

The Republican.



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor. CLEARFIELD, PA. Thursday Morning, August 1, 1867.

Democratic State Ticket. JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Democratic District Ticket. ASSEMBLY, THOS. J. McCULLOUGH, OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket. SHERIFF, CYRENUS HOWE, OF DEWATER TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER, WILLIAM K. WHICLEY, OF BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, WILLIAM M. McCULLOUGH, OF CLEARFIELD BOROUGHS.

COMMISSIONER, OTHELLO SHEAD, OF BARRISLE TOWNSHIP.

JURY COMMISSIONER, RICHARD S. ELLIS, OF DEWATER TOWNSHIP.

AUDITOR, CLARK BROWN, OF LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

CLERK, JAMES A. MOORE, OF CLEARFIELD BOROUGHS.

The Valley Spirit, the organ of the Democracy of Franklin county, has been sold by Messrs. Hamsher and Keyser, late proprietors, to Messrs. John M. Cooper, W. S. Stenger and Augustus Duncan.

We wonder if the editors of the Bellefonte Watchman and the Press are not lying about each other or is it only a Yankee way of advertising themselves and their business?

We hasten to give the Radicals in Congress credit for one decent thing—the more commendable because it is the first of the session.

The outburst of indignation in Europe over the murder of Maximilian is still unabated. The London Times, in a long article on the Mexican greasers, says:

"The sensation produced in Europe by the execution of Maximilian is far greater than occurred on the assassination of Lincoln. Not a voice is raised in justification of the deed. The execrations which in Lincoln's case were directed against Booth, are in the present case directed against the whole Mexican nation.

HARMONY.—The Black Republicans are constantly prating about electing Judges whose ideas "harmonize with the political sentiments of the day."

How do you like it?—Hon. Henry W. Williams, the Black Republican nominee, is in favor of conferring the right of suffrage upon the negroes in this State, and if elected Supreme Judge, will so decide.

COOLIE LABOR.—It appears from information furnished the State Department, by the U. S. Consul at Havana, that a number of loyal shoddy cotton and sugar planters, who are farming "confiscated" farms near New Orleans, are engaged in the philanthropic and profitable business of importing Coolies to labor on these farms.

THE IMPREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.—The work commenced by the "late lamented" is still progressing. His jocular prophecy in 1858, of an "irrepressible conflict" has been realized; bloody and horrible enough it is true, but the bloodiest ground is still not reached.

SPIONAGE COMMITTEES.—The Rump House, before adjourning, raised several new Smelling Committees. These Committees, says the New York Express, have had the polypus party power given them, each of them, to cut up, say, into nine committees, with a Clerk for each, a Reporter for each, and each can travel about the country, and examine any body, or any thing, whom he pleases, all one side.

WHY IT WAS LEFT OUT.—Among the more out spoken of the mongrel papers in this State, there seems to be quite a disposition to find fault with the proceedings of their State Convention, for not incorporating the negro suffrage plank in their platform.

A YANKEE ENDORSMENT OF JUDGE WILLIAMS.—Henry Williams, the Radical candidate for Supreme Judge in this State, seems to be very acceptable to the Radicals of New England. The following extract from a Radical organ at Salem, Massachusetts—the Journal—fully indicates that fact, and, at the same time, shows what the Radical Yankees are after in a general way.

"The subject was thoroughly discussed by the committee on resolutions, the member of the committee from Bucks County, making an argument in favor of the adoption of such a resolution. The expediency of this action, however, was decidedly opposed by some of the delegates from the interior, who thought their constituents were not yet prepared to face the issue. It was suggested that the subject would at any rate be acted upon by Congress, as soon as the pending constitutional amendments would be ratified, and that the States themselves would be relieved of the responsibility of fixing the qualifications of citizenship in this respect. Thus it came about that the suffrage plank was omitted from our State platform."

