The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, July 31, 1868.

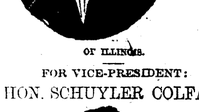
Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 11,000 persons.

☞ 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.

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 new 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 great important campaign.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Adams county, and all who favor the election of GRANT and COLFAX—all who desire to unite in sustaining Congress in its patriotic efforts to reconstruct the Union on a loyal basis, and in opposing the dangerous and revolutionary policy announced by the New York Convention and its candidates—who prefer "Peace" to "Revolution," and are opposed to handing over the control of the Government to those who sought its destruction and involved the country in a bloody and wasteful War—are requested to assemble at their usual places of holding Delegate elections, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868, to select two Delegates from each District to represent them in County Convention, to be held in *Agricultural Hall*, in Gettysburg, on MONDAY, August 17, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a County Ticket to be supported at the October Election, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention.

☞ The time for holding the Delegate Elections in all the Districts will be between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M., except in the Boroughs of Gettysburg, Littlestown and Berwick, and Huntington township, where they will be held between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the County Committee.

EDWARD McPHERSON, *Ch'n.*

D. MCCONAUGHY, *Sec'y.*

Grant and Colfax Club.

The Republicans of the Borough of Gettysburg are requested to meet at the Eagle Hotel, TOMORROW NIGHT, (Saturday) at 8 o'clock, to form a "GRANT & COLFAX CLUB," and organize for the Campaign. Let there be a full turn out. By order of

Executive Committee.

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., as 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?

THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, was a Whig while that party lived, and then a Know-Nothing as late as 1860, at which time he was elected a State Senator for his county. He is rich and aristocratic.

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS.

In view of the revolutionary purposes manifested by the Democratic party—the defiant tone of Rebel leaders in the South since the nomination of SEYMOUY AND BLAIR—and the declared purpose of the President to ignore the new State Governments in the South—the Republicans in Congress did not deem it prudent to adjourn *sine die*, but determined upon a recess until the 21st of September. Accordingly on Monday last both Houses adjourned until that date, with the understanding among the Republicans that it shall not be incumbent upon the Republican members to attend unless they shall be notified that their attendance is necessary by Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Chairman of the Union Republican Congressional Committee on the part of the Senate, and Hon. Robert C. Schenck, Chairman of said committee on the part of the House.

This action will go far to restrain the President and put him on good behavior. Should he manifest a purpose to nullify the laws and endanger the public peace, Congress will meet in September, and promptly impeach and remove him; otherwise, the members will not meet until the regular December session.

The bill providing for a Provisional Government for the States of Texas, Mississippi and Virginia, which passed the House, failed in the Senate for want of time, the Democratic Senators opposing.

The Tariff Bill goes over to next session.

The Bill in relation to the Freedmen's Bureau was passed on Saturday over the President's veto—in the Senate 42 to 5, and in the House 115 to 23. It prohibits the President from removing Gen. HOWARD.

The nominations of Gen. Rosecrans as Minister to Mexico, Henry M. Watts, of Philadephia, as Minister to Austria, C. C. Cox of Maryland as Commissioner Pensions, and Elisha Foote of New York as Commissioner of Patents, were confirmed by the Senate; while Gen. McClernand as Minister to Spain, and Gen. Jeffries as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, were rejected.

GEN. SHERIDAN ON GRANT.

Glorious PHIL SHERIDAN—whose brilliant War record in the Shenandoah Valley and in the final smash-up of the Rebellion around Richmond, electrified the country, and whose subsequent no less brilliant civic career in dealing with defiant Rebels in Louisiana and Texas won for him the homage of the loyal men of the nation—in a recent private letter to a friend thus writes:

"It is, perhaps, needless for me to tell you how light my heart is on account of the glorious record in front of which Gen. Grant now stands before the country. The country now begins to appreciate that his was the only hand which patted me on the shoulder and gave me encouragement, when I, almost alone, stuck up my little battle-flag at New Orleans to assist a second time in saving the country and preserving the record of our soldiers. Had Grant, Sherman and myself and others gone over to the enemy, much darkness would have come upon the land. Two solutions were necessary for the settlement of the rebellion. The first was to take away from it its military strength. That was done at Appomattox. The second, to take away its political strength. That will be done next November. It will be a short campaign, but as decisive as Appomattox."

