The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, July 17, 1868.

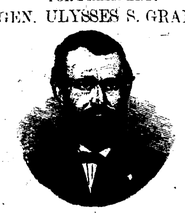
Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 11,000 persons.

☞ 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.

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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.

MEETING OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Republican County Committee will meet at the Eagle Hotel, in Gettysburg, *on Saturday the 25th of July*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested.

EDWARD McPHERSON,
Chairman.

The following persons constitute the Committee:

Gettysburg—Edward McPherson, D. McConaughy, Dr. E. G. Fahnestock, F. B. Picking, Dr. Charles Horner, A. J. Cover, D. A. Buehler.
Berwick Borough—Rev. Robt. Edward Stahl.
Berwick Tp.—Joseph Kepner, Isaac Wolf, Sr.
Butler—Israel Shank, Wm. H. Deatrick.
Conowago—John Waltman, Adam Diller.
Cumberland—P. D. W. Hankey, Joseph Walker.
Franklin—Capt. James Wickley, Capt. W. H. Adams.
Freedom—Samuel Moritz, James Bigham.
Germany—Daniel H. Rudolph, Jacob Yealy.
Hamilton—E. W. Meisenhelder, George W. Spangler.
Huntington—Henry C. Peters, Gen. W. W. Stewart.
Highland—J. J. Kerr, Washington Lott.
Hamiltonban—Capt. B. McGinley, E. W. Harbaugh.
Liberty—Peter Kready, W. C. Starbooks.
Littlestown—Ephraim Myers, Dr. R. S. Sells.
Latimore—Isaac D. Worley, Charles W. Grolst.
Menallen—Samuel Meals, Wm. S. Carr.
Monaghan—Newton Durborow, Newton Horner.
Mountpleasant—Capt. C. G. Miller, J. A. C. Rinehart.
Oxford—Alex. S. Hines, Jeremiah Diehl.
Reading—John Brough, Samuel Overholtzer.
Straban—Maj. Robt. Bell, Wm. Wible.
Tyrone—J. F. Houck, Charles Yeatts.
Union—John H. Felty, Jacob Bashore.

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.

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?

WE have seen it stated in several papers, and recently in the Philadelphia *North American*, that one of the Tennessee delegates to the New York Convention was JOE WILLIAMS, a celebrated colored Democratic orator. He is, to be sure, an old jail bird; but it is that which qualifies him for his role. Won't some one tell us whether JOE was in the Convention. BREWER might know, or DONAHOO. The public would be glad, also, to have their opinion of JOE, if he had the happiness of being their colleague. We confess to having had a doubt on this subject, but the purposed omission of any resolution about a "white man's government" has led us to suppose that JOE's influence kept it out. We know him to be a very influential man.

THE Copperhead papers have recently discovered that GRANT is no General. Neither was WASHINGTON—in the opinion of the Tories!

THE Heavens are going to fall. The New York Democratic platform *has not a word to say about this being a "White Man's Government."* True, the N. Y. *World* hoped, in advance of the Convention, that there "would be no such nonsense in the Platform as "that this is exclusively a White man's Government;" and it surprised the country by stating *that "this was never at any time* a Democratic doctrine." That statement, if not true then, is certainly true now; for the resolution passed on this subject by the Democratic Convention of California was presented to the Committee by one of delegates who called the special attention of the Committee on Resolutions to it; and the Committee *voted it down by a decided majority*. It was not again heard of, in Convention.

So that the National Convention of the Democratic Party may fairly be considered as having abandoned the claim that colored people have no rights which white men are bound to respect. But what will become of the small fry of their politicians, who on stump, or in press, have no other thought, no higher ambition, and know no other thing? The unfortunate ignoramuses are much to be pitied.

THE Rebel General PRESTON of Kentucky nominated FRANK BLAIR for the Vice Presidency, in the N. Y. Convention, and WADE HAMPTON and FORREST cordially seconded it. Their movement was skilfully timed, and drove out of the field Gen. THOS. EWING, Jr., of Kansas, whose nomination was requested by the Convention of Soldiers and Sailors then in session.—Their wishes were scouted, and the revolutionist BLAIR—a man after their own Rebel hearts—was preferred.—BLAIR has returned the compliment, and in his speech accepting the nomination, said that the contest was for the restoration to supremacy in the South of such leaders as were in the Convention and he added:

"What civilized people on earth would refuse to associate with themselves *in all the rights* AND HONORS AND DIGNITIES OF THEIR COUNTRY *such men as* Lee and Johnson?"

