FOR SUPREME JUDGE GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION. At a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee, hold at the Committee Rooms, in Carlisle, on Saturday, June 20th, it was unanimously Resolved. That the Democratic Nominating Convention be held at the Court House, in Carlisle, on Monday, August 12th, 1887, at 11 6 clock, A. M.; and that the election of delegates to the Convention be held at the usual places of holding such elections in the several boroughs, wards and townships, on Saturday, August 10th, 1867; in the Borough of Carlisle, between the hours of 3 and 7 o clock, P. M.; in the Borough of cerk, P. M.; and in the other Borough and Townships between the hours of 4 and 7 o clock, P. M.; at which time the

Democratle voters of each borough, ward and township shall elect two delegates to represent them in said Convention. WILLIAM KENNEDY, Chairman Dem. Manding Com.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUF YERING AT ANDERSONVILLE?

We publish to-day another letter from Gen. Robert Ould, Ex-Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, to which we call attention. Commissioner Ould's statements cannot, dare not, will not be denied by any responsible man. He offers and can prove the truth of what he says by Federal officers and by official documents. He states distinctly and challenges contradiction, that ir the early part of August, 1864, when the Andersonville prison was filled with Federal prisoners, two-thirds of whom were sick, he offered to surrender fifteen thousand of them, without requiring a corresponding delivery of rebel prisoners in return, but that his offer was rejected by our officers, and he (Ould) was compelled to retain these men throughout the sickly season, and when he was scarce of provisions and had but few surgeons to attend to so many sick men. The consequence was two-thirds or more of these Federal sol- to the winds in order to promote strife diers died. Ould himself tried his best and hatred and tyranny over the peoto save them by his humane offer to give them up to our authorities, and to work at the close of the war to unite he "urged haste on the part of the United States Government, as the mortality among the Federal prisoners was very great." To all these appeals, the President, Stanton, Holt & Co. turned a deaf ear, and owing to their criminal indifference and heartlessness, some ten or twelve Union soldiers lost their lives at Andersonville! Of all the treasonable villainies of the

Lincoln administration yet revealed. this is the most startling, the most shocking. The betrayal of M'Clellan before Richmond, when the administration tried its best to have his army captured or slaughtered, was bad enough | gratify them. But one, and a small one, and treasonable enough, but this successful plan to destroy ten or twelve thousand Union troops, was a piece of wickedness such as the devil of himself could scarcely have invented. Some of those engaged in this scoundrelism are in their graves, but Stanton, Holt, Butler and others engaged in the conspiracy still live. They should be arrested at once, tried by a military court, convicted and hanged. They have murdered their thousands, and they should die for their unparalleled crimes.

We hope the day is not far distant when these infamous and heartless men may be brought to trial and punished. Politics alone governed them in all cheir hell-born projects. "Our starving soldiers at Andersonville" was a fruitful subject to manufacture political capital from and to keep the public mind inflamed. Little did the people think when the photograps of our dead and dying at Andersonville were paraded who were circulating these photograps, or political effect, were t sponsible for all the suffering at Andermville. The betrayal of M'Clellan. Andersonville, the murder of Mrs. Surratt, were all concocted by the same tention of power to the conspirators.

No wonder these men have no desire to see the representative men of the than Mr. M'Intire; and at the proper South the Congress. Norwonder they time the Democrats of this Congression do desire to see ignorant negroes take al District will cheerfully acknowledge the places of Southern statesmen. They those services. four revolutions. That's what's the matter! They feel that they have committed flagrant crimes and outrages, and honor for pelf and power.

THE RADICAL REMEDY.—The people has no parallel in the history of the world. And what measures of relief do the Radicals propose? What do their Conventions declare for? What does their press advocate? Nothing but 'wegro suffrage!" They seem to think that this will pay the poor man's taxes taxation, while that of the poor soldier who shed his blood is taxed, they answer "negro suffrage!" When we ask " them if there ought to be two currencies, one for the people and one for the bond-holders, they answer "negro suffrage!" Their only panacea for the troubles of white men, is the bringing of the negroes to the ballot-box and the social circle. That is the cure all with them of everything. What if the poor white man is made a slave to debt and taxes, if only Africa votes! Looking at it in this light, the Republican papers talk of very little else than the negro and his rights! They seem to forget entirely that this was originally a while man's government, and that it continued to be so from its organization down to the period when a sectional party was entrusted with the reins of powęr.

THE government of Tennessee is not " republican in form," inasmuch as negro suffrage was forced upon the people | peace and prosperity, has much show without their consent. The people of each and all the States have an inalienable right to establish and control their domestic institutions in their own way. and Brown, at Charleston, South Caro-This right has been denied to the people of that State by the Brownlow usurpation, hence Tennessee must be "reconstructed," and it will be reconstructed when the next Congress shall be elected after blustering about a while, was dein 1863.

GREENBACKS VS. GOLD.

Gold 1-40! That is to say it requires ne dollar and forty cents in greenbacks o buy a dollar in gold; or for one dollar in greenbacks we can buy about 70

cents in gold! In the "good old times"—a few years ago-when the lion ceased to lie down with the lamb, and blood came to be the order of the day, we were told that the crisis was but artificial, and that as poness said "crisis" had passed and the country was in peace, our currency would be "as good as gold." Does it look like it with gold worth 40 cents premium on the dollar? Two years have already clapsed since the last rebel laid down his arms, and yet the glittering metal refuses terms of equality with the pictures of Lincoln and Chase.