THE Copperheads have begun their usual game of brag—the same game they played in 1860 and 1864, to stimulate the courage of the rank and file.—They are just now publishing tables of the electoral votes, figuring up a majority for the Confederate nominees by including States which never did and never will endorse a Rebel platform.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has been trying its hand at this nice little game of electing its candidates on paper. The New York *Tribune*, after mocking the *Enquirer's* table into *pi*, adds the following clincher:

We can't help asking *The Enquirer's* attention to a little circumstance which it seems to have overlooked. A gentleman well known to us, after looking on at the late Democratic National Convention, left $10,000 at the St. Nicholas Hotel to bet on Grant and Colfax, as we mentioned ten days ago. And George Wilkes, in his *Spirit*, remarked that *he* had $5,000 or over to bet on the same side. We haven't yet heard of any one going after either of those amounts. If this implies that the Democratic blacklegs have all repented, burnt their sweat-cloths, and joined the Church, we are heartily glad of it, and faintly hope that their change of heart is permanent. We are afraid, however, that it wouldn't stand the strain of a decided Democratic victory in the October elections."

SEMMES has "turned up." He figured at a "Democratic" ratification meeting at Mobile on the 13th. He insists on the purity of his Democracy:

"I have been a Democrat all my life—before the war, during the war, and since the war—*and fought the war on the principles of Democracy*, believing that the grand old Constitution which embodied these principles was about to be destroyed. I drew my sword against the old flag—the old flag which no longer represented these principles; it was not the flag of 1776 against which I drew my sword, but the flag which had become a flaunting lie, so called by prominent politicians of the North. But now, in spite of the efforts of these politicians who endeavored to strangle the old Democratic party, by erecting in its stead a new Conservative party—a sort of conglomerated party—which was to compromise politicians of every shade of opinion, the grand old Democratic party has arisen from the long slumber from which it had indulged, and now gives signs of new life and vitality, and I have come here tonight from the country to ratify and rejoice with you in the nomination of Seymour and Blair."

He is against all "Conservative ideas" and is a straight-out Rebel, sailing like thousand of others under the "Democratic" flag.

PLEASANT LITERATURE.

A Democratic paper makes the following allusion to John Wilkes Booth, which we reprint for the purpose of showing the spirit that already actuates copperhead leaders:

"John Wilkes Booth, a young man of generous impulses, fine attainments, manly sentiments, and noble aspirations, "whose gentle manners won your heart,' stung to the quick by the sight of his country's wrongs and injuries, conceived the bold idea of freeing that country from the iron rule, and, in obedience to the promptings of a patriotic heart, shot the foul usurper dead."

THE Georgia Democrats have come to the conclusion that a negro is a "man and a brother;" and the Macon *Telegraph* says that the Democrats mean "that somewhere between four-fifth and nine-tenths of the Georgia negroes shall vote with us, and by our side, in this election; and we mean in this to do not the slightest violence to the negro's inclination. He shall vote as he chooses, and he shall vote for his own best interests and happiness."

WALLACE should take notice, before issuing his next Address.

THE Zanesville (Ohio) *Germania*, the only German paper published there, which has hitherto been Democratic, repudiates the candidates nominated at New York, and shows a decided leaning toward GRANT and COLFAX. The Peoria *Demokrat*, the principal organ of the German Democrats of Illinois, does not like the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

THE REBELS FORGIVE US!

It is comforting to know that the Rebels do not "keep spite," but are willing to forgive the soldiers of the Union for having fought against them. At least, the country was so informed at the New York Convention, when the Vice-Presidential nomination was pending. Read the record of what occurred:

"Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, made a few remarks, in which he said this nomination was due to the West, and presented General Francis P. Blair, of Missouri. As a Southern soldier, who had differed from General Blair in the war, he desired to say that the soldiers of the South *extended their hands* to the soldiers of the North in a token of amity and good will.

When South Carolina was called her chairman rose and introduced Wade Hampton to announce her response. He was received with uproarious applause.

Mr. Hampton said the soldiers of the South frankly, cheerfully, cordially accepted the hand of amity extended to them here and he thought it due to the soldiers of the North that they should have the second place on the ticket, and he therefore ecended the nomination of General Blair.—[Cheers.]

As he took his seat Gen. McClernand crossed the hall and took Hampton by the hand amid vociferous applause.

Virginia seconded Blair in token of acceptance of the proffer by Northern soldiers of amity and good will.

North Carolina, in order to show that she had no prejudice against a soldier who fought gallantly for his own State during the war, also seconded the nomination of Blair.

When Tennessee was called, Mr. Nelson introduced Gen. N. B. Forrest to cast the vote. [Great cheering.]

