Alabama, 53 in Mississippi, 31 in Arkansas, 40 in Tennessee and 30 in West Virginia. In Texas a decrease is shown of 6 per cent., and in Kentucky of 1 per cent. Spring wheat is not grown in the South. The increased average in the West, where the great bulk of the wheat crop of the country is grown, is of peculiar significance. Of the States in which winter wheat is most largely cultivated, Ohio presents an increase of 5 per cent. of that variety, Indiana 10 per cent. and Michigan 17 per cent. In other portions of these States an unusual effort has been made to enlarge the area by spring sowing, showing respectively, 11, 14 and 6 per cent. increase.

In Kansas the increase in winter sown wheat is 25 per cent. An analysis of the western averages will show a general average of about 11 per cent. increase in the fall sowing and 28 per cent. in the breadth of spring wheat, altogether an increase of 18 to 20 per cent. A promise of the best crop ever sown is held out.

One Kentucky correspondent says: "I am compelled now to say that I never in all my life saw a greater outcome in wheat, and this remark is applied to all the counties west of the Tennessee river." More or less complaint is made throughout Virginia and Maryland of the appearance of rust upon the blades, which has affected the stalk but slightly in most cases, and done little damage to the crop. Similar reports have come from parts of Ohio and Kentucky. The weather, which has been so wet during the period of growth, has generally been quite propitious as the period for ripening approached.

About the usual average of rye is reported. Kentucky, Missouri and Minnesota have given increased attention to barley, but most of the other States are either slightly below the average or barely up to it. An increased area in oats, averaging 7 per cent. for the entire country, is reported.

Delaware and Wisconsin are the only States failing to give increased acreage in pasturage.

The appearance of apple blossoms was unusually late on the Atlantic coast.

In the central part of the West the bloom of orchards was not generally abundant.—It was small on the Atlantic coast between New York and Georgia, with the single exception of apples. West of the Mississippi it was large, and in some localities excessive.

## NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—Edward Lawyer has been appointed Teller of the 1st National Bank of Westminister, in place of Charles J. Yingling resigned.—Rev. P. A. Stroble has been elected Pastor of the Lutheran Church at Westminister.

CUMBERLAND.—Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D., of Cincinnati, has been elected Pastor of the Lutheran Church in Carlisle.—The store of Nicholas & Bowman, at Camp Hill, was robbed on the night of the 24th ult.—The P. O. Department and Cumberland Valley Railroad are at loggerheads, and no mails have been carried over the road since the 1st inst., the company demanding more pay than the Department is willing to give.

FRANKLIN.—Samuel Grove, near Rock Spring, had the thumb of his right hand shot off last week by the accidental discharge of a pistol.—The Republican County Convention has been called to meet on the 4th of August.—Dr. T. J. McClanahan has been appointed Physician to the Poorhouse.—The barn of John Hullinger, near Greencastle, was fired by firecrackers on Sunday last and destroyed with about 20 tons of hay.

FREDERICK.—Among the Registers of voters appointed by Gov. Swan, is L. M. Motter for Emmitsburg district.—Henry Jones, colored, aged 19 years, was drowned in the Catoctin on the 28th ult., while bathing.—James Hergeshelmer, while working at the residence of Mr. Gorsuch, in Frederick, on the 3d inst., fell from the second-story, breaking several ribs.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad was held at Woodsboro' on the 30th ult., but in consequence of defective notice no organization was effected. Another meeting will be held.

LANCASTER