To the Democracy of the City and County of Lancaster. In pursuance of authority given the un

dersigned by a resolution of County Committee, adopted at their meeting on Saturday. August 19, you are requested to assemble in the several wards of the city, and boroughs and townships of the county, on SATURDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, then and there to elect not less than three, nor more than five delegates to represent such district in a general County Convention to be held on WEDNESDAY, SEP-TEMBER 20TH, next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the rooms of the Young Men's Democratic Association, for the purpose of placing in nomination a ticket to be supported at the ensuing October election.

The Township Committees are urged to give early notice of the time and place o meeting for the election of delegates. R R TSHUDY, Chairman

A. J. STEINMAN, Secretary.

Can the People of Pennsylvania Endorse Perhaps it was looking for entirely too much to expect anything like the enunciation of a wise and states manlike policy from the motley assemblage of fanatics and political adventurers who composed and controlled the late Republican State Convention at Harrisburg. That party has shown in all positions an utter unfitness to rule. Its real leaders from the time it first came into existence to curse radical fanatics of New England. Here in Pennsylvania it has been little more than an exotic, at times succeeding, by means of fraud and other improper appliances, to a mushroon growth of greatness, which temporarily overshadowed what was and still is the real political sentiment of our people. Even here some of its most prominent leaders have been colonized New England Yankees. Thaddeus Stevens, the impersonation of the spirit of republican intolerance, who has long openly advocated negre equality, and been looked up to through all as a leader of his party in Congress, is not a native of Pennsylvania, but a New England Yankee by birth, and such in training and sentiment.

It is such men as he who should all leaders of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. That organization has never been in sympathy with the political sentiment of the people of this State. Every success which it has gained here has been attained by imposition upon the masses by means of false pretences. and a misrepresentation of its real designs. It was never honest, and it never dared to adopt fully the policy or to avow its support of the principles of those who were its real and well recognized leaders. It has in every election. n which it has succeeded in earrying the State, done so by means of the most barefaced misrepresentation of its real

To-day the Republican party has no firm hold upon the hearts of the people | present moment. More anon. of Pennsylvania, and we believe the honest masses are ready to but their coming State election. Its candidates may be worthy men, we will not assail them personally, but they must stand or fall with the platform upon which they have been placed by the Convention which put them in nomination. Can the people of Pennsylvania endorse the Republican platform adopted at Harrisburg? Let us look at it and see whether it has any claims upon

them for support. The first resolution, without care as to what is enunciated in the third and fourth, declares that peace has been secured, and treason against the republic rendered impossible for ever more. The second endorses President Johnson .-The third and fourth, disregarding what had been said in the first, and the endorsement of Andrew Johnson contained in the second, proceed to declare that peace has not yet been secured, and to arraign and condemn the method of reconstruction adopted by the President The fifth is a buncome resolution, demanding the confiscation of the estates of all property holders in the South. whose estates may exceed \$10,000. The sixth demands a general increase of the tariff, and the seventh endorses the Monroe doctrine. The rest have no national or political significance.

It would be hard to concentrate more irreconcilable contradictions and to bundle together more glaring absurdities in the same space. According to every reliable account which reaches us from the South, the reconstruction policy of the President is working admirably, and yet it is condemned and denounced by the Republican Convention of this State as a complete failure. Do they call this sustaining the Government? In the third and fourth resolutions is concentrated all the malignity of the most desperate radicals. They would keep up huge standing armies for years to come, complete the bankruptey of the nation, and impose burthens upon the people more grievous than could be borne, for the sake of carrying out their mad designs. What these designs are can be easily learned from the utterances of those who are the real live leaders of the Republican party. There is not one of these, from Chase, who disgraced the office of Chief Justice by his electioneering tour and his distempered harangues to promiscuous crowds of negroes, down to the most insignificant Abolitionist of New England origin. who is not in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality. It is true that the Republican Convention, which met at Harrisburg on last Thursday, did not plant itself squarely upon that issue. It feared to do so, knowing that with such an open avowal of its belief in what is the most absolute article in the creed of the Abolition party, that it would be completely overwhelmed before the uprising of the indignant masses of Pennsylvania. So with the usual dishonest trickery of the party, the doctrine of negro suffrage was only covertly endorsed in the concluding clause of the third resolution. Even the Philadelphia Ledger, a moderate Republican paper, is compelled to admit that there is a designed double meaning on the subject of negro suffrage couched in that cau-