"The subject was thoroughly discussed by the committee on resolutions, the member of the committee from Bucks County, making an argument in favor of the adoption of such a resolution. The expediency of this action, however, was decidedly opposed by some of the delegates from the interior, who thought their constituents were not yet prepared to face the issue. It was suggested that the subject would at any rate be acted upon by Congress, as soon as the pending constitutional amendments would be ratified, and that the States themselves would be relieved of the responsibility of fixing the qualifications of citizenship in this respect. Thus it came about that the suffrage plank was omitted from our State platform."

It appears that Wilson and Kelley, the two strolling Mongrel orators, who went down South to enlighten the people, left New Orleans without paying their hotel bill. When they arrived there, Sheridan's "Mayor" Heath gave them a grand reception in the name of the city, which he had just as much right to do as any other interloper, and run up a bill at the St. Charles Hotel of \$302.05.

The following are a few more pebbles found on the borders of a revolution:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26th.—A special dispatch to the Courier from Nashville, dated yesterday, says that a special dispatch to the Nashville Enquirer reports a riot at a political meeting in Nashville last night, resulting in the wounding of two negroes.

General Frank P. Blair, who was addressing a large meeting here yesterday, was frequently interrupted in his remarks by negroes, who cheered loudly for "Browder."

Towards the close of the General's speech a fight commenced, in which eight or ten shots were fired, resulting in the wounding of one negro.

The Imprepressible Conflict.

The work commenced by the "late lamented" is still progressing. His jocular prophecy in 1858, of an "irrepressible conflict" has been realized; bloody and horrible enough it is true, but the bloodiest ground is still not reached.

SPIONAGE COMMITTEES.—The Rump House, before adjourning, raised several new Smelling Committees. These Committees, says the New York Express, have had the polypus party power given them, each of them, to cut up, say, into nine committees, with a Clerk for each, a Reporter for each, and each can travel about the country, and examine any body, or any thing, whom he pleases, all one side.

WHY IT WAS LEFT OUT.—Among the more out spoken of the mongrel papers in this State, there seems to be quite a disposition to find fault with the proceedings of their State Convention, for not incorporating the negro suffrage plank in their platform.

A YANKEE ENDORSMENT OF JUDGE WILLIAMS.—Henry Williams, the Radical candidate for Supreme Judge in this State, seems to be very acceptable to the Radicals of New England. The following extract from a Radical organ at Salem, Massachusetts—the Journal—fully indicates that fact, and, at the same time, shows what the Radical Yankees are after in a general way.

"The subject was thoroughly discussed by the committee on resolutions, the member of the committee from Bucks County, making an argument in favor of the adoption of such a resolution. The expediency of this action, however, was decidedly opposed by some of the delegates from the interior, who thought their constituents were not yet prepared to face the issue. It was suggested that the subject would at any rate be acted upon by Congress, as soon as the pending constitutional amendments would be ratified, and that the States themselves would be relieved of the responsibility of fixing the qualifications of citizenship in this respect. Thus it came about that the suffrage plank was omitted from our State platform."

"The subject was thoroughly discussed by the committee on resolutions, the member of the committee from Bucks County, making an argument in favor of the adoption of such a resolution. The expediency of this action, however, was decidedly opposed by some of the delegates from the interior, who thought their constituents were not yet prepared to face the issue. It was suggested that the subject would at any rate be acted upon by Congress, as soon as the pending constitutional amendments would be ratified, and that the States themselves would be relieved of the responsibility of fixing the qualifications of citizenship in this respect. Thus it came about that the suffrage plank was omitted from our State platform."

It appears that Wilson and Kelley, the two strolling Mongrel orators, who went down South to enlighten the people, left New Orleans without paying their hotel bill. When they arrived there, Sheridan's "Mayor" Heath gave them a grand reception in the name of the city, which he had just as much right to do as any other interloper, and run up a bill at the St. Charles Hotel of \$302.05.