There the issue is squarely put.—Shall LEE be made General of the Union Army and JOE JOHNSTON, Lieutenant General? BLAIR says it *is civilized* to refuse sharing our honors and dignities with the whipped Rebel chiefs. And he speaks for his party, the leaders of which are as Rebel-hearted now as ever.

"PEACE" or "Revolution," are the issues before the people. The Republicans, through GRANT and COLFAX, demand "Peace" and quiet as essential to the nation's prosperity. The "Democracy" proclaim "Revolution" and continued national disturbances, in the nomination of a candidate who declares that the "duty of the President elect" is to "declare these [Reconstruction] acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to re-organize their own governments." As this can only be done by a dreadful war, the Copperhead National Convention gives us plainly to understand that its policy is for revolution, war, and anarchy. Let the people choose which they will have.

IT is pretty well understood that the money of BELMONT defeated PENDLETON. SEYMOUR's nomination ensures the continued supremacy, in Democratic politics, of the New York Clique. BELMONT has been re-appointed the New York member of the National Democratic Committee, and has been re-elected chairman—to the disgust of the Western members who are tired of the domination of this agent of the Rothschilds. But he's their master and will be. The country is but little concerned with the rivalry, as the fortune of the Nation will remain with the Republicans.

HENRY WARD BEECHER was falsely reported as against GRANT. He has corrected the statement in a card, and declared himself unequivocally, stating that he has been for GRANT from the first and has liked him. He outlines his character, clearly, thus:

"Solid, unpretentious, straightforward, apt to succeed and not spoiled by success, wise in discerning men, skillful in using them, with the rare gift (which WASHINGTON had in an eminent degree) of wisdom in getting wisdom from other men's counsels. I confidently anticipate that, great as his military success has been, he will hereafter be known even more favorably for the wisdom of his civil administration."

AMONG all the curious and puzzling matters connected with the Copperhead National Convention, nothing has bothered us more than a set of resolutions kindly forwarded by ALEX. H. STEPHENS, which began in the following astounding style:

"*Resolved*, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union."

—The "unswerving fidelity" with which Mr. STEPHENS adhered reminds us of an inscription, referring to the stamp which some wag once put on the outside of a letter. It was as follows:

"PAID, if the d—d thing stick."

THERE were more Rebel than Union Officers in the New York Convention; and more members of the Rebel Congress than members of all past Union Congresses put together!

Nothing can more perfectly describe the character of the Convention, in which VALLANDIGHAM was the leading Northern spirit and FORREST the leading Southern. May God save the country! if it should unfortunately fall into such hands.

WHERE is SEMMES? He ought to have been at New York. The Rebel part of the concern was pretty complete, with FORREST, PRESTON, HAMPTON, CLANTON, WINSTON and the rest.—But SEMMES would have worthily represented the piratical side of the Confederacy. He ought to have been there. We trust he will be the next—if there should ever be another.

JAMES BUCHANAN died worth $320,582—not a cent invested in U. S. Bonds. He always believed the Rebellion would be successful, as he wished it to be, and tried to make it. Hence, he gave the Government the use of not a cent of his money. He, however, kept a large deposit in London! Consistent James!

GREELEY says the Republicans have in New York State the voters to carry it, *and will have them out*. SEYMOUR was beaten for Governor twice—the last time in 1864, when he ran 3,762 votes *behind* McCLELLAN. Let's make a thorough job of it in Pennsylvania.

THE TWO SOLDIERS

"Let the President elect *disperse* the carpet-bag State governments."

F. P. BLAIR, JR.

"Let us have peace."

U. S. GRANT.

MR. STEVENS recently made a speech, in vindication of new articles of Impeachment against ANDREW JOHNSON, which he has prepared, and the further consideration of which was postponed till next Monday. His closing sentences are characterized with especial power; and the last will stick to SALMON P. CHASE while he lives. Moreover, we happen to know that it embodies a conception of Mr. CHASE's character, which Mr. STEVENS formed years ago, and to which recent events have given confirmation:

"My sands are nearly run, and I can only see with the eye of faith. I am fast descending the downhill of life, at the foot of which stands an open grave: but you, sir, are promised length of days and a brilliant career. If you and your compeers can fling away ambition and realize that every human being, however lowly-born or degraded by fortune, is your equal, that every inalienable right which belongs to you belongs also to him, truth and righteousness will spread over the land, and you will look down from the top of the Rocky Mountains upon an empire of one hundred millions of happy people.