Why is this? The reason is most manifest. The war entailed upon us a tremendous burden of debt. Although we were assured, is we passed along, that it would not be heavy, yet in the light of the present we all begin to realize its extent. The humblest, as well as the wealthiest, are made cognizant of it by the tax collec-To this, however, the people would willingly submit if they could see that matters were thereby benefitted. But instead of paying off the huge debt by this taxation, we have a wicked and rebellious Rump Congress squandering noney by the millions. They do not even pretend to retrench and reform .-For them nothing is too great. They vote appropriations for the Freedmen's Bureau. They vote money to quarter thousands of white and black soldiers over a prostrate reople in time of peace. They increase their own salary. They appoint investigating committees without number and empower them to exnend the public money in manufacturing strengh to perpetuate a cruel and soulless party. They draw upon the public vaults as the merchant princes do mon theirs, and scatter their wealth ple. If the Republican party had gone the fragments of the Union again in peace and harmony, we would have been far on our way towards cancelling this volume of debt. Business would have grown brisk; intercourse full and free would have been kept up between the people of both sections; capital would have sought out the prospects of vealth in the South, and a few years only would have remained until the country would have forgotten its dreadful curse of war. As it is, however, that godless crew have tried to make a hell upon earth, and they have had a success in their efforts which cannot but

PERRY COUNTY.

of those results, is that gold maintains

its supremacy almost one-half. The

grave query arises, when will it be bet-

ter? Or rather, if we continue in this

course, how long will it be until we are

placed in a bankrupt condition? Gen-

tlemen bond-holders, the question is

The Democratic Convention of "daughter Perry" met at Bloomfield om Monlay of last week, and placed in nomination the following strong and popular tieket:

Commissioner—Jacob Charles, Poor Director—John Arnold, Auddor—E, Owens, Coroner—Dr. George Mitchell,

Chas. J. T. McIntire, Esq., was unanmously nominated for Senator, with the privilege of selecting his own Conferees. scrote their eyes, that the very men | We hope our Democratic friends of the other counties embraced in the Dising Mr. M'Intire's nomination. He ithe kind of man for the position of the conspiracy against our prisoners at Senator-able, firm and honest. In the event of his nomination by the District Conferees, we believe he can and will men and for the same object—the re- be elected. Few men of his age in the State have rendered better or more efficient service to the Democratic cause

THE black fiends of Tennessee are already making the most of the advantahave thus far e-caped the penal-ies due ges they secured at the farce of an electheir wickedness. Let the solid men of tion. Scores of respectable and quiet the South be admitted to their seats in | Conservatives have already been threat-Congress, and there will be a revelation | ened with death and hundreds of othof secrets and treason that will astound | ers have been warned to leave the State. the world, and convince all that the | On Friday night, near Nashville, the Lincoln administration was composed out-buildings of two of Brownlow's opof men who were ready at any time to, ponents were burned to the ground by self their country, its soldiers and its a band of the militia, who openly boasted that they intended to make a clean sweep now of all the "rebels," because Brownlow had promised that he would of the United States are weighed down pardon them for anything they might with a burden of debt and taxation that do to a "white-washed rebel" or his property. In Nashville, on Friday and the night succeeding. Conservatives were knocked down and terribly beaten by negroes, spurred on by white Radicals. Armed gangs of negro leaguers prowled about engaged in, as they dethat this will pay the poor man's taxes clared, "drivin' copperheads to dare and remedy all pecuniary sufferings and holes." No doubt the same horrible afflictions. When we ask the Radicals | condition of affairs exists in the whole if they think the property of the rich of the eastern portion of the State, bond-holder should be exempt from where the Brownlow faction are most numerous.

> JUDGE WILLIAMS approves the infamous means taken in Tennessee by Brownlow to perpetuate his usurpation He also approves of the manner in which negro suffrage was forced upon the people, without their consent at the ballot-box or in any other way. If elected a judge of the Supreme Court, he will necessarily approve of any bill which the Rump Congress may pass for the enforcement of negro-suffrage in Pennsylvania without popular assent. He must not be elected.

> THE incorrigible old villain, "Gov." Brownlow, of Tennessee, a day or two before the election farce in that State. issued an address to his band of conspirators, in which he denounced the "late rebels and their Union allies," and recommended that both be, "put down." No man who desires a whole Union. in Tennessee.

Two Northern Rads, named Epping lina, had a fight the other day about the leadership of the niggers. Both wanted to be "big toad in the puddle." Epping wanted to fight a duel about it, but, lighted to find himself under arrest. nel will be finished in two months.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

The Rultimore Gazette says:

eir manufacture. "The Rock Island North Carolina Mills are also "The Rock Island North Carolina Milisare also furning out from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and sixty thousand yards per annun of woolen goods of different kinds, from the flust black doeskins and fancy cassimeres to the plainer and coarser fabrics for plantation used in delition to the above men are the plantation used in the plantation of the plantation with the plantation with the plantation of the plantation with the plantation of the plantation with the plantation of the plantati

This is where the shoe is beginning to pinch the Yankee manufactures, and intensifies their hatred and malignity against the South. For many long years they had a monopoly of the manufacturing interests of the country, and the Southern people, who were entirely agricultural in their habits, were their est customers. But this did not satisfy the descendants of the Puritans. They the descendants of the Puritans. They must needs free the negro, and to accomplish their purpose, waged a terrible war against the South at an expense of hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of treasure. And now, with the inevitable negro on their hands and bankruptcy staring them in ha they see the Southern people developing their own unequaled resources and providing for their own wants in such way as to make them independent of Eastern manufactures. This, we repeat, is what galls the Yankee nabobs to the quick and embitters them more and nore against the South. The war was a godsend to the New England manufactures, and shoddy ruled the roast while it lasted. But, having raised the whirlwind, they were unable to direct the storm, and they are at length beginning to suffer from the devastating effects of the hurricane. They have nobody to blame but themselves. They made their own bed and on it they mus

JORDAN'S A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL The Chairman of the Radical State Committee, Colonel, or Major, or Brigadier Jordan-it don't matter which, as his only military operations have been on the State or National Treasury—has ssued an address to "the people of Pennsylvania," the features of which are contained in this paragraph:

"The Democratic party, with Judge Sharswo or its leader, and with Free Trade, State Righ ad Secession on its banner, is again marshali s hosts, and now summoning us to the field Comment is needless on such stupid lying, and we look for Jordan's prompt ismissal from the Committee. The Radicals have no use for an ass who has just brains enough to concoct such stuff as this. They need a man who can get call for a denial.