Gen. Forrest rose and cast the vote for Blair, and thanked the Convention for the courtesy and kindness extended by its members to the soldiers and sailors of the South.

Col. Ashbel Smith, with a few remarks, cast the vote of Texas for Blair."

It will be observed, that the Rebel branch "ran" the Convention at this point—BLAIR having promised to inaugurate another War for their benefit if he was elected to office.

THADDEUS STEVENS is resisting with all his power, a policy sought to be fastened upon the country, which he believes to be unwarranted by law, and essentially unjust. Those who know him, know how his whole nature will antagonize a proposition which thus presents itself to his mind. In this, he is assisted by some Republicans, and resisted by others.

The Democrats affect to believe that there is a possibility of Mr. STEVENS abandoning the Republican Party which he has done so much to create and render powerful. Nothing can be more absurd. Mr. STEVENS has been much misunderstood; and is preparing a letter in vindication of his views on the gold question. While he lives, he will be found vigorously warring with the party which has always been an obstacle in the path of progress, and whose crimes and follies have been the occasion of untold misery to the people.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON on Tuesday issued an order changing the Southern military districts. Gen. CANBY is removed, the 2d and 3d districts, comprising the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, being consolidated under Gen. MEADE, head-quarters at Atlanta, Georgia. Gen. ROSSEAU has been assigned to Louisiana and Arkansas.—Gen. GILLEM takes charge of Mississippi, and Gen. REYNOLDS goes to Texas. Gen. CROOK goes to the Pacific Coast to relieve Rosseau. The President has hard work to fix up these departments to his liking, there being few officers of the requisite grade willing to do the dirty work required of them. ROSSEAU will do his best to impede reconstruction, but he can hardly do worse than Gen. BUCHANAN, whom he succeeds.

THE GERMANS AND THE CAMPAIGN.

The address of the German Grant club in New Yord strikes the key-note of the campaign when it declares the issue one of order or anarchy, peace or war:

"Strip the kernel of the coverings in which sophistry has disguised it, and you will find the naked question to be simply: Shall peace and prosperity come to the Republic from the election of Noyember next, or reaction and a new civil war?"

"BRICK" POMEROY charges that PENDLETON was beaten by money.—He alleges in his paper that over $100,000 were paid by Wall st. bondholders to buy up delegates against PENDLETON, and that some of this went to Wisconsin delegates. Women and wine, he charges, were powerfully combined by the New Yorkers, and many of the brethren fell.

This is rather a tough story, but comes from high "Democratic" authority.

AT a recent Democratic meeting in Kentucky—at which Bruce of the late Rebel Congress, and Chilton of the late Rebel Army were the chief speakers, one transparency was carried with this inscription: "Seymour and Jeff. Davis, the nation's patriots." Another, "Give us back the negroes you have stolen from us." Jeff. Davis and Lee were frequently shouted for, and the shouters were cheered lustily.

MR. PENDLETON said in his speech at Grafton, *the "democratic party in every vicissitude of our history has appeared to direct us with its wisdam and to extricate us by its courage."*

This was especially manifest in 1861, when BUCHANAN and the democracy extricated the country from its perils by proving to the people that there was no legal or constitutional way of putting down Rebellion or saving the Nation.

HORATIO SEYMOUR in a public speech in Albany, in 1861 denounced "successful coercion by the North as only less revolutionary than successful secession by the South!"

After the Confederate Constitution was adopted, he pronounced it to be preferable to the Federal Constitution; and insisted upon the people repudiating the latter and accepting the former!

SECRETARY SEWARD has issued a proclamation declaring the amendment to the National Constitution known as the 14th article, to be "valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States, *more* than three-fourths of the States of the United States" having approved of the amendment.

GENERAL E. W. HINKS, who is commanding at Goldsboro', North Carolina, writes to a friend in the North, that if the Seymour and Blair be elected *a reign of injustice and terror will speedily ensue.* The only motive now operating to prevent it, viz. fear of hurting the election, will not then be felt.

THE Grant platform—Let us have Peace. The Blair-Seymour platform—Let us have Revolution.

SEVERAL cases of cholera have occurred in New York during the past few days, and three deaths occurred Monday.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Democrats have much to say about the Public Debt, Taxation and the reduction of the burthens of the people. They do all the *talking*, Republicans all the *doing*, in that direction. During the last session of Congress, taxes were largely reduced; expenses were cut down; and the appropriations are at least *eighty millions less than were asked for by the Administration*, and yet every necessary thing is provided for. The saving is in retrenching, in stopping useless things, and cutting off needless expenditures.