Still, we must remember not to place our trust in princes, for we have seen that in the richest heart, the most highly cultivated mind, adorned with every literary grace, keen in argument as the Stagirite, and fortified with an outward shield of bronzed austerity which seemed to forbid the approach of levity or corruption; this richest composition of human mould may be the abode of malignity, avarice, corroding lust, and uncontrollable ambition, as the owl, the prairie dog, and rattlesnake nestle together in loving harmony in the richest soil of the prairie."

HON. JOHN JAY of New York, President of the Union League, outlined Seymour's political career, the other evening, very clearly:

"Before the rebellion had fairly commenced, (in September 1862), Mr. Seymour stood forth as its strongest champion in the North, by denying the right of the National Government to preserve its integrity and enforce its laws, and by originating the suggestion that a war debt incurred for the defense of the Union would be in danger of repudiation. Mr. Jay then referred to the 4th of July speech of Gov. Seymour, in which that gentleman tried to prove the war was a failure, while at the same time Gen. Grant was capturing Vicksburg and Gen. Meade was rolling back the invasion of Lee. Gov. Seymour, he thought, had fully received the nomination as a reward for the services he has rendered to the party, which, at Chicago, recommended the American people to submit to Slavery, Rebellion, and Disunion, and which, having failed in its attempt to destroy the Republic, and to prevent its reconstruction, now deliberately proposes by the platform it has adopted, and by the nomination as Vice-President of Mr. Frank Blair, whose recent blood-and-thunder letter is thus directly indorsed, to replunge the country into confusion, chaos, and repudiation. [Loud applause.] One more contest, gentleman, and we trust that this un-American, anti-National party, that has desolated our land, filled our cemeteries, and piled up a mountain of debts, will dissolve before the indignation of this long-suffering people." [Cheers.]

With Seymour's friends burning negro Orphan Asylums, and Blair's friends dispersing the "State Governments" of the South, we are promised lively times in the event of the election of the Democratic candidates.

THE nominations of SEYMOUR and BLAIR are not only consolidating the Republican ranks, driving back into the lines Republican stragglers, but the work of demoralization among the Democracy has already begun. The New York *Herald*, hitherto a bitter opponent of the Republican party, and one of the most potential presses in the country, declares for GRANT and COLFAX, pronouncing the nomination of SEYMOUR as a virtual surrender of the contest. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing under date of July 10, says—

"Since the nomination of Horatio Seymour by the Democratic National Convention several of the Democratic members of Congress have declared most emphatically for Grant. Among these accessions to the Republican ranks is Thos. E. Stewart, Mr. Haymond's successor from the Sixth New York district. Saml. F. Cary, the eight-hour, greenback Representative of Cincinnati, telegraphed after he had heard of the nomination of Seymour that the convention ought to follow it up by making Vallandigham Vice Presidential candidate. The Democrats generally acknowledge that they have a bad ticket, and concede the election publicly to the Republicans. Shrewd politicians predict that Grant and Colfax will carry every State but three—Delaware, Kentucky, and Maryland.

WADE HAMPTON of South Carolina, one of the original Fire-Eaters, whom the people of Chambersburg have some reason to remember—was specially honored at the Copperhead Convention. He was put upon the Committee on Resolutions and was largely instrumental in framing the Platform; and with Ex-Gov. BIGLER of Pennsylvania, was selected to escort Gov. SEYMOUR of New York to the Chair, as President of the Convention.—HAMPTON, BIGLER, and SEYMOUR are a beautiful trio to present to the country as fit to represent its interests, protect its honor, or influence its destinies.

THE Southern Democracy have "gone for" the colored men, and they expect to make good Democrats of them. At recent elections in the South, they met some success—the result, we suppose of such appeals as these, which we find in the Canton (Mississippi) *Mail*, a Democratic newspaper:

"Colored Men: Democracy is Meat and Bread, Low Taxes and Equal Rights for the Black Man and the White Man.

Don't insult us by trampling down the olive branch we offer. We beseech you this last time—don't tread on us!"

This sounds odd—from a "Democratic" paper. But "Democracy" will stoop, when it must, in order to conquer.