The following are a few more pebbles found on the borders of a revolution:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26th.—A special dispatch to the Courier from Nashville, dated yesterday, says that a special dispatch to the Nashville Enquirer reports a riot at a political meeting in Nashville last night, resulting in the wounding of two negroes.

General Frank P. Blair, who was addressing a large meeting here yesterday, was frequently interrupted in his remarks by negroes, who cheered loudly for "Browder."

Towards the close of the General's speech a fight commenced, in which eight or ten shots were fired, resulting in the wounding of one negro.

On learning the news at the Colored Church, two hundred negroes formed in procession, and were proceeding to the scene of the disturbance, when they were met by the agent of a Freedmen's Bureau and police, and were persuaded to disband, thus preventing a bloody riot.

It would seem from this, that the Bureau is useful some times—but rather too expensive to be desirable.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26th.—A shocking tragedy occurred near this city, Ohio county, on Monday. A negro man broke jail in that town on the preceding Friday, and repairing to the residence of an aged and respected white lady named Mrs. J. C. D. Watson, on Monday, he shot her dead.

Large numbers of Browder's militia, white and black, are continually passing through Nashville, en route to different points in Middle and Western Tennessee, although everything is quiet there now. Hardware stores are being extensively patronized, and firearms of every kind are being largely purchased by both whites and blacks.

FACTS STILL DEVELOPING.—The "horrors of Andersonville" still continue to attract public attention. Hon. Robert Ould, late Confederate Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has contributed a scrap of information bearing upon those "horrors" in the shape of a letter to the Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, M. C. from Wisconsin, in which he effectually "bottles the Beast," and lays the death of ten to fifteen thousand Union soldiers at the door of Stanton, Holt & Co., who were the real murderers, and not poor Captain Wirz. Read the following:

RECEIVED, July 19, 1867. Hon. Charles A. Eldridge: DEAR SIR: I have seen your remarks as published. They are substantially correct. Every letter that I read to you in Richmond is not only true, but can be proved by Federal records. I did not in August to deliver the Federal sick and wounded, without requiring equivalents, and urged the necessity of haste in sending for them, as the mortality was terrible. I did not deliver them to Brown, though at Savannah without delay. Although this offer was made in August, transportation was not sent for them until December, and during that interval the mortality was perhaps at its greatest height. If I had not made the offer, why did the Federal authorities send transportation to Savannah for ten or fifteen thousand men? If I made the offer based only on equivalents, why did the same transportation carry down for delivery only three thousand men?

Builder says the offer was made in the fall, (according to a newspaper report,) and that seven thousand were delivered by Federal agents in August, and they were sent for in December. I then delivered more than thirteen thousand, and would have gone to the fifteen thousand, if the Federal authorities had been more prompt. My instructions to my agents were to deliver fifteen thousand sick and wounded, and if that number of that class were not on hand, to make up the number by the fit and best means. The offer was made by me in pursuance of instructions from the Confederate Secretary of War. I was ready to keep up the arrangements until every sick and wounded man had been received.

The three thousand men sent to Savannah by the Federalists were in as wretched a condition as any detachment of prisoners ever sent from a Confederate prison.

All these things are susceptible of proof, and I am much mistaken if I cannot prove them by Federal authority. I am quite sure that Gen. Meade will have no objection to my doing so.

Yours truly, R. OULD.

P. S. Gen. Butler's correspondence is all on one side, and I was instructed as the date of his letter to hold in correspondence with him. I corresponded with Meade or Gen. Hitchcock.

R. OULD.

Mr. Ould has lately notified several other prominent gentlemen that he will prove to the satisfaction of all, if allowed the opportunity, who were the authors of the "horrors of Andersonville," and we are pleased to notice that the New York Tribune demands that the opportunity be granted him for this purpose.

The New York Tribune denounces the Democratic members of the State Constitutional Convention for opposing negro equality. We shall be much mistaken if the American people do not sustain the Democratic party in its advocacy of the supremacy of the white race. Justice should be done the negro, and all his legitimate rights should be secured to him, but white men should rule America.