Just before adjournment, a Funding bill was matured, which proposed to call in the Five-Twenty Bonds, and issue in their place Thirty and Forty year bonds to an equal amount, the interest to be 4½ per cent. on the former, and 4 per cent. on the latter, instead of 6 now paid. The advantages the present bondholders were offered, were that the principal and interest were secured to be paid, when due, in gold, and to be free from all tax except Income tax. Another section of the bill deprived the Secretary of the Treasury of his present power to pay his pets in New York large commissions for what the Government officers in New York can do as well.

The bill would have saved that amount of money, at all events; and if the loan offered had been taken, about $40,000,000 a year would have been saved in interest. In any event, no harm could have come to the Government; and this legislation was important as sharing a purpose on the part of Congress to try to improve the financial condition of the country and save the money of the people.

The bill passed the Senate without a contest; but on Monday, the day of adjournment, the Democrats "filibustered" at it as long as they could, and *voted against it;* and JOHNSON pocketed the bill, neither signing it or returning it with his objections.

After this record, it's about time for "Democrats" to quit blathering about the Public Debt, their desire to diminish expenditures, and to improve public credit. Let them first show their faith by their *works*. *Then*, and not before, will their *words* be regarded.

REVOLUTION AND WAR.

There is no mistaking the purpose of the leaders of the Democratic Party.—It is hardly concealed, and can readily be observed in all their declarations and movements. BLAIR's letter clearly reveals it, and he was nominated *because he wrote it.* The Southern leaders support the ticket heartily because BLAIR is upon it, and his scheme of upturning the reconstructed States is flatly avowed by them. WISE, TOOMBS, VANCE, PRESTON, COBB, and that whole tribe, are manifestly organizing the South so as to be ready when the time for action shall come.

But this is not all. The threat is made that GRANT shall not be inaugurated, even if elected! This is the game of 1860 over again, where LINCOLN had to pass through Baltimore in a night train to escape planned assassination. *Now*, the threat is not merely made by Rebel leaders, not merely planned by Rebel conspirators, oath bound in their fiendish schemes, but it is in the Democratic National Platform itself, skilfully inserted in these apparently harmless words:

It (the Radical party) has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next, *and inaugurate its President*, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.

We *italicize* the malicious words. They pre-suppose that a man may be elected President, and *may not be inaugurated.* The irresistible conclusion is, that this language was used in view of an attempt to prevent the *elected* President from being *inaugurated.*

These words were inserted in the Platform, on the suggestion of Mr. BAYARD of Delaware, as he himself declares; and in a recent speech he defines them as being "in accord in some measure with the sentiments" of Gen. BLAIR. So that BLAIR's revolutionary treason is *endorsed in the Platform*, and was intentionally endorsed on the motion of a U. S. Senator!

The people have no excuse for not appreciating the devilishness of these men.

AT a meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington City, held this week, it was stated that "ninety-four clerks had been discharged from the Quartermaster General's Office, of whom eighty-one had been soldiers, and of the eighty-four there were thirty-five who had lost limbs in the defence of their country or otherwise disabled. Gen. MILLER, who was at the head of a bureau, had refused to give one cent toward decorating Union soldiers' graves, because the rebel dead were not buried with them, and at the present time he has under him two men, named SCOTT and MCGRUDER, who left Washington City, and fought in the rebel army."

Should SEYMOUR be elected, the Rebel influence will be fully installed, and it will be a mark of reproach to have been in the Union army.

THE Democracy of Connecticut have improved upon the example of their brethren in Pennsylvania, and there is no foreseeing now to what sublime heights of rascality the impudence of the party may not rise. In Pennsylvania they contented themselves with forging naturalization papers; in Connecticut they have learned the art of forging laws. It seems that in the Legislature of the latter State they made strenuous efforts to engraft upon a new registration bill certain amendments which would practically render it inoperative. They were defeated. The bill was passed without the amendments and locked up in the office of the Secretray of State over Sunday. On Tuesday a clerk chanced to examine it, and lo! the amendments were all there. Somebody who must have known the ways of the place had surreptitiously got access to the bill, and very skillfully altered and erased words in such a manner as entirely to change the sense of several sections.—Here was a discovery in legislative tactics which promised to be invaluable. If the votes of a party are not strong enough to nullify a law, they have only to get a set of false keys some Saturday night and try acid. Unfortunately for the Democracy, the little fraud was detected in good season, and the Legislature will take prompt measures to detect and punish the forgers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A TERRIBLE case of poisoning occurred at Pine Lake, Michigan, a few days since. Mr. Thomas Cade came to town, and was to get some corrosive sublimate to be used upon a horse; and his son, about sixteen or seventeen years of age, wished him to get some tartaric acid to be used with soda to form a drink. As soon as Mr. Cade got home the son called for his acid, and received the paper of poison through carelessness. He mixed the drink, and several young people drank of it, the young man himself drinking considerable, from which he died a very hard death on Tuesday.—The others were very sick, but will recover.

"THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS."

The South has captured the organization, bag and baggage, and re-asserted its control and regained its ascendency over the Democratic Party. A retrospect of the New York Convention can but convince every impartial observer of this fact.

In the first place look at the character of the delegates. The late Confederate States sent to represent them those who were conspicuous in inaugurating secession or advanced to distinction under the "stars and bars." Along with them came their Northern sympathizers, led by the Vallandighams, Biglers, Bayards, Eastons and Clymers.

Upon the organization of the convention the ex-Confederates secured control of the platform makers. From their own number they placed upon the committee Gen. Wade Hampton, who refused to surrender after his superior, Joe Johnston, had surrendered him; Gen. William Preston, of Kentucky, who had not so much of an excuse for treason as State secession; Barksdale, rebel Gen. of Mississippi; T. S. Bocock, Speaker of the Virginia rebel House of Representatives; and C. C. Langdon, who precipited secession upon Alabama. The remainder of the committee consisted, with three or four exceptions, of men who sympathized with or aided the insurgents.

With such workmen the late Confederates of course obtained a declaration of principles in accordance with their wishes.—Their delegates clapped their hands in glee over its adoption, while Vallandigham could hardly restrain his joy as he circulated about on the floor of the convention. In exultingly proclaiming, on Wednesday, whether, "Whether or not we shall have Mr. Pendleton himself we at any rate have got his platform," a Kentucky Confederate journal merely gave expression to the views of the late rebel South.

The South was next victorious in the selection of candidates. The Northern rank and file of the party were extremely desirous for the nomination of Chase, and many of the Northern delegates shared in this desire, prompted though it was by fear.—But the Southern wing of the party again asserted its supremacy, and under the skillful management of the Pendleton Vallandigham manipulators, they floored Chase, Hendricks, and Hancock, and placed Horatio Seymour upon the platform.

The Northern delegates desired that Hancock, a soldier with an unsullied record, should be placed second on the ticket, he having been defeated for the first place.—But the rebel General Preston, of Kentucky, arose and nominated Blair, the political General who promises a fresh revolution in case he attains to the Presidency, which will restore the South to its former *status.* Hampton and Forrest seconded the nomination. The North again yielded, and Blair was foisted into the second place on the ticket.

In view of these and other facts attending the convention—in view of the spirit and animus which revealed themselves in the body from begining to end, can there be any doubt that the South is indeed victorious in the political, if not military, arena, and has once more asserted its control and supremacy over Northern allies?

VIOLENT AND REVOLUTIONARY THREATS—BLAIR AND REVOLUTION THE WATCHWORD.

The Democracy of Georgia held a State Convention and a mass meeting at Atlanta on the 22d, from a report of which in the Cincinnati *Gazette* we extract as follows:

"The Rebel Democracy have, for one day at least, re-taken Atlanta. Their delegate State Convention assembled this morning, and also their great mass meeting, the latter of which was a highly successful affair. The delegate Convention met at 10 A. M. A committee was appointed to select permanent officers. While they were out, Colonel J. B. Wyens was called on for a speech who told them that the result of their success in the contest before them would be to expel from Georgia the entire brood of Northern vagrants, Northern rapscallions and Northern paupers, and the Southern miscreants now infesting her. This sentiment was received with the usual complement of Rebel yells. The Committee on Business introduced a series of resolutions. The first ratifies the nomination of Seymour and Blair, the second approves the platform of the New York Convention, because that platform recognizes the old Democratic doctrine of the equality of the States. A. J. Ramsey, of Columbus, made a violent Rebel speech, declaring that in the late war the South did nothing but maintain their rights; that the Government wrongfully made war upon her, and that the very day the war commenced the Constitution was overthrown. Mr. Clark made a speech pledging himself, before God, to fight to the last the new Governments that had been set up in the South, and then the Convention adjourned *sine die.* The mass meeting was assembled under the artificial grove of the public square. Five thousand people were present. Bob Toombs, Howell Cobb and B. H. Hill, the three great leaders of the Rebel Democracy, all made speeches. Toombs took the broad ground that all the action of the Government in reference to the South for the last three years was void and of no effect. Cobb followed in the same strain, and Hill poured forth a torrent of disloyal malignity and blasphemy which will astonish and alarm the country. The whole spirit of the speeches was violent and revolutionary in the extreme—Toombs alone making any pretence to decency or moderation."