The Pittsburg Chronicle-an evening against the way in which Jordan draws his bow. After quoting the above paragraph the Chronicle candidly remarks: graph the Coronicle candidly remarks:

"It is insulting to the intelligence of the people
of Pennsylvania to say that in this judicial contest the Democratic party has secession inscribed
in its banner. We warmly support Judge Witiams in this contest, but we will not even by silence lend our indorsement to so utterly shameful and unwarranted a charge as the one above
quoted. It is a sign of bad party demoralization
when such secures are adopted to achieve success,
when such secures are adopted to achieve success,
such things recoil against the monarce such secures
them, and cloud even an inonest cause with aspector. Whatever may have been the views of picton. Whatever may have been the views of unique sharswood thirty-three years ago, it is both absurd and ermibal to say that the right of cession will be an issue in the approaching election. The Republican party can go into a cantious the state of the state of the without compromising said upon actual issues, without compromising is and upon actual issues, without compromising the distribution of the property will find itself to such a style of warfare,—it is a veritable Mexican business.

THE REASON WHY NEGRO SUF-FRAGE IS TO BE PASSED .- Mack, the Washington correspondent of the Cin cinnati Commercial, writes:

"Sunner says he has positive assurance of orce enough to pass his universal suffrage bill ext winter. He says it must be passed before he Presidential election, to secure the negre-tote of Pennsylvania, New York and Cennecti-ut, otherwise these States will go Democratic. So, the reason why negro-suffrage i o be forced upon the country, is to prevent these States from going Democratic and to retain the radical party in power. This is a frank confession, and shows the motive of the radical leaders. It is not the negro, but themselves, they are trying to take care of. Well, tha is just what we have been thinking for

country.

BEN. BUTLER, the hero of Big Bethel and the Dutch Gap, is dubbed a L. L. D. by Cambridge College; Long Jno. Wentworth, the complacent blackguard and low forum lounger of Chicago, has a similar honor conferred by Dartmouth, and Edwin Marat Stanton, the percher of innocent wonnien on the gallows, the suborner of perjury, and the American Danton of '63, is made the recipient of a like honor from Yale! Verily, this s lifting rascality and complacent blackguardism to the sublime, and the ambiious graduates of this trio of New England colleges, ought to think seriously of turning rascals, and blackguards, as the readiest way to achieve distinction.

SEVERAL Radical papers in this State have expressed a preference for Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, for next President, and Fred Douglass, negro, for Vice President. We think they make a mistake -Douglass should be named for the irst position and Kelly for the second.

Some South Carolina negroes have reurned from Liberia with discouraging eports. They say a darkey there has to work for his living, which is something they never thought of doing there or here horizonit

SATRAPSickles has removed the policemen of the town of Sumter, South Carolina, and "appointed" one white fellow and two negroes to act instead.— A negro colony is about all Dan Sickles is fit to have charge of. NEGRO voting at the South is con-

ducted pretty much like the performances of sheep when on a run. Wherever the bell-wether jumps-whether over a real or imaginary obstruction the rest of the flock also jump. THE Central Pacific railroad is completed twenty-five miles east of the

Summit Mountains. The Summit tunthe heels of Horace Greeley.

The One Man Power-Troubles in North

The following incident shows how rapidly this county is drifting into despotism under the infamous acts passed by that cabal of usurpers-the Rump The United States Marshal of North Parolina, a few days since, undertook to enforce an execution issued by the United States Circuit Court, but was prohibited by one of the Under-Satraps, who declared the execution to be in violation of one of Satrap Sickles' orders. The Associated Press reports

the difficulty as follows:

"Marshal Goodloe, of the District of North Carolina, has reported to the Attorney General that the process of the United States Circuit Court, lately held by Chief Justice Chase, is obstructed by order of Lieut. Col. Frank commanding ithe post of Wilmington. The ground is expressly mentioned in the order to be that in each of the cases obstructed the cause of action adjudicated upon by Judge Chase occurred between December 10, 1860, and May 15, 1865, General Sickles' Order No. 10, having forbidden Judges to entertain any suits for matters occurring between those dates. The Marshal supposes that General Sickles did not mean to include the courts of the United States, but these only of the States. Colonel Frank interprets the order differently." the difficulty as follows:

United States, but these only of the States, Colonel Frank interprets the order differently.

"Marshal Goodloe has suspended action until he hears from Gereral Sickles or receives instructions from Washington, being anxious to avioid a collision, but is figure received more his daty. but is firmly resolved upon his duty.— Chief Justice Chase is in Washington.

In case Satrap Sickles concludes to retain the unlawful authority delegated to him (also without authority) by the Rump Congress, what is to be done?-Must the Evecutive and Judiciary departments of the Federal Government stand aside for Dan Sickles—an ordinary Brigadier General, who, for mere partisan purposes, has been set up as a despot over sovereign States? Will the Federal Government tolerate such an attempt to institute an unlawful oneman power, and allow its prerogatives and dignity to be crushed beneath an order of a Satrap? The people will await, with anxiety, further developments of the progress of satrap despo-

PLEASE TELL.-You are a Radicalenuine Republican. Tell us-How do you restore the Union?

How do you preserve a Constitution ? How have you benefitted the negro? Who was benefitted by the war? How much better off is the poor man ow than before the war?

Do you believe in equal taxation? Why not exempt the poor working nen as well as the rich bondholders? Why tax the poor soldier who fought or his country, and exempt from all: nome and stole from his country?

An exchange says: "The recent reve lations in regard to the instability of Naup fabrications calculated to deceive; tional Banks are exciting the public and not a fellow who is only equal to mind to a fearful degree. One of the inventions so ridiculous as not even to most fearful things about the system of National Banks is the political power which they will wield in time." An-Radical journal—is forced to protest other "most fearful thing" is that their standing as national banks gives them almost unlimited confidence among depositors, who in many instances, of late,

or, Horton, of Mobile has removed twenty white men from the police of that city and appointed twenty negroes to fill their places. Five of the latter have since been brought before the Mayor for sleeping on their posts.