The ambignity of the resolution is in the phrase which requires that the new constitutions of the Southern States shall secure to all men within their borders "their inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This may or may not be a declaration in favor of negro suffrage.

tiously worded third resolution. It

Can any man of sense doubt for a moment as to what was the real intention of the framers of the resolution? Is it not plain that an effort is thus covertly made to endorse the doctrins of negro suffrage and negro equality without openly appearing to do so?

Are the people of this State ready to be thus duped and befooled? Can they give their support to such a platform? Are they ready to vote for negro suffrage | of pay-triotism.

and negro equality, and by their votes to call for the maintenance for ears to come of a huge standing army to force such a condition upon the peoole of the South? That is what the latform of the Republican party of Pennsylvania proposes to do. Will the white voters of the State, the honest toiling masses, who in the end must pear all the burthens of taxation, endorse such principles? It is for them

The Abolition Pow-Wow. The Abolition County Convention met in the Court Room (we thought such political gatherings were excluded by the Commissioners!) on Wednesday last, and, after a stormy and protracted

session, succeeded in electing Hiestand delegates to the State Convention, and placing, with one exception, a regular Stevens, Woolly-Head ticket in the field. The ticket will be found in our local columns. The affected love for the soldier, which is so flippantly avowed by the presses and orators of the Abolition party, will be found in the fact that the claims of the only real soldiers whose names were before the Convention, Col. Joseph W.

Fisher and Mr. Shirk, the former for Auditor General and the latter for the claims of Mr. John H. Shirk, a re-County Treasurer, were ignored, and turned veteran of the 79th, and nomitheir places supplied by stay-at-home patriots who never smelled powder. 'Tis | Treasurer who never smelt gunpowder? Shenk were in the service for a few swer these questions, it will be time months, somewhere along the Pennsylvania border, and it was even said by a correspondent of one of our city papers that Major Shenk "killed a rebel!" But this is not all. It is known that Mr. Shirk, a gallant and brave soldier. was fairly nominated by acclamation, but love for the soldier developed itself so strongly in the Convention, that, by some hocus pocus, the body got frightened at its own action, had the nomiand ruin this country, have been the nation reconsidered, and then gave it to Mr. Ensminger, an old stager, who, almost from time immemorial, has been a standing candidate for that lucrative

We shall take an early occasion to entilate the claims of the different candidates to public favor; and, among other matters, we shall probably enquire into the record of Mr. Stehman, one of the candidates for Assembly. We have only space now to ask, whether he is the same gentleman who misrepresented his constituents and violated his pledge a few years ago, by voting for a repeal of the Tonnage Tax, and for which he and one of his then colleagues were left off the ticket at the ensuing election?

The Convention, it is well known. along have been recognized as the real was controlled by Thaddeus Stevens and Simon Cameron, and the anti-Stevens and anti-Cameron wing of the party were left "out in the cold," with the single exception of District Attorney. Poor Jake Amwake, who has been so industriously blowing the whistle for Thad and Simon for the last two or three ears, was unceremoniously laid up in avender for some time to come, although he, too, "played sojer" for a short spell, and swore terribly against Copperheads" and peace men in the olitical campaigns of 1863 and 1864. Our quondam friend Jacob was the Stevens-Cameron candidate, but the load, it appears, was too heavy for his designs, aided in a number of instances | masters to carry, and he is now left to by a system of the most gigantic and chew the bitter cud of disappointment unblushing frauds upon the purity of at leisure. But enough for the present, as we do not wish to "pile the agony on the disappointed candidates at the