THE DIRTIEST THING YET.

When Gen. Grant left Washington to go to the West, he was followed by a sneaking spy in the employ of the New York *World*, who wrote dirty letters of personal abuse to that paper about the General's trip. One of these, about the meanest of the lot, is now going the rounds of the Copperhead press, under the head of "Grant on his Farm." The character of the fellow who was paid to do this contemptible work is thus shown up by the St. Louis *Democrat*:

"The only fact which this hired sneak really discovered during his journey, was that three glasses of beer were actually taken into the car which General Grant and the party accompanying occupied, but whether the said beer was consumed by the General or by others of the party, the smeller could not positively state. The same contemptible spy, after trailing around after the General, when he went to visit relations in Ohio, and finding nothing bad to report, was finally observed and accosted by a friend of the General, and the fellow admitted that he was sent by the *World* to find out what he could to the discredit of the General, but that he had orders to report nothing in his favor. During the war, this same *World* made a great fuss because the Government employed detectives to track men who were engaged in plotting treason, and called it mean and dirty, and contemptible business. And yet this same paper sends a hired spy after a man, not engaged in plotting treason, not dangerous to the very life of the nation, but honored by the whole world as its foremost defender and champion—a man hired to drag the gutters for miserable slanders against the fair name of the faithful soldier, and under orders to report nothing in his favor! The particular individual selected for this dirty job is named Schuyler, and he is now in or about this city. He was at the Planters' House recently, and it is said that he is still spying about in the neighborhood. Of course nobody will do him any harm, for we are a law-abiding people here, but it would be amazing if any gentleman should condescend to associate with him."

F. S. BLETZ's plaining mill, at Columbia Pennsylvania, was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon.

POLITICAL.

WHO gave aid and succor to the Rebels? The Democratic party.

THE Seymour party, like a frog, grows more bobtailed as it grows older.

BLAIR is going to stump Ohio. And Ohio is going to stump Blair—next November.

AN appropriate design for a Seymour Illumination—a colored orphan asylum on fire.

THE New Orleans *Republican* says: Put down Louisiana for Grant and Colfax by a majority of forth thousand.

HON. Charles Gibbons has been nominated by the Republicans of Philadelphia for District Attorney.

THE ex-pirate Semmes has taken the stump in Alabama in favor of the election of Seymour and Blair.

THE name of Seymour after November will be changed by popular vote to Seen-no-more.

VALLANDIGHAM made the Democratic platform in 1864, and the Democratic ticket in 1863. It would be hard to say which is the worst specimen of his work.

A NEGRO sat in the Democratic Convention in New-York. He made no speeches. Cannot answer whether he took his turn on the drinks.

THE headquarters of the National Republican Committee have been established for the campaign at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York city.

LOUISVILLE had transparencies of Jeff. Davis, Lee and Stonewall Jackson in the rejoicing over the nominations of Seymour and Blair. Why not?

WADE Hampton and several ex-officers of the Confederate army are canvassing the South in support of Blair's revolutionary scheme.

"SEYMOUR and Blair will give us all the Confederacy fought for."—*Ex-rebel Governor Vance's Speech at the Democratic Ratification Meeting in Richmond.*

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* say that Williams, the colored delegate to the National Democratic Convention, indignantly denies having associated intimately with the white delegates.

THE desire of Mr. Jeff. Davis for the election of Horatio Seymour can hardly be attributed to any idea on the part of Davis that Seymour's election will tend to "make treason odious."

THE Democrats are troubled about Gen. Grant's given name, and delight in calling him Hiram. Gen. Grant, to satisfy them all around, will give them his father's name, "Jesse," next November.

AMONG the Democratic members of Congress who have signed a petition asking the President to pardon Jeff. Davis are Messrs. Getz, Nicholson, Glossbrenner, Niblack, Davis, McCreery, Sitgreaves and Trimble.