A MEXICAN paper says that if the murderer Juarez refuses to be elected President of Mexico, he will be sent as Minister to Washington "as a mark of regard to the United States." The edior of that paper evidently gets his ideas of American civilization from Thad Stevens, Charley Sumner and blood-letting Zach Chandler, who would unquestionably welcome the Indian butcher with open arms and ardent hospitality.

A schism has broken out among the Mormons, many of whom are said to be growing disgusted with the rule of Brigham Young and the Apostles. Young some time. It is to keep power that Joe Smith, son of the original founder they may rob and tax the labor of the of Mormonism, is said to have "pronounced" against the church as presided over by Brigham Young, and to have withdrawn across the Rocky mountains with some forty or fifty thousand adherents.

THE Mount Vernon Banner reiterates former statement that General Hayes, the Radical candidate for Governor of Ohio, is a large stockholder in a New-England woolen mill. Judge Williams, of Connecticut, the Radical candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was chosen by New England influence. He will do for the "stupid Dutch."

BUTLER AFTER GRANT.-It appears from the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald that Butler keeps a paid detective on Grant's track, and did so before the close of the war. A detective is said to have followed him to Long Branch and kept him all the time in view. Butler is after Grant, in more senses than one-but it is a very long way after him.

THE Satraps are erasing from the registration lists the names of persons put on under the recent opinion of the Attorney General. Without doing so, it might not be possible for the Rads to carry the Southern, States, even by polling the ourang outang votes.

IT is said Salmon P. Chase, who, six years ago, was not worth ten thousand dollars, is now taxed on an income of seven hundred thousand dollars a year Good Lord-hasn't he made "loyalty" pay?

THE negro, "voters" of Savannah Georgia, have a majority of 793, in a total of 5,831. The best men of the city are disfranchised. Such is Radicalism.

Ir is amusing to hear the little "narrow-minded blockheads" of the Radical country press crying "copperhead" at POOR TENNESSEE

The farce called an "election," took place in Tennessee on the 1st inst. Of course that son of the devil, Brownlow, with his organized band of thieves murderers and outlaws, carried everything before them. The white men who own Tennessee were not allowed to vote, but the ignorant negroes were, and of course they voted solid for Brownlow and the Radical disunion tickets in the several Congressional and legislative districts. Brownlow's majority is over 33,000, and the Congressonal delegation and members of the State Lerislature are all of the same stripe. Never in the history of the world was such an outrage committed upon a people as this so-called Tennessee election. Brownlow and his negroes rule the State and trample upon the rights of the property-holders with an impunity that is beyond belief. To show the state of affairs in Tennessee, we copy the following article from the

Patriot & Union:

The white population of Tennessee is about \$83,782—equal to a voting force of 163,545. (The poil for President, in 1863, was 143,343) The Brownlow faction have disfranchised fully seven ten tris of the legal voters; faibout 115,755 and allowed but THREE-TENIES (49,000) the right of suffrage. Then negro population is 25,000—giving a voting force of about 35,560 All of these Brownlow and his faction received, which, added to about 13,000 of the with everyed, which, added to about 13,000 of the with everyed, which, added to about 30,000 of the with everyed, which, adding white vote, about 35,000 was a for Mr. Ether-dipoleouting Brownlow a miglority of about 33, to the This may be more plannly stated thus: ownlow's white vote, ownlow's negro vote, heridge's white vote,

Brownlow's majority tad the whole legal white vote been polled, the se would have stood as follows : heridge's present vote, 36,000 heridge's disfranchised vote, 115,000 Ethenridge's white majority,

Without counting the negroes—who have no ight under the sun to vote—the taught others of frameser nere having decided to give them the balor—Etheridge's majority, at a fair election, would any reached 140,000 I Timesser nerv having accurate to the second processes of the Etheridge's majority, atta fair election, would have reached 140,001. It is the crushing out of this gigantic majority of lawful voters through a most unhawful usurpation of power by Brownlow over the registration lists; and through the acts of an array of negro desperadoes, thieves and murderers, called "State militim," that has excited the Harrissburg Radicals to such a pitch of Infamous Joy.—Shame on them! They know that the so-called election in Temesses was a oleat and a fraud—The out by the post despicable means. They know that they have the prost despicable means. They could be the prost despicable means. They can be the prost despicable means. They on the question. They know that more odisfranchised for the most trivial causes. They know that Brownlow destroyed many of the registry lists which contained a majority of conservative voters. They know that force and in timudation was used both against whites and ne groes by the officials under Brownlow. An they know that Brownlow is a despicable we characteristic processing the vote of any man professing the processing the processing the vote of any man professing the processing the processing the processing the processing the pro groes by the offletals under Brownlow. And they know that Brownlow is a despleable wre ch, unfit to receive the vote of any man professing to be either decent or honest. Yet, knowing all these things, and more, they have the efferniery to testify joy at his success. Let us hope that none else than those who robbed the Government on shoddy contracts during the war, and those who have been pilfering paper and records since, were engaged in the dirty business.

MR. GEORGE M. DRAKE, editor of the Union Springs (Alabama) Times, has written another letter, in which he asserts positively, and without fear of contradiction, that his published version of his recent interview with Thaddeus Stovens was correct in every particular. He excoriates the old fellow in merciless style. The lettershows that Mr. D. hasn't thrown his "conscience to the devil," even if Old Thad did his thirty years and more ago. Stevens had better not grant any more interviews to gentlemen who have the old fashioned habit of writing and speaking the truth. We have only years and an agnificant scheme for making printing paper upon a new economic Union Springs (Alabama) Times, has taxation the speculator who staid at any more interviews to gentlemen who room for the concluding extract of Mr. Drake's letter, which is as follows:

I was courteou'sly addressed. That there might be no misunderstanding, I here handed Mr. Stevens my printed professional card, with the remark that gentle-men of the press were often accused of violating private confidence—that I was there for public information only, and I desired him to say nothing to me that be would wish kept secret. He said his acts and sentiments were pretty well knownthat he had no desire to conceal them.— The conversation then went on as report have been badly victimized.