IT is rumored in "Democratic" circles that Senator BUCKALEW is to be their candidate for Governor next year. This pre-supposes that the Republicans will carry the Legislature and supersede Mr. B. at Washington. We doubt whether the "ring" will agree to nominate Mr. BUCKALEW for either Senate or Governor, as his independence of character, and and personal integrity forbid that he should be their tool.—And that is what they most want in a public officer.

THE Richmond *Inquirer*—the old "Democratic" paper in Virginia—in its issue of the 6th inst., says "that the fourth of July has ceased to be of the slightest interest to the white people of the South." This is not quite true. It is without interest to the white Traitors of the South; but it has abiding interest to the white Republicans of that region.

THE Copperhead platform proposes that the credit of the Government shall be maintained inviolate, and that the Government's promises to pay shall be deliberately broken. But it does not tell us how these contradictory promises are to be reconciled.

GEN. SIMON BOLIVER BUCKNER, who commanded the Rebels at Fort Donelson and surrendered to GRANT, shows great ingratitude in not going for GRANT, since that chieftain once went so unhesitatingly for him.

GEN. FORREST, of Tennessee, was a slave-trader before the war, a negro-butcher during the war, and a nominator of "Democratic" candidates after the war. Who shall say his record is not a harmonious one?

THE Democratic nominations excite no enthusiasm; and were made for defeat. That, now, seems inevitable.—The nomination of SEYMOUR was bad enough, and will drive off every sincere War man; for the country had no slyer, oilier, and more dangerous foe than SEYMOUR, at every step of our contest from 1861 to 1865. But BLAIR's nomination is vastly worse; for it ratifies the programme of revolution and civil war which he laid down in his letter of June 30th last, to Col. BRODHEAD of St. Louis, in which he avows the doctrine that the next President, if Democratic, ought to and must overturn, by force, the existing governments in the South, and re-organize them on the Johnsonian basis of 1865, which was repudiated overwhelmingly by the people at the elections of 1866. We give his whole letter in another column. Read it. Men who can look with approval upon so horrid, bloody and devilish a scheme, ought to vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The former is in delicate health, and if BLAIR should become President "chaos would come again."

Illustrating this point of the purposes of the Southern Rebels, in case of Copperhead success, we quote the following extract from a letter of the New York correspondent of the *Rochester Commercial*:

"I tell you again, that the Southern delegates don't care what is done here—provided they receive sufficient courage to go home and disperse the Legislatures, by violence if necessary, that have been elected under the reconstruction laws; and just so sure as the military now in the South is withdrawn, the work will be quickly entered upon, and as quickly finished. This is the avowed purpose of Southern Democrats."

A FEW days before the meeting of the New York Convention FRANK P. BLAIR bid for the nomination in a letter to Col. Broadhead which appeared the New York *World* on the morning of July 3. It will be found in full in Senator MORTON's speech in another column. The revolutionary sentiments of the letter proved acceptable to the Rebel element which controlled the Convention, and won for him the coveted prize. Americans—if you want another Civil War inaugurated, vote the Blair ticket! He tells you just how he will set it going.

SEYMOUR has a happy faculty of alienating voters, always running behind his ticket. In 1862 the Republicans being divided he was elected Governor of New York on a "more vigorous prosecution of the war" platform, but fell behind his colleagues on the Democratic ticket. In 1864, he ran on an anti-war platform and was badly beaten by FENTON, running behind his ticket as usual. FENTON beat him 8,293, while LINCOLN had but 6,749 over McCLELLAN. So much for the "favorite son" of New York.

ON our first page will be found a spirited address from the Soldier's and Sailors' State Central Committee, which has the true ring.

SOME OF THE RESULTS.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce*, good Democratic authority, denounces the repudiation platform of the New York Convention.

THE CABINET.—Governor Randall, Secretary McCulloch and Secretary Seward indicate to their friends that they have no interest in Seymour's success.

THE Hon. Thomas N. Stilwell, of the same State, in 1866 a member of the Johnson Congressional Committee, has also declared his intention to support the Republican nominees.

It is stated that General John A. Dix, now American minister at Paris, is one of the thousands of War Democrats who, in refusing to support Seymour and Blair, will heartily sustain Grant and Colfax.

PRESIDENT Johnson does not conceal his disgust at the New York nominations, pronouncing the ticket a failure. After himself, he preferred Chase, and next Hancock; but the New York and Ohio "ring" was too strong.