AN eminent and conservative citizen, in a private letter from the interior of New York, says: "I find here a number of old Democrats going for Grant, though they voted for McClellan in '64. Seymour does not please the people, and Blair is still worse."

UNDER the administration of Johnson's favorite, General Buchanan, Texas averages sixty murders a month. The average under General Sheridan was nine. What would the increase be if the Democracy elected their nominees?

POLLARD, the rebel author of "The Lost Cause," publishes another book, The "Lost Cause Regained," in which he says he is now "convinced that the true cause fought for in the late war has not been *lost*, immeasurably or irrevocable, but is yet in a condition to be regarded by the South an ultimate issue of the political contest."

WADE Hampton said in his New York speech: I want you all to register an oath that when you do vote your vote shall be counted, and if there is a majority of white votes, that you will place Seymour and Blair in the White House in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them.

A DEMOCRAT, while hearing the Declaration of American Independence read at the Fourth of July celebration at Ridgeville, Ohio, where it recites that "all men are created free and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," turned upon his heel and walked away, muttering that he "would not listen to any such d—d abolition speech as that."

THE Chicago *Journal* says: "One significant fact in connection with the recent Democratic National Convention has not yet been mentioned in public, namely: that every delegate in that Convention from the Southern States was a Secessionist.—Not one of the entire number had been a loyal Union man during the war. We presume it is also true that there is not a man in the South, white or black, who was loyal to the Union during the war, who will support Seymour and Blair. At all events, there is not a solitary Southern Rebel, or Northern sympathizer with the Rebels, who is not for that ticket."

THE following are among the ardent supporters and friends of Grant and the Chicago Platform:

SHERMAN,
SHERIDAN,
THOMAS,
MEADE,
FARRAGUT.

The following are among the ardent supporters and friends of Seymour and the Tammany Platform:

BEAUREGARD,
FORREST,
HAMPTON,
SEMMES,
TOOMBS.

THE last act of the rebels, before the war, was to vote the Democratic ticket. The first act of the rebels, after the war, was to vote the Democratic ticket. As there was but one step from Democracy into rebellion, there was but one step from rebellion back into Democracy.

Rock-a-by Seymour,
On a see-saw,
When 'loction comes
'Twill break like a straw.
When the votes fall
The people will stare,
For down will come Seymour,
His party, and Blair.

MRS. Betsey Rogers of Newbury, Mass., has followed the business of picking berries for 70 years. She will be 95 next month. *The Newburyport Herald* says: "On her birthday she proposes to walk to town—a half-dozen miles—with the same berry-basket on her arm, and walk back.—She belongs to a tough and long-lived race. Her mother reached the age of 97. There are others of the same sort in Byfield. We saw an old woman the other day who had been picking berries all day in the hot sun, walking over two miles to her work, who was 84 years old, and whose oldest child was over 63. She told us she had walked to town to sell berries, and walked back—a journey of ten miles—six different times this season."

COMMISSIONER Rollins has notified revenue officers that spirits may be withdrawn from bond by the payment of the tax of fifty cents per gallon and $4 per barrel of forty gallons (equal to sixty cents a proof gallon). He also says that all distilleries must be closed until the distillers have given new bonds, and complied with the new TAX law in all particulars.

OUTSTANDING 7-30 notes must be presented for conversion into 5-20s on or before the first of August, or they will be paid in currency. Of the $830,000,000 originally issued, all have been converted but $135,000,000.

GREAT FLOOD IN BALTIMORE.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

On Friday last Baltimore city was visited by an unprecedented flood. The rain poured down in torrents from early in the morning, and about midday the water in Jones's falls rose with great rapidity, soon overflowing its walled banks, backing into numerous contiguous streets, and penetrating dwellings, stores and innumerable basements, creating great alarm, and damaging and sweeping off property, carrying away bridges, &c.

The water rose suddenly nearly twenty feet, and poured into the streets, at one time covering a space of ground on the west side of the falls, extending westwardly to the intersection of Lexington and Calvert streets; thence northerly to the Calvert station, the interior of which was converted into a large lake. On Holiday street the water flowed from Monument to Baltimore street, thence running around the corner of Holliday into Baltimore, flowed into Gay, where the stream extended southwardly to Lombard, and thence, by various channels to the docks. On the east side of the falls the water extended along front and Buren streets, overflowing the cellars, including the basement of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, but doing no other material damage there. All communication between the eastern and western sections of the city was cut off for the time, except by the Eager-street bridge, at a high point on the north, it being too dangerous to attempt to cross the torrent in boats.