GENERAL SICKLES has removed from office a magistrate in Columbia, South Carolina, for releasing on insufficient bail two drunken men charged with assaulting a couple of Northern newspaper correspondents. The military May-murder. The conversation then went on as reported, with the exception that some remarks that had no special relevance to the subject of reconstruction, were omitted by eight of the acknowledgment of beligaerent bail two drunken men charged with assaulting a couple of Northern newspaper correspondents. The military May-murder. These were his identical murder." These were his identical words. He carelessly added, "It is no use to find fault with it now. It cannot be helped, and I suppose was done to gratify a morbid appetite for blood on the part of some excited people North."

A CHARACTERISTIC INCIDENT. - We have been told of an incident that occur-red some days since in Charleston, and which, as illustrative of the condition of things under Satrap Sickles, is deserving of publication. The Satrap had taken a seat in one of the street cars which conseath one of the street cars which contained among its passengers a number of ladies, and bent on enjoying himself without reference to the annoyance of others, and in utter defiance of the rules, commenced snioking a segar. The conductor, kilowing the character of the man with whom he had to deal, but still determined to prefer he later woulded. termined to perform his duty, notified him that smoking in the cars was a vio-lation of the rules. "What did you observe?" said the Sa

trap.
"I merely desired to inform you," said "I merely desired to inform you," said the man in the blandest mainer possible, "that passengers are not allowed to smoke in the cars. It is contrary to the rules," "Ah! indeed," replied the Satrap, taking out his watch with the utmost non chidance. "Indeed! Then you shall consider the rules suspended for the next half hour."—N. Y. Metropolitan Record.
"This is interpretable by appretable in the property of the rules with might be appretable." refuse to associate with or countenance such a man? He is a dirty dog, willing all the mean things that a Radical Congress alone would order their tools to do — Reading Lacette.

to do.—Reading Gazette. NATIONAL BANKS .-- It was a very common expression, when the Mongrels undertook to doctor the Banking system, that National Banks could not fail. The following list embraces some of the suspenous and failures since January, 1867: March 2.—The National Bank of New on, Mass., failed with liabilities amount ing to \$110,000.

March 2.—The National Bank of Hud-

March 2.—The National Bank of Hud-son, N. Y., discovered an embezzlement by the cashier to the amount of \$50,000. The concern revived after several weeks suspension, and resumed business. March 4.—First National Bank of Medi-nes Mo. fulled with highlither recent a, Mo., failed with liabilities of \$82.000 March 4.—Mechanies' National Bank of Battimore, broke down from the effects of a series of defalteations, carried on for long time by two officers of the institu-ion.

non. July 24.—The Weedsport (Cayuga Co.) National Bank closed doors, its liabilities July 26.—The National Bank of Unadil-, Otsego County, failed, its liabilities be-ng \$200,000. g \$200.000. July 27.—The Pequennock Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., suspended business and offered a reward of \$500 for the fugi-tive cashier, W. Hamilton Earnum, who

bsconded with \$50,000. In the above brief statement the reasons of the difficulties of the National Banks in question are too lamentably obvious to need further comment.

Correspondence of the New York World.

[Chrispondence of the New York World.]

[UNADILLA, N. Y., July 26.]

The Unadilla Bank, located at this place, has failed. The liabilities of the bank are probably not lessythan a quarter of a million of dollars, and some people estimate the amount at over a million.

Of the value of the assets, nothing positive is known, but it is feared (and I think with some reason) that the unfortunate depositors will not receive ten ets. on the dollar. The people of this valley have never before experienced so sad a tunate depositors with the territory on the dollar. The people of this valley have never before experienced so sad a misfortune as that involved in the failure of this bank. The bankers were by name? Clerk I. Hayes and Arnold B. Watson, the latter being the President of the concern, and they have been associated in business, many years. The family of Mr. Hayes is a member is, or has been, one of wealth, and has long been looked upon as one of the most substantial in the country. Mr. Hayes was himself a man everywhere respected and esteemed; he was a county "authority," an extensive owner of blooded stock; "a lord of fat prize oxen and of beef." People were accustomed to, look upon his bank as perfectly sound, and it became a sort of savings bank for the tollers of the suras perfectly sound, and it became a sort of savings bank for the tollers of the surof savings bank for the tollers of the sur-rounding country. There is scarcely a furmer or a business man in the border towns of Delaware and Chenango coun-ties, and in the lower half of Otsego Co., who has not loaned money to this bank. The money of widows and orphans has here been invested; the interest obtained has enabled them to live with comfort, and they have made the bank their sole source of income. In this little town of and they have made the oank their source of income. In this little town of perhaps, 1,200 inhabitants, there are not two score of people who do not suffer by the failure. The excitement among all classes of the community may easily be fancied. Some of the scenes in which fancied. Some of the scenes in which these poor ruined people have a part would form the staple for a first-class romance. Old men and old women tottering on the grave find the little savings they have depended upon for support suddenly swallowed up. The bankers are mobbed in their private office, or on the public street, whenever they show their faces, by throngs or excited persons, and are made the subjects of the wildest threats. In one instance, personal violence has been resorted to by a frantic old woman. The hard-handed farmers who see penury staring them in frantic old woman. The hard-handed farmers who see penury staring them in the face neglect all other occupations save that of besieging the doors of the bank or gathering to diseus, with wild words and vehement gestures, the possibilities of the settlement. One poor, old lady has become insane; for forty years she had struggled to save something for old age, her mind was unable to sustain old age; her mind was unable to sustain the shock of the news of her misfortune. Nothing else is talked of hereabout. It would be well if the advocates of the National Bank system could look into this lovely valley upon these honest people so suddenly mode papers.

suddenly made paupers.