> Maliciousness of the Express. It seems utterly impossible for the Express to be anything unless it is unfair and malicious. It scarcely ever touches a question in which politics s concerned except to misrepresent those who are opposed to it and to make false statements. It either lacks the capacity or the disposition to disruss any political question in open and nanly style. Coward like, it never meets an opponent face to face, but always in some covert and underhand manner. It deals in inuendoes and de ights in thus creating a false impresion when it lacks the courage openly o make the charge it would spread abroad by base and malicious insinuation. It is decidedly unpleasant to have o deal with such an opponent. We know how to meet and deal with a fair manly foe, but it is very annoying to have to do with one whose attacks are made under the cover of dirty little squibs, and insignificant paragraphs full of sentiments which are as false as they

re malicious. In its leading editorial of yesterday the Express does not expressly charge the INTELLIGENCER with traducing and abusing the soldiers, but the whole tenor of the article would lead any one ignorant of the truth to suppose that our chief business had been to vilify and abuse the brave men who went forth to battle at the call of their country. Now we defy the Express to find a single word in our columns derogatory to the character of our soldiery. We have always spoken of them in the terms of admiration which they so justly deserved.

What is true of us is also true of the Democratic press throughout the country. Everywhere even here in Lancaster county, more than a fair proportion, if not a clear majority of those who volunteered, were of the bone and sinew of the Democratic party. They went forth by thousands and tens of thousands at the very first call to arms. It was nough for them to know that the Union was in danger, and to save that they were ready to lay down their lives .-Multitudes of these fill the countless unknown and unmarked graves that everywhere dot the surface of the South, Those of them who have lived to return, come back true to their old political faith, with their devotion to the pure principles of the great party to which they were attached, quickened and increased. They are not ready to degrade themselves by lowering the standard of American citizenship to the base level of negro equality, at the bidding of a party which is owned and controlled by a pestilent set of New England fanatics. The soldiers can't be cheated out of their votes this fall, and a majority of them will vote the "white man's ticket."-The soldiers are not in favor of negro equality. They are at home now, and able to read, think and vote for themselves; and they cannot be "bamboozled" by the mock love of the Ex-

press and other Jacobin newspapers for the soldier.

The Hamlin Family of Patriots. Perhaps there is no better instance of the good care which is taken of mode modern patriots by "the best Government on earth" than that furnished by the Hamlin family. The late Vice President has just been appointed collector of the port of Boston, with a big salary, and a chance, under the system of morality in vogue with the party in power, for an indefinite amount of stealings. Major Charles Hamlin has lived in Washington during the entire war, and draws \$3,300; another son, with rank of brigadier, manages to live on \$4,500; brother of the ex-V. P. holds a sinecure of \$4,000, paid in gold; a son-inlaw was made a paymaster as soon as he married, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and \$3,000 to support his little family on, all of which Uncle Sam pays.

Verily it is a good and a profitable thing to be loyal after the modern style

HON. ALEXANDER HENRY has declined peing re-nominated as the Union candidate or Mayor of Philadelphia, and some of the Union papers favor the nomination of a re-arrned soldier for the position. One com-Union papers favor the nomination of a returned soldier for the position. One competent for the post could easily be found in that city. And since the Intelligencer and other so-called democratic papers have recently conceived a remarkable affection for the soldier, would it not be consistent in that paper to advocate the claims of a soldier for the mayoralty of this city at the next charter election? What do our neighbors say?—Evening Express.

—The Intelligencer has not very "re-

- The Intelligencer has not very "recently conceived a remarkable affection for the soldier," but is prepared at all times and under all circumstances to support the nominees of the Democratic party, whoever they may be, whether soldiers or civilians. But we would very respectfully request an explanation of the Express, which is the organ par excellence of the soldiers, why it refused to support Gen. Henry A