The scene from the bridge at Eager street when the water was at its greatest height was very striking. Its yellow flood came down with a turbulent roar like some mountain torrent, bringing in its headlong rush fragments of bridges and buildings, uprooted trees, drift wood, fences, sheds, outhouses, oil tanks, barrels, merchandise, &c. As soon as the rain slackened crowds of people flocked to the banks of the stream to witness and view the scene of destruction. In that part of the city which was formerly the bed of the stream, many houses, shops, &c., were inaccessible, and boats were moving about in different streets to afford relief.

The small wooden bridge at Charles-street avenue was the first within the city limits to give way, and sweeping down, with other debris from above, passed under the lofty Belvidere and Eager-street bridges, the latter being a stone arch, and reaching thence the iron bridge at Madison street, struck it, causing that bridge to give way, and soon after the bridges at Monument, Centre, Bath, Hillen and Fayette streets, making seven bridges in all in the city, swept away.

The manufactories, stores and dwellings on the line of Jones's falls all suffered more or less damage.

The water extended through Holliday street to the corner of Fayette, entirely submerging all the houses from Monument street, five or six squares, to that point. The office of the police marshall, the police station and all places of business were only accessible by boats, a number of which were brought from South Baltimore on drays. The Holiday Street Theatre had ten feet of water in the parquette, the basement being filled.

Harrison street was entirely under water to the depth of ten to twelve feet.

The water extended from east of Front street to Gay street, on Baltimore street, and the destruction of property has been heavy. For a time, also, the water ran out of Holiday street into Baltimore street.

The flood rushed down Frederick street with great fury, from Gay street to the basin, inundating all the cellars, and in some cases reaching up to the second-story windows, and in many cases families were taken from the upper stories of dwellings in boats.

Gay street, from Fayette street to the bridge, and Saratoga street, from Gay to Calvert, were both completely under water, and the loss to those residing or doing business on both, is considerable.

On Gay street in the lower part, south of the bridge, the great amount of debris having blocked the water up, forced it into the back parts of the stores and through to the front, forcing windows and goods out into the street.

The water reached the tops of the awning posts in front of some of the stores, damaging or destroying nearly all the contents of first floors and cellars. After the water had subsided the scene of desolation was visited by thousands of persons, while the occupants of the house were busy in repairing damages and cleaning up the muddy deposits.

The water on Calvert street extended from Calvert Station to within a few feet of Lexington street, several squares, causing considerable damage to the furniture of persons residing between the two points. In a number of the houses between Saratoga and Mulberry streets, the water rose nearly to the second story, and so sudden was the rise that persons were unable to remove their furniture, they being compelled to seek refuge for themselves in the upper portion of their houses.

On North street the water rose still higher than reached by it on Calvert street, in some instances entering the second stories of the buildings situated in the lowest portions of the street. A number of the flour and grain dealers suffered heavy losses.

Numerous boats were promptly ordered by the police board, most of which were obtained from the wharves, and launched at the Holliday Street Theatre. Crews of police, with experienced boatmen, were sent through Calvert, North, Holliday and other streets, for the purpose of removing families and furniture.

A about one o'clock, city passenger car No. 14, John Plummer, conductor, and Wm. Bloodgood, driver, in passing from Gay street bridge, was caught by the flood when opposite Harrison street. The body was lifted by the force of the current from the track, and carried rapidly down Harrison street, until it reached the corner of Fayette, where it lodged against the restaurant of Mr. John English. The driver managed to loosen his team and the horses were saved. There was a lady and two gentlemen in the car at the time; the former was rescued by means of a rope thrown to her as the car swept down the street; the male passengers were rescued by a lady in the house against which the car lodged, she helping them out from the second story window.

Notwithstanding the great height at which the water had been, it subsided mostly before night, and Balimore and Pratt street bridges became passable. The pavements were found washed up in various places, and mud lay thick where the water had been.

The loss of property, public and private, including general damages within the area of the flood, will probably amount to several millions of dollars.

The loss of life, so far as ascertained, is confined to four persons. Had the flood happened at night, as was the case at a former great freshet in 1837, the destruction of human life must have been largely increased. On that occasion some twenty lives were lost. It is conceded that the flood of Friday was of greater extent than any which has occurred in Jones' falls, not excepting the one of 1817, remembered by the older inhabitants.

Several bridges on the Northern Central Railroad were swept away, and the track so badly