For the cause of the failure of the Unadilla Bank, was the inevitable tendency to speculation induced on the part of its managers by the temptations of the "National" system. Two years ago the Unadilla Bank became the "Unadilla National Bank," with a capital of \$100,000. Its managers offered to my an interest of 7 ing printing paper upon a new economic principle; of course they failed completely here. They sunk considerable money (40,000, I am informed) in real estate in Binghampton. Meantime, one of the members of the firm—the member having most cause to lead a sober life—enterable to a member of methers of the context. into a career of reckless dissipation under the influence of which he fancied inder the influence of which he fancied himself rapidly becoming an Astor or a Stewart, and was let. to scatter money porfusely among his favorites and dissolute companions. The absorbing process was steadily kept up until the whole neighborhood had been sucked dry.—Then notes of the bankers were protested, penula bagan to show about a text. ed; people began to show alarm; start-ling stories flew about, and at last the inevitable smash came. It is impossible to exaggerate the suffering that this failure has caused and is destined to cause in this once happy community.

did not for one hour permit the bor-rowing process. By their conduct they have unquestionably placed themselves beyond the pale of sympathy. They are denounced here as common swindlers. denounced here as common swindlers.—
This may or may not be a harsh judgement; on the point I say nothing. But it cannot be denied that with full knowledge of the later than the same of the same than the same of the same o edge of their insolvency, they have per-mitted the people here to step blindly into ruin.

Thad. Stevens on Cameron's Election.

THADDEUS SVEVENS sometimes speaks out in meeting, and the following letter, which we find in the Delaware County Republican, is valuable as Turnishing a portrait of a Radical Legislature from the portrait of a Radical Legislature from the pencil of a Radical painter. It having been stated by the friends of Mr. Barton, a Radical member of the Legislature from Delaware County, that he voted for Mr. Cameron under instructions from Mr. Stevens, a letter was addressed to the latter asking for information on the subject, to which the old "commoner" republish as follows: plied as follows:

LANCASTER, June 20, 1867.
DEAR SIR: You ask whether I gave intructions for my friends to yote for Mr. ameron, as is assorted by Mr. Barton of

hour."—N. Y. Metropolitan Record.

This is just what might be expected from a fellow of such low instincts as Dan. Sickles. He and Phil. Sheridan are, indeed; a brace of worthles. We lost all respect (if ever such, was entertained) for Sickles, subsequent to his murder of Philip Barton Key. It will be remembered with what a grand dramatic flourish it was heralded forth, after the murder of Key, that Sickles wrenched from the hand of the woman who had defiled his marriage bed, the ring which was typical of their mutual love, honor and esteem, and how he broke it in two; and yet with what alacrity, like a whipped cur he afterwards hied to the presence of his frail mistress, and dallied with her soft charms. Is it any wonder that decent, high-minded, honorable men should refuse to associate with or countenance such a man? He is a dirty dog, willingly doing all the mean things that a Radical Congress alone would order their toojs to do.—Recading Gazette.

Delaware.

Mr. Barton is mistaken. I gave no such directions, as I had no right or did not claim the right to control any vote outside of Lancaster county. I knew also that in that district Mr. Cameron had but few triends at the time of the election. A vote showed that the clocic was between Curtin and myself in Chester and Delaware. Before I went to Harrisburg, a day or two between the hand a recent letter, and that there could be no doubt of Mr. Barton. His Congressional a recent letter, and that there could be no doubt of his fidelity. When I reached in the right to control any vote of the instructions given to Mr. Barton by his constituents; I knew also that in that the theoloic was between Curtin and myself in Chester and Delaware. Before I went to Harrisburg, when I was convended that the good of the State required General Cameron's election, and never doubted of his treached with the good of the State required General Cameron's election, and never doubted of his treached with the good of the State required General Cameron's election, and never doubted of hi Delaware.
Mr. Barton is mistaken. I gave no reason, I found most of the anti-Cameron men either openly or secretly converted. With a few exceptions the Curtin men were insincere; and those professing for others, longed for an opportunity, which I knew they would readily embrace, to disobey the will of their constituents.—A mone the most remarkable you may

disobey the will of their constituents.—
Among the most remarkable you may notice Chester county. I doubt not that had it been necessary, General Cameron would have received three-fourths of the Republican votes. All I men to say is, that instead of sixteen votes, all he had at the time of election, a full discussion of the candidates, convinced at least sixty of the superiority of General Cameron. For myself, I have no fault to find with the decision. This is a long answer to your question, and is rather a defense of Mr. Barton, who could not expect to resist arguments which had convinced and changed so

many others.

I have no objection to your using this in your district, but it is not intended to re-open the question by more extensive With great respect, your obedient serant, Thaddeus Stevens. vant,

engage in the manufacture of elastic sponge, to be used for upholstry and all used. It is said that a sponge mattress ossesses all the advantages of hair, and

NATIONAL BANK FAILURE. h of the National Bank at Unadilla Liabilities Estimated at From 8250. 1,000,000--Hundreds, of Depositors Ru

GERRIT SMITH TO THAD. STEVENS. We publish below the admirable letter of Gerrit Smith to Thaddens Stevens.-Although both were original abolitionists

country (I mean Gerrit Smith) that we should even pay a portion of the damage indicted on the rebels, and pay a portion of the rebel debt."

Of course you do not mean that this is literarily so. My often repeated proposition is that the Government lend or give money to the South to help her to an upward start from the depths of her poverty and desolotion. By what logic you were able to construct from the letter of this proposition your figure of speech is for you, not me, to explain. I am truly sorry, that it is in your heart to hold up to ridicule my reasonable proposition. You are too old and intellectual to be making such concession to passion and prejudice. are too old and intellectual to be making such concession to passion and prejudice. There are two reasons why the North should be glad to help the South. First, the South is poor-very poor, and the North is lich—very rich. Second, the North is largely responsible for the poverty of the South. Our fathers united with the futhers of the South is making with the fathers of the South in making this a land of slaves; and in our own day the North has gone with the South in upholding and extending slavery. Until the breaking out of this war, every Congress was for slavery. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the work of the North as well as the South. So, too, was the enactment of that infernal Fugitive Slave act, which even Abraham Lincoln was compelled by the pro-slavery sentiment of the North as well as the South to enforce so rigorously. With comparatively few exceptions, our Northwith the fathers of the South in making comparatively few exceptions, our North-ern Colleges, theological seminaries, and political and religious parties were on the side of slavery. The commerce of the North was empthatically in the interest

of slavery.