The Hon. David Kilgore, formerly representative in Congress from Indiana, and during the past three years a warm supporter of the President, has repudiated the Democratic nominations, and will take the stump for Grant and Colfax.

REPUDIATING SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.—Lawrence, July 10.—The *State Journal*, the organ of the Chase movement, says:—"The nomination of Seymour and Blair was coldly received here. The Democratic party has deliberately committed suicide, preferring death to life, choosing the shroud and the grave rather than regeneration and the new birth."

THE CHASE MEN DISSATISFIED.—The Executive Committee of the Central Chase Association met on Thursday evening of last week at New York, and resolved to present the following preamble and resolution to the next meeting of the Association:

Whereas, The Central Chase Association, composed of Conservative Democrats and Republicans, who were displeased with the radical tendencies of the Republican party and Copperhead affiliations of the Democracy, and who hoped that the leaders of the Fourth of July Convention would rise superior to the old and effete policies of the party, and would nominate a statesman in accordance with the existing and accomplished political facts; having had that illusion dispelled by the adoption of a repudiation platform and the nomination of a consistent opponent of the war and its results, do

Resolve to recommend the endorsement of General U. S. Grant for President, and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President of the United States by the Central Chase Club, believing that they more truly represent the views of a majority of the loyal citizens of the United States than the nominees of the Democratic Convention.

It is said by the friends of Mr Chase, that he will take no part in the contest; will probably not even vote, but if he should, will cast his ballot for Grant and Colfax.

THE New York *Herald*, one of the most potential journals of the country, can't go Seymour and Blair, and abandons the Democracy. Says the *Herald*:

The die is cast. The Democratic Convention has decided that our next President shall be General Grant. Seymour against Grant in 1868 amounts to a Democratic surrender or a disbanding of the Democratic party. The ticket of McClellan against Lincoln was a strong ticket compared with this of Seymour against Grant. It has no prestige but that of defeat.

There is nothing in Seymour, nothing in his record, nothing in his platform that will bring a single recruit to the Democratic party, but everything to rally the whole floating vote of the United States, with all the conservative Republicans, around the glorious banner of Grant. Seymour against Grant will bring all the Republicans into line, and the result will be another political reaction, which will give New York to Grant by twenty, thirty, or forty thousand majority.

We can give no countenance to this retrograde movement of the Democratic party. The successful movements of the age are progressive, and we must go with them. All the world is going forward except our Democratic party. It is behind Austria, Russia, Turkey and China; for they all recognize the necessity of shaping their policy to the pressure of living events. Seymour is behind the age, and Blair, as a soldier, pinned to his ticket, makes a mockery of the combination. Grant and Colfax against such a ticket will sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, because the blockheads of the Democratic party will have it that we are still living under the regime of poor Pierce and Buchanan.

The *Herald*, in another article, says that the nominations will confuse and demoralize the Democracy throughout the length and breadth of the land; that the election of Seymour and Blair is "morally impossible."

POLITICAL.

BLAIR won't suit the people of this country. We want no more drunken Vice Presidents.

JOHN H. SURRATT is sojourning among the friends of Seymour and Blair in Baltimore.

THE bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau has became a law without the President's signature.

HON. J. J. Blair, of Warren county, has been nominated for Governor by the Republicans of New Jersey.

GENERAL GRANT, after twenty-two years of army life, is said to have never uttered a profane word nor had a personal quarrel.

REV. Henry Ward Beecher denies the report that he favored the nomination of Judge Chase for the Presidency, and says that he always supported Grant.

DENUNCIATIONS of Grant and smiles and cheers for Wade Hampton and Forrest were the alternating courtesies of the Democratic National Convention.

WHILE Grant and his army were conquering Vicksburg July 4, 1863, Seymour and his cohorts were trying to make New York over to the rebels.

IT took the Copperheads four days, in convention, to drum out poor old Seymour. It will take the people just one day (Nov. 3) to drum him home again.—*Chicago Post.*

THE Copperhead platform declares for immediate restoration of all the States.—Nearly all of them are restored; and nothing but Democratic resistance keeps out the remainder.

THE Republicans ought to appoint a day of thanks-giving for a happy riddance of the Blair family. They have been worse than "The Old Man of the Sea" to any party that has shouldered their fortunes.

ON July 4 1863, while Grant was going into Vicksburg, and Meade resting on the glorious field of Gettysburg, Seymour was making a speech in New York in which he declared the resort to arms a *failure*, and denounced conscription.