Espionage Committees.

The Rump House, before adjourning, raised several new Smelling Committees. These Committees, says the New York Express, have had the polypus party power given them, each of them, to cut up, say, into nine committees, with a Clerk for each, a Reporter for each, and each can travel about the country, and examine any body, or any thing, whom he pleases, all one side. Think of Butler having such a power to roam over the land, and spy into every thing and everybody.

The public should remember, however, that in the recess of Congress, there is no power that can reach any man to make him appear before any of these Committees. The Sergeant-at-Arms can act only by the authority of the House, and when the House is not in session, there is no authority.

The expenses of these committees on the contingent fund, for hotel bills, travelling expenses, per diem, will be thousands of dollars. Some Congressmen get them up to have their travelling expenses paid. It is a new device of modern Radical invention.

A Bill to Pay.

It appears that Wilson and Kelley, the two strolling Mongrel orators, who went down South to enlighten the people, left New Orleans without paying their hotel bill. When they arrived there, Sheridan's "Mayor" Heath gave them a grand reception in the name of the city, which he had just as much right to do as any other interloper, and run up a bill at the St. Charles Hotel of \$302.05.

The following are a few more pebbles found on the borders of a revolution:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26th.—A special dispatch to the Courier from Nashville, dated yesterday, says that a special dispatch to the Nashville Enquirer reports a riot at a political meeting in Nashville last night, resulting in the wounding of two negroes.

General Frank P. Blair, who was addressing a large meeting here yesterday, was frequently interrupted in his remarks by negroes, who cheered loudly for "Browder."

Towards the close of the General's speech a fight commenced, in which eight or ten shots were fired, resulting in the wounding of one negro.

On learning the news at the Colored Church, two hundred negroes formed in procession, and were proceeding to the scene of the disturbance, when they were met by the agent of a Freedmen's Bureau and police, and were persuaded to disband, thus preventing a bloody riot.

It would seem from this, that the Bureau is useful some times—but rather too expensive to be desirable.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26th.—A shocking tragedy occurred near this city, Ohio county, on Monday. A negro man broke jail in that town on the preceding Friday, and repairing to the residence of an aged and respected white lady named Mrs. J. C. D. Watson, on Monday, he shot her dead.

Large numbers of Browder's militia, white and black, are continually passing through Nashville, en route to different points in Middle and Western Tennessee, although everything is quiet there now. Hardware stores are being extensively patronized, and firearms of every kind are being largely purchased by both whites and blacks.

FACTS STILL DEVELOPING.—The "horrors of Andersonville" still continue to attract public attention. Hon. Robert Ould, late Confederate Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has contributed a scrap of information bearing upon those "horrors" in the shape of a letter to the Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, M. C. from Wisconsin, in which he effectually "bottles the Beast," and lays the death of ten to fifteen thousand Union soldiers at the door of Stanton, Holt & Co., who were the real murderers, and not poor Captain Wirz. Read the following:

RECEIVED, July 19, 1867. Hon. Charles A. Eldridge: DEAR SIR: I have seen your remarks as published. They are substantially correct. Every letter that I read to you in Richmond is not only true, but can be proved by Federal records. I did not in August to deliver the Federal sick and wounded, without requiring equivalents, and urged the necessity of haste in sending for them, as the mortality was terrible. I did not deliver them to Brown, though at Savannah without delay. Although this offer was made in August, transportation was not sent for them until December, and during that interval the mortality was perhaps at its greatest height. If I had not made the offer, why did the Federal authorities send transportation to Savannah for ten or fifteen thousand men? If I made the offer based only on equivalents, why did the same transportation carry down for delivery only three thousand men?