In the light of such facts, it surely cannot be denied that the North made hernot be defined that the North made her-self largely responsible for American slav-ery. But the war came of slavery; and the poverty and desolation of the South came of the war, and, hence to the same degree that the North was responsible for slavery, is she responsible for the war, and for its ruinous results to the South. You call my sympathy with the South, and my desire to have the North help her, "Sickly humanity," I call it simple honesty. If my neighbor and I join in getting each other drunk, and he in his frenzy goes to tearing down my house, and I in self defense demolish his, I am

not to disown his claim upon my sympa-thy. I do feel that honesty requires me to help him rebuild.

Would to God that Congress were so just and wise as at this very session, to lend fifty millions of dollars to the Conederate States-to each of them so much of it as would be proportionate to her population and to what she has suffered from the ravages of the war! The share falling to each State to be distributed throughout her territory in loans upon adequate security. This, by proving the love and pity of the North for her, would win the heart of the South, and would thus produce a true and lasting peace between them. And this would be worth the nation if only in a financial point of view, many times fifty millions of dollars. Gold would no longer bear among us a premium of 40 per cent. and our Government would no longer have to pay 7 per cent. interest on its loans.

Very respectfully yours,

GERRIT SMITH.

Petersborough, July 15, 1867. of it as would be proportionate to he population and to what she has suffered

(From the New York Express.)

The Five Monarchs. What it Costs to Sup port Them. Now that the latest bill of abomination exaggerate the suffering that this failure has caused and is destined to cause in this once happy community.

It is plain that the managers of this bank have been for a long time aware of its rotten condition; nevertheless, they did not for one happy community. than two hours after it shall have been returned to them. Meanwhile, they will amuse themselves, no doubt by passing a little appropriation bill, taking over a million and a half dollars out of the pockets of the working people of the North to support Sheridan, Sickles, and the other three monarchs, in a style commensurate with their manarchical resistions. Sickles with their monarchical positions. Sick-les drove a "coach and four," Sheridan ought to have a "coach and six," inas much as he has done the work of the loy

much as he has done the work of the loyal Congress more satisfactorily than any of his associate monarchs. Of course, this million and a half appropriation bill will be entitled, "A bill, making appropriations to aid in the execution of the Reconstruction act," etc. It ought more appropriately to be styled "A bill, making appropriations for the support of five monarchs, and to aid in the formation of a Radical party in the late rebellious States." That is just what it means, and, disguise it as they may, it is simply robbing the taxpuyers of the North to establish the infamies of Radicalism at the south. The five hundred thousand appropriation last spring was not a drop in propriation last spring was not a drop in the bucket, and we venture the assertion

the bucket, and we venture the assertion that notwithstanding the large amount now about to be wrung from the pockets of the people—a deficiency bill taking a million or more, for the same purpose, will be brought in and passed next winter. Like the Freedmen's Bureau and the loyal Congress, it is to be a permanent institution, and as long as the people continue to choose Radical representatives, they must continue to keep their purses open—for Radicalism, like all other vices, costs money, and will have it.

We may add here, that the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of inquir says the probable amount necessary carry out the reconstruction acts is \$1,048 277. The general appropriation object heretofore, was \$500.00 \$500,000, which was distributed as follows:

First Military District, Second Military District, Third Military District, Fourth Military District, Fifth Military District.

8493,998

A company has been organized to es for which curled hair is now for the South American waters, and that can be afforded much cheaper. The pro- and desires to act on the aggressive but the cess of manufacture is similar to that of Chilian Government has officially declarpaper, as far as the preparation of bulk ed that it means to carry on a defensive

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS Another Letter from Ex-Cor General Robert Ould has written the following letter to one of the editors of the National Intelligencer:

Although both were original abolitionists, yet in what noble contrast to the present ridius of the former stand out against the flendish hate and malignity of the latter. Mr. Smith thinks it would be better for us and for the whole country to lend to the Southern States fifty millions of dollars than to, wring from them their last penny. His allusion to the "States" of the South is refreshing in these hot days when the hotspurs talk of nothing but "conquered provinces." Mark his significant allusion to the enormous premium of gold over greenbacks and the rates at which we are paying interest for money.

How, Thaddeus Stevens.—Dear Sir: You are reported in the New York Tribume as having recently said on the floor of Congress:

"It is now held by one of the most liberal and onlightened gentlemen in the country (I mean Gerrit Smith) that we should even pay a portion of the damage indicted on the rebels, and pay a portion of of course you do not mean that this is prisoners. It did not require a correspond, ing delivery of our prisoners, though I expressed the desire that they might be sent. From early in August we were not only ready, but anxious to make this delivery. It was our purpose, as well as our offer, to continue the delivery of the sick and wounded at all the depots of prisoners and upon the terms mentice. prisoners, and upon the terms mentioned; that is, without requiring equivalents. Transportation was not sent until December. The United States authorities brought in that month some 3. 000 prisoners to the mouth of the Savan-nah River, and received over 13,000 in nah River, and received over 13,000 in return, many of whom were well men.—The 3,000 delivered presented as melancholy spectacle as Andersonville ever disclosed. Most, if not all of them, had been brought from Elmira. Some did between Elmira and Baltimore—many between Raltimore and Savannah. I do not believe ten per cent. of the number are alive now. All these facts are known to Federal officers. Rebels, may lie, but yet the fact is fully established by other evidence that the Federal authorities sent 3,000 and received 13,000. They would have received more if there had been accommodations. Why was transportation sent to Savannah for the prisoners unless I had agreed to deliver them. portation sent to Savannau no constitution sent to Savannau no constitution oners unless I had agreed to deliver them. Why were 13,000 delivered and only 3,000 received if I insisted on received if gequivalence where is nothing in the published lents? There is nothing in the publisher correspondence referred to by General Butler which, in any manner, contest any one of the facts I have mentioned. General Mulford will sustain everythin General Mullord will sustain overything I have herein written. He is a man of honor and courage, and, I do not think will hesitate to tell the truth. I think it would be well for you to make an appeal to him, as it has become a question of veracity. General Butler says the pent to him, as it has become a question of veracity. General Butler says the proposition was made in the fall, and that 7,000 prisoners were delivered. It was in August, and over 13,000 were delivered. If you will get Pollard's "Lost Cause," and refer to the chapter on exchange, there you will find the whole question accurately stated. Every world of the chapter is true, so far as it pretends to give facts. You can make public any portion of this letter. I defy contradiction as to any statement I have made, and challenge scrutiny. I will prove ever portion of this letter. I defy contradiction as to any statement I have made, and challenge scrutiny, I will prove every word by Federal testimony. Who, then, is responsible for the suffering of Andersonville during the period of its most deadly mortality, from August to January? Yours, truly, R. Ould.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