THE President and the Democratic National Convention each signalizes the National Holiday by similar acts. One pardons traitors while the other is scheming how to restore them to political power.—*Detroit Post.*

GENERAL Sherman was stopped on the street in St. Louis on Thursday by some enthusiastic Democrats, soon after the Seymour nomination was received, and asked if he would support Seymour. He replied, emphatically, no; that he was for Grant, and that Grant would be elected.

WHY is it, asked a Republican of his rebel Democratic friend, that you have none but rebels in your National Convention from the South? "Well confidentially, and not to be printed, the reason is that all the Union men of the South are Republicans, and all the rebels Democrats, and we could do no better."

DURING the session of the Democratic Convention two loyal soldiers, who had experienced the horrors of captivity in Richmond during the war, met the keeper of the Libby Prison wearing a delegate's badge! They fell upon him and gave him a dreadful beating, which was not hospitable certainly, but not unnatural either.—*Tribune.*

WADE HAMTON, of South Carolina, a cavalry leader in the Confederate army, is frequently cited as one who accepts the situation and is thoroughly reconstructed. Very recently at an anniversary of Lee's college he asserted that—

The cause for which Jackson [Stonewall] and Stuart fell cannot be in vain: but in some form, will yet triumph.

THE San Francisco *Alta California*, after a careful review of previous elections in California, comes to the conclusion that there is a reliable majority of at least 15,000 for GRANT and COLFAX. The 20,000 voters who stayed at home last year would, if they had voted, have voted for GRANT and COLFAX, and it mentions the fact that many who voted for HAIGHT have already declared for GRANT.

AT Detroit, Gen. Howard said, when speaking in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic: "We fought in the war for right, and truth, and we cannot forget it. We fought against slavery and the spirit of slavery, and we still oppose that spirit.—We fought for principle, and that principle must be maintained. Bygones cannot be bygones. Liberty must be guarded with jealous care."

WHILE congratulating the country on the admission to representation in Congress of another Southern State (North Carolina), the New York *Times* remarks: "Reconstruction will be successfully completed just about the time that the Democrats pronounce it a failure,—after the manner that their last convention pronounced the war a failure just about the time of its attaining complete success."

THE Nashville *Banner*, 3d inst., publishes a rumor that a mob surrounded the house of Judge Fielding Hurst, at Purdy, Tenn., a few nights ago, took him some distance from home, and cut his tongue out. The Judge was Colonel of the Sixth (Federal) Tennessee regiment during the war, and is credited with giving information to Gen. Grant at Cairo which led to the expedition against Forts Henry and Donelson. He is intensely hated by the rebels of Middle Tennessee.

EX-GOVERNOR Vance, of North Carolina, a delegate to the Democratic National Convention who addressed the Democracy of Baltimore at their Hall, on South street, on Friday evening, declared during the war "that hows going to fight the Yankees until hell was frozen over, and then he would fight them on the ice." Subsequently, during the progress of the war, he addressed the Rebel Soldiers again, when he told them to "pile hell so full of Yankees that their feet would stick out the windows."

THE disapprobation of the Democratic platform and nominees is strongly re-echoed from abroad. The London press is almost unanimous in condemning both. The London *Standard* thinks that the Democrats can have no hopes of Seymour. The *News* says defeat is certain to follow the selection of so weak a candidate. The *Herald* thinks the best man would have found it difficult to oppose General Grant, but that Seymour and a platform of bad faith to the bondholders render the result a foregone conclusion.

THE speakers at the democratic Presidential ticket ratification meeting on Thursday evening of last week in New York at Union square were General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina; ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina; ex-Governor Perry, of South Carolina, and Colonel Call, of Florida, all of the late Southern confederacy, and the Hon. Jack Rogers, peace democrat, late of New Jersey. At this rate the grand campaign between General Grant and General Lee in the battle field will probably be fought over again this summer on the stump.

AMONG the "distinguished Southerners" who went to New York to give countenance and aid to the Democratic National Convention was General G. Toutant Beauregard. Among Jeff. Davis' papers captured at the collapse of Richmond was the following:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 18, 1863.
Hon. William P. Miles, Richmond, Va.:
Has the bill for the execution of Abolition prisoners after January next been passed? Do it, and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the garrote.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Of course no better evidence of the soundness of Beauregard's Democracy could be found than this. It will be a sufficient credential to any Democratic Convention.