Builder says the offer was made in the fall, (according to a newspaper report,) and that seven thousand were delivered by Federal agents in August, and they were sent for in December. I then delivered more than thirteen thousand, and would have gone to the fifteen thousand, if the Federal authorities had been more prompt. My instructions to my agents were to deliver fifteen thousand sick and wounded, and if that number of that class were not on hand, to make up the number by the fit and best means. The offer was made by me in pursuance of instructions from the Confederate Secretary of War. I was ready to keep up the arrangements until every sick and wounded man had been received.

The three thousand men sent to Savannah by the Federalists were in as wretched a condition as any detachment of prisoners ever sent from a Confederate prison.

All these things are susceptible of proof, and I am much mistaken if I cannot prove them by Federal authority. I am quite sure that Gen. Meade will have no objection to my doing so.

Yours truly, R. OULD.

P. S. Gen. Butler's correspondence is all on one side, and I was instructed as the date of his letter to hold in correspondence with him. I corresponded with Meade or Gen. Hitchcock.

R. OULD.

Mr. Ould has lately notified several other prominent gentlemen that he will prove to the satisfaction of all, if allowed the opportunity, who were the authors of the "horrors of Andersonville," and we are pleased to notice that the New York Tribune demands that the opportunity be granted him for this purpose.

The New York Tribune denounces the Democratic members of the State Constitutional Convention for opposing negro equality. We shall be much mistaken if the American people do not sustain the Democratic party in its advocacy of the supremacy of the white race. Justice should be done the negro, and all his legitimate rights should be secured to him, but white men should rule America.

Why It Was Left Out.

Among the more out spoken of the mongrel papers in this State, there seems to be quite a disposition to find fault with the proceedings of their State Convention, for not incorporating the negro suffrage plank in their platform. In explanation of why it was left out, the Village Record, a leading mongrel journal published at Westchester, says:

"The subject was thoroughly discussed by the committee on resolutions, the member of the committee from Bucks County, making an argument in favor of the adoption of such a resolution. The expediency of this action, however, was decidedly opposed by some of the delegates from the interior, who thought their constituents were not yet prepared to face the issue. It was suggested that the subject would at any rate be acted upon by Congress, as soon as the pending constitutional amendments would be ratified, and that the States themselves would be relieved of the responsibility of fixing the qualifications of citizenship in this respect. Thus it came about that the suffrage plank was omitted from our State platform."

"The subject was thoroughly discussed by the committee on resolutions, the member of the committee from Bucks County, making an argument in favor of the adoption of such a resolution. The expediency of this action, however, was decidedly opposed by some of the delegates from the interior, who thought their constituents were not yet prepared to face the issue. It was suggested that the subject would at any rate be acted upon by Congress, as soon as the pending constitutional amendments would be ratified, and that the States themselves would be relieved of the responsibility of fixing the qualifications of citizenship in this respect. Thus it came about that the suffrage plank was omitted from our State platform."

It appears that Wilson and Kelley, the two strolling Mongrel orators, who went down South to enlighten the people, left New Orleans without paying their hotel bill. When they arrived there, Sheridan's "Mayor" Heath gave them a grand reception in the name of the city, which he had just as much right to do as any other interloper, and run up a bill at the St. Charles Hotel of \$302.05.

The following are a few more pebbles found on the borders of a revolution:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26th.—A special dispatch to the Courier from Nashville, dated yesterday, says that a special dispatch to the Nashville Enquirer reports a riot at a political meeting in Nashville last night, resulting in the wounding of two negroes.

General Frank P. Blair, who was addressing a large meeting here yesterday, was frequently interrupted in his remarks by negroes, who cheered loudly for "Browder."

Towards the close of the General's speech a fight commenced, in which eight or ten shots were fired, resulting in the wounding of one negro.

On learning the news at the Colored Church, two hundred negroes formed in procession, and were proceeding to the scene of the disturbance, when they were met by the agent of a Freedmen's Bureau and police, and were persuaded to disband, thus preventing a bloody riot.