HAVANA, July 31:—The steamer Virginia has brought Ciry of Mexico dates to July 20th, Vera Cruz July 24th, and Sisal July 28th. The Presidential election was progressing peaceably. The generals adverse to Juarez were organizing forces in the mountains. The Indians were making bold incursions into the white settlements near Yucatan.

GALVESTON, Aug. 5.—A steamer from Brazos brings the following Mexican intelligence:

telligence :

Brazos orings the following: Mexican intelligence:

Juarez has issued a grandiloquent address, in which he says the good sons of Mexico, fighting alone, without any assistance from any one, have preserved the liberty and independence of the regulific. An election for President will be ordered immediately. The press favors a general amnesty. The country is to be divided into six military, districts, under the command of Escobedo and others. Lorado's forces refuse to recognize Juarez. Castello and Aguererre have been sentenced to be shot. Mendez was discovered, but cut through his guard and escaped.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 5.—A Vera Cruz letter of July 24, from the captain of the Austrian corvette Elizabeth, states that

Austrian corvette Elizabeth, states tha in to that date, the Mexicans had refused up to that date, the Mexicans had refused to deliver up the corpse of Maximilian.—No cause was assigned for the refusal. The Elizabeth would leave for New Orleans to-day (July 5). Her captain had no hopes of bringing the body.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—By an arrival from Yess Chies.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—By an arrival from Vera Cruz we have the following unauthentic report: That Admiral Palmer and staff had gone to the City of Mexico to demand the person of Santa Anna, and to endeavor to persuade the Liberal's to give up Maximilian's body.

The Austrian, orrestric Elizabeth was The Austrian corvette Elizabeth was ying at Sacrificios, taking Austrian refuees on board. An American and French man-of-war

OLD KENTUCK.

and arrived at Vera Cruz

nother Solid and Sweeping Victory for the Democracy. LOUISVILLE, August 5.—The election to-day passed off quietly. From mengre returns it is estimated that Heim, the Democratic candidate for Governor; is elected by at least 30,000 majority over both the other candidates.

the other candidates. LOUISVILLE, August5--Midnight:-The State election in Louisville and throughout the State, as far as heard from, passed off quietly. The result has been another Democratic triumph by a majority variously estimated at 45,000 to 60,000.—Louisville City and the County of Jefferson elected their entire legislative ticketwelve members. It is believed that the Democrats in the State have elected seveneights of the Legislather. In this gift the Democrats in the State have elected seven-eights of the Legislature. In this city the Radicals and Third party made a poor run, Helm, the Democratic candidate for Governor, beating both his opponents by about 3,300 majority.

WHAT DOES A KANSAN EAT? A cor respondent of a Chicago paper, who has lived some time in Kansas, asks the above question and replies to it as follows:

"Beef done to a crisp, tough and taste less as sole leather; half-cooked mutton Total,

This is the amount that has been already spent. Now, here are the additional appropriations that are called for:

First District,

Second District,

Fourth District,

Fourth District,

Fourth District,

Third District,

Total,

Signoss

Third Secretary adds:

The Secretary adds:

"If Gen. Ord's register, estimated to the list of July only, should be continued on duty and paid to the end of July, there should be added to the above expense for that month, at the rate of compensation in his estimate the sum of \$159,781, and if continued to the end of August, double that sum, \$319,562. The rame, likewise, of General Sheridan's district was estimated for one month only. If the monthly expenses continue for a period of two months at the rate stated, they will amount to the further sum of \$218,420; if for three months, to \$436,845."

Thus we see what a costly thing this "Five Monarchy" nuisance threatens to be. To maintain it, heavier burthens must be imposed upon the people—but,17 the people like it, perphaps we ought not to complain.

"Beef done to a crisp, tough and tasteless as sole leather; half-cooked mutton, rolled in a heavy, sweet pasts; corned lineats, fried and hurled in fat; soggy wheat biscuits, neither warm nor cold, at every mend, or indigestible corn-pane, which is half grease; pie crust made with tallow and filled with unseasoned pork; no fruit nor vegetables—the first because not easily got, the last because these people on the like them. Beans are about nuble to them; potatoes are pestiferous.—They will eat nothing that cannot be compounded with pontly made sorghum molasses. They deluge themselves with which looks like a weak dye, and tastes like nothing else under the sun, and which looks like a weak dye, and tastes like nothing else under the sun, and which looks like a weak dye, and tastes like nothing else under the sun, and which looks like a weak dye, and tastes like nothing else under the sun, and which looks like a weak dye, and tastes like nothing else under the sun, and which looks

marks:
"The reason for their neglect of water The reason for their neglect of water is not that there is none in the State, but that the Spanish squadron has again salled for the South American waters, and that a renewal of hostilities may be expected. Peru is preparing for a vigrous resistance, and desires to act on the aggressive but the Chilian Government has officially declared that it means to carry on a defensive war only.