PULL down the monuments of our departed braves! erase the inscriptions which commemorate their patriotism! burn the trophies worn upon many a desperate field! reduce to ashes the records of the War Department! cast into the sea the archives of the Navy! For it is the opinion of Gen. C. M. Zulick (expressed in the N. Y. Copperhead Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention) that "we should bury in forgetfulness all symbolisms and memories of the lamentable was with our Southern brethern."

A WESTERN paper says: "The Democratic platform has a 'stump speech in its belly,' and from that stump speech we make this choice excerpt: 'That our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered.' Inasmuch as the Convention was about half Northern Copperheads and Southern Rebels, the inquiry naturally suggests itself, *which* 'soldiers and sailors' are to be remembered, and *which* flag did they carry? The word 'our' is ambiguous in this case."

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: "Seymour's nomination is an affront to every Union soldier, an insult to the friends and memory of every dead hero, and an offense to every loyal man. If the Democracy can bear this burden, we find no fault with their choice. Had it been left to the Republican party to select a candidate to defeat, next to Brick Pomeroy, they would probably have fixed on the nominee of the New York Convention."

ENTHUSIASTIC COPPERHEAD.—"I'm taking up a subscription to fire a salute over the nomination of Seymour. Give us a dollar!"

Chase Democrat.—"Want to shoot, do you?"

Copperhead.—"Of course we do."

Chase Democrat.—"Shoot! why, the d—l, man! shooting is just what Seymour is most afraid of. You will suit him better, if you are his 'friends,' if you butcher a nigger and burn a hospital or two!"

HENRY A. Wise addressed a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting in Richmond on Saturday evening. He said that he did not care for the platform. It told a lie in its first resolution. It said secession was dead; that was not so; secession was more alive than ever. He supported the nominees, and especially Blair, because he had declared that he would assume military power.

THE Philadelphia *Post* says: "The candidates are worthy of the platform, and Seymour and Blair, and the principles they represent, are all that the Democratic party needed to complete its ruin. The New York Convention dug the grave of the Democracy yesterday, and now it has simply to bury itself as decently as its limited means will permit."

AN evening journal in New York asks: "Where was Horatio Seymour when the battle of Gettysburg was being fought? In this city, denouncing the Government for its waste of men and money! And when the victory was won, and the war virtually decided, what said Seymour in vindication of the national honor? Not one word."

THE second clause of the Democratic platform demands amnesty for all past political offenses. As the President has proclaimed amnesty for all offenders except those who were under indictment, which includes practically all Rebels except Jefferson Davis, the resolution amounts only to a censure for not having pardoned Jefferson Davis.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Democratic candidate for President of the United States, during the war used these words:

"If it is true that slavery must be abolished to save this Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw themselves from that Government which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms.

BERIAH MAGOFFIN, who was in New York during the Democratic Convention, at the outbreak of the war was Governor of Kentucky. When the Government called upon him for troops, he answered:

I say emphatically that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States.

GENERAL NEWS.

CONGRESS will probably adjourn next week.

HON. Wm. M. Evarts was on Wednesday confirmed by the United States Senate as Attorney General.

THERE were seven fatal cases of sunstroke at Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday and Sunday.

JOHN Pool and J. C. Abbott, Republicans, have been elected United Senators from North Carolina.

THE American idea of an entire separation between Church and State is making rapid progress in Europe.

THE Legislature of Texas has indefinitely postponed the subject of the proposed division of that State.

CONSIDERABLE reduction is now being made in the number of employees of the Freedmen's Bureau in all the States where it exists.

A GERMAN in Chicago advertises that his wife had run away, or been stolen, and threatens to smash the head of any man who brings her back.

COL. Wm. B. Mann of Philadelphia and the Hon. A. K. McClure of Chambersburg, Pa., have associated themselves in the practice of law in Philadelphia.

THE Pennsylvania Commissioners charged with the duty of selecting a site for the Northern Insane Asylum, have fixed on a location in the vicinity of Danville.

THE difficulty in regard to the mail irregularities on the Cumberland Valley Railroad has been settled, and the mails are carried as heretofore.

FIVE hundred Mormons, in charge of Elder Perry, arrived at New York on Sunday from Liverpool. They are on the way to Utah.

A PONTIFICAL bull summoning a general council of the Roman Catholic Church to meet in the Basilica of the Vatican, on the 8th of December, 1869, has been formally promulgated.