It would seem from this, that the Bureau is useful some times—but rather too expensive to be desirable.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26th.—A shocking tragedy occurred near this city, Ohio county, on Monday. A negro man broke jail in that town on the preceding Friday, and repairing to the residence of an aged and respected white lady named Mrs. J. C. D. Watson, on Monday, he shot her dead.

Large numbers of Browder's militia, white and black, are continually passing through Nashville, en route to different points in Middle and Western Tennessee, although everything is quiet there now. Hardware stores are being extensively patronized, and firearms of every kind are being largely purchased by both whites and blacks.

FACTS STILL DEVELOPING.—The "horrors of Andersonville" still continue to attract public attention. Hon. Robert Ould, late Confederate Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has contributed a scrap of information bearing upon those "horrors" in the shape of a letter to the Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, M. C. from Wisconsin, in which he effectually "bottles the Beast," and lays the death of ten to fifteen thousand Union soldiers at the door of Stanton, Holt & Co., who were the real murderers, and not poor Captain Wirz. Read the following:

RECEIVED, July 19, 1867. Hon. Charles A. Eldridge: DEAR SIR: I have seen your remarks as published. They are substantially correct. Every letter that I read to you in Richmond is not only true, but can be proved by Federal records. I did not in August to deliver the Federal sick and wounded, without requiring equivalents, and urged the necessity of haste in sending for them, as the mortality was terrible. I did not deliver them to Brown, though at Savannah without delay. Although this offer was made in August, transportation was not sent for them until December, and during that interval the mortality was perhaps at its greatest height. If I had not made the offer, why did the Federal authorities send transportation to Savannah for ten or fifteen thousand men? If I made the offer based only on equivalents, why did the same transportation carry down for delivery only three thousand men?

Builder says the offer was made in the fall, (according to a newspaper report,) and that seven thousand were delivered by Federal agents in August, and they were sent for in December. I then delivered more than thirteen thousand, and would have gone to the fifteen thousand, if the Federal authorities had been more prompt. My instructions to my agents were to deliver fifteen thousand sick and wounded, and if that number of that class were not on hand, to make up the number by the fit and best means. The offer was made by me in pursuance of instructions from the Confederate Secretary of War. I was ready to keep up the arrangements until every sick and wounded man had been received.

The three thousand men sent to Savannah by the Federalists were in as wretched a condition as any detachment of prisoners ever sent from a Confederate prison.

All these things are susceptible of proof, and I am much mistaken if I cannot prove them by Federal authority. I am quite sure that Gen. Meade will have no objection to my doing so.

Yours truly, R. OULD.

P. S. Gen. Butler's correspondence is all on one side, and I was instructed as the date of his letter to hold in correspondence with him. I corresponded with Meade or Gen. Hitchcock.

R. OULD.

Mr. Ould has lately notified several other prominent gentlemen that he will prove to the satisfaction of all, if allowed the opportunity, who were the authors of the "horrors of Andersonville," and we are pleased to notice that the New York Tribune demands that the opportunity be granted him for this purpose.

The New York Tribune denounces the Democratic members of the State Constitutional Convention for opposing negro equality. We shall be much mistaken if the American people do not sustain the Democratic party in its advocacy of the supremacy of the white race. Justice should be done the negro, and all his legitimate rights should be secured to him, but white men should rule America.

A Yankee Endorsement of Judge Williams.

Henry Williams, the Radical candidate for Supreme Judge in this State, seems to be very acceptable to the Radicals of New England. The following extract from a Radical organ at Salem, Massachusetts—the Journal—fully indicates that fact, and, at the same time, shows what the Radical Yankees are after in a general way.