GOVERNOR Swann has appointed William Pinkney Whyte, Esq., of Baltimore, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, appointed minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Great Britain.

ON Tuesday Congress passed, by a vote of 114 to 42, the bill making an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska, after an amendment had been agreed to asserting the right of the House to participate in the treaty-making power.

THE Roman Catholic Province of Baltimore has been divided into four dioceses. The third one, the See of Harrisburg, comprises the counties of Clinton, Centre, Mifflin, Franklin, Cumberland, Adams, York, Dauphin, Northumberland, Columbia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Montour, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Perry and Fulton, in the State of Pennsylvania; to be under charge of Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, recently consecrated Bishop of Harrisburg.

THE HARVEST IN THE NORTHWEST.—Our exchanges from the Northwest nearly all agree in reporting luxuriant crops in that region. In every section of Illinois the wheat and rye harvest promises to be abundant. In Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana there will be an unusually large yield of cereals; while in Wisconsin the corn crops are thriving marvelously. With such exhaustless granaries as the plains and valleys of our Western and Northwestern States to supply the deficiencies of their harvests, the nations of Europe need not apprehend famine.

THE REAL ISSUES.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON.

THE AIMS OF DEMOCRACY EXPOSED.

REVOLUTIONARY DESIGNS DISCLOSED IN THEIR PLATFORM AND BLAIR'S LETTER.

In the U. States Senate, on Thursday last, Senator MORTON in speaking upon the joint resolution of Mr. Edmunds relative to the representation of the Southern States in the electoral college, eloquently and truthfully exposed the revolutionary designs of the Democracy. Said Mr. MORTON—

Mr. President, I do not rise so much to discuss the merits of these several propositions as to say that I shall vote for that offered by the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. Edmunds,) believing that it is more specific and direct than the other two; but perhaps any one of them would answer the purpose.

I desire, however, to say one word in regard to the importance of this measure.—We have been noting the proceedings of a convention held in the city of New York, which has but just adjourned. I have read the resolutions adopted by that convention, the platform of principles it has laid down, and upon which its candidates have been placed; and I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the issue that is presented to the country by this platform and by the character of these candidates.

General Grant, in his letter of acceptance, said, "let us have peace;" but the Democratic party by their convention in New York have said, "let us have war: there shall be no peace." They have declared in substance, I might say perhaps in direct terms, that the reconstruction of these States under the several acts of Congress shall not be permitted to stand, but shall be overturned by military force if they get the power. They have announced that there shall be no peace in this country; that there shall be no settlement of our troubles, except upon the condition of the triumph of those who have been in the rebellion.—This platform and these nominations are a declaration of renewal of the rebellion.—Let me call your attention to a part of the eighth resolution in regard to this very question. In speaking of the reconstruction of the States, they go on to say that the power to regulate suffrage exists with each State, making no difference between Democratic President do in regard to any of these, with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs—by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrages upon the ballot. These, and things like these, eat up the revenues and resources of the Government and destroy its credit, make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the Reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results. It is the one thing that includes all that is worth a contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor, or value to the struggle. Your friend, FRANK P. BLAIR.

Mr. President, that is the Democratic platform. General Blair, whatever you may say of him, is a bold, outspoken man, and he spoke the sentiments of that convention. He says, "upon these sentiments I want to stand before the convention," and upon those sentiments he was nominated. Therefore, I say that the language of the Democratic convention at New York to the whole country is, war; resistance by force of arms to Congressional legislation; the overthrow by force of arms of governments that have been erected in the rebel States under the laws enacted by Congress; the continuance of this rebellion; continuance of this struggle, in a somewhat different form, but still the same struggle, contending for the same principle. It is now announced formally, not at Montgomery, and at Richmond, but at New York. The country need not be at any loss to understand the character of the contest upon which we are entering. It is not one of peace and acquiescence, of consolidation whereby the ravages of war may be repaired; but it is a new declaration of war, a new announcement of the rebellion under somewhat different circumstances, but under circumstances formidable, dangerous, and solemn. Let the country look the struggle in the face.

General Blair has said truly that all that is said about greenbacks and bonds and questions of finance is mere nonsense.—The great issue is the question of overturning the new State governments by force, restoration of the power of the rebels, or as they call it the white men's government in those States; and all the rest is leather and prunella. We owe a debt of gratitude to General Blair for his frankness. There need be no deception practised now, and there can be none. There can be no other issue presented substantially to us but