"The subject was thoroughly discussed by the committee on resolutions, the member of the committee from Bucks County, making an argument in favor of the adoption of such a resolution. The expediency of this action, however, was decidedly opposed by some of the delegates from the interior, who thought their constituents were not yet prepared to face the issue. It was suggested that the subject would at any rate be acted upon by Congress, as soon as the pending constitutional amendments would be ratified, and that the States themselves would be relieved of the responsibility of fixing the qualifications of citizenship in this respect. Thus it came about that the suffrage plank was omitted from our State platform."

"The subject was thoroughly discussed by the committee on resolutions, the member of the committee from Bucks County, making an argument in favor of the adoption of such a resolution. The expediency of this action, however, was decidedly opposed by some of the delegates from the interior, who thought their constituents were not yet prepared to face the issue. It was suggested that the subject would at any rate be acted upon by Congress, as soon as the pending constitutional amendments would be ratified, and that the States themselves would be relieved of the responsibility of fixing the qualifications of citizenship in this respect. Thus it came about that the suffrage plank was omitted from our State platform."

It appears that Wilson and Kelley, the two strolling Mongrel orators, who went down South to enlighten the people, left New Orleans without paying their hotel bill. When they arrived there, Sheridan's "Mayor" Heath gave them a grand reception in the name of the city, which he had just as much right to do as any other interloper, and run up a bill at the St. Charles Hotel of \$302.05.

The following are a few more pebbles found on the borders of a revolution:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26th.—A special dispatch to the Courier from Nashville, dated yesterday, says that a special dispatch to the Nashville Enquirer reports a riot at a political meeting in Nashville last night, resulting in the wounding of two negroes.

General Frank P. Blair, who was addressing a large meeting here yesterday, was frequently interrupted in his remarks by negroes, who cheered loudly for "Browder."

Towards the close of the General's speech a fight commenced, in which eight or ten shots were fired, resulting in the wounding of one negro.

On learning the news at the Colored Church, two hundred negroes formed in procession, and were proceeding to the scene of the disturbance, when they were met by the agent of a Freedmen's Bureau and police, and were persuaded to disband, thus preventing a bloody riot.

It would seem from this, that the Bureau is useful some times—but rather too expensive to be desirable.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26th.—A shocking tragedy occurred near this city, Ohio county, on Monday. A negro man broke jail in that town on the preceding Friday, and repairing to the residence of an aged and respected white lady named Mrs. J. C. D. Watson, on Monday, he shot her dead.

Large numbers of Browder's militia, white and black, are continually passing through Nashville, en route to different points in Middle and Western Tennessee, although everything is quiet there now. Hardware stores are being extensively patronized, and firearms of every kind are being largely purchased by both whites and blacks.

FACTS STILL DEVELOPING.—The "horrors of Andersonville" still continue to attract public attention. Hon. Robert Ould, late Confederate Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has contributed a scrap of information bearing upon those "horrors" in the shape of a letter to the Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, M. C. from Wisconsin, in which he effectually "bottles the Beast," and lays the death of ten to fifteen thousand Union soldiers at the door of Stanton, Holt & Co., who were the real murderers, and not poor Captain Wirz. Read the following:

RECEIVED, July 19, 1867. Hon. Charles A. Eldridge: DEAR SIR: I have seen your remarks as published. They are substantially correct. Every letter that I read to you in Richmond is not only true, but can be proved by Federal records. I did not in August to deliver the Federal sick and wounded, without requiring equivalents, and urged the necessity of haste in sending for them, as the mortality was terrible. I did not deliver them to Brown, though at Savannah without delay. Although this offer was made in August, transportation was not sent for them until December, and during that interval the mortality was perhaps at its greatest height. If I had not made the offer, why did the Federal authorities send transportation to Savannah for ten or fifteen thousand men? If I made the offer based only on equivalents, why did the same transportation carry down for delivery only three thousand men?

Builder says the offer was made in the fall, (according to a newspaper report,) and that seven thousand were delivered by Federal agents in August, and they were sent for in December. I then delivered more than thirteen thousand, and would have gone to the fifteen thousand, if the Federal authorities had been more prompt. My instructions to my agents were to deliver fifteen thousand sick and wounded, and if that number of that class were not on hand, to make up the number by the fit and best means. The offer was made by me in pursuance of instructions from the Confederate Secretary of War. I was ready to keep up the arrangements until every sick and wounded man had been received.

The three thousand men sent to Savannah by the Federalists were in as wretched a condition as any detachment of prisoners ever sent from a Confederate prison.

All these things are susceptible of proof, and I am much mistaken if I cannot prove them by Federal authority. I am quite sure that Gen. Meade will have no objection to my doing so.

Yours truly, R. OULD.

P. S. Gen. Butler's correspondence is all on one side, and I was instructed as the date of his letter to hold in correspondence with him. I corresponded with Meade or Gen. Hitchcock.

R. OULD.

Mr. Ould has lately notified several other prominent gentlemen that he will prove to the satisfaction of all, if allowed the opportunity, who were the authors of the "horrors of Andersonville," and we are pleased to notice that the New York Tribune demands that the opportunity be granted him for this purpose.

The New York Tribune denounces the Democratic members of the State Constitutional Convention for opposing negro equality. We shall be much mistaken if the American people do not sustain the Democratic party in its advocacy of the supremacy of the white race. Justice should be done the negro, and all his legitimate rights should be secured to him, but white men should rule America.

Where the Sin Lies.

The Radical perfectionists have violently maintained, as a cardinal doctrine of their creed, that only the loyal should vote. In accordance with this dogma all negroes are allowed the franchise, and no white men, unless they consent to vote the radical ticket. Plain as this circumstance should make it, that their construction of loyalty means radicalism, a severer test has recently been held, and still the theory holds good. Among the many men who left the Federal army to join the fortunes of the Confederacy, no one made himself more conspicuous than Gen. Longstreet. No opposition to the federal cause was more bitter, no persistence greater, and no blows dealt more fiercely than his. On this account, he was with the rest placed under the ban of federal displeasure, and there he might have remained forever. But, by one of these curious transmutations which the wit of man can work, Gen. Longstreet, the sturdy rebel, has been enabled to deliver himself of an argument, satisfactory, it is to be supposed, to himself at least, in which he shows a decided leaning to radical tenets; in short a loyal embrace of the situation. No sooner is this known than General Longstreet becomes a radical pet. No voice is clearer, no head is wiser, no pen is more logical than his. He comes forth a fit wearer of Senatorial honors, and if he will accept, no doubt receive them. Now, there can be no question that Gen. Longstreet's sin was as great as Gen. Lee's or Gen. Beauregard's or any other man in the South. It is impossible that he can purgify himself of all sin in an instant. This the Radicals well know. Their willingness, therefore, to receive him, and to exclude all who unlike him reject radicalism, whatever may have been their course since the war, is proof irrefragable that the sin of the Southern people, for which they are visited with such dire and unending calamity, is not that they rebelled against "the best government the world ever saw," or that they left the Federal service to join the rebels, but that they now refuse to embrace radicalism. Any other pretence is a miserable subterfuge.—Gail Democrat.

The Chicago Republican complains of the insecurity of the mails in the South. It says not only newspapers frequently fail to reach those for whom they are intended, but letters are occasionally opened, and if found to contain anything valuable, the contents are appropriated. If this is so, it is easy to account for it. The Jacobin Senators refuse to confirm any appointment for Postmaster except men of their own party.

BOSTON AND GEORGIA.—The Hon. Linton Stephens, brother of Alex. H. Stephens, in order to carry out practically his views on Union and reconstruction, was married a few days since to a Miss Salter, of Boston. If she partakes of the political complexion of the Boston politicians, he will think she is truly a Salter, and that he has gone up Salt river.

CHANDLER, NYE, SHANKS, and the other Rump Congressmen who praise the Mexican Jurists for their atrocious and cowardly treatment of a fallen foe, show thereby the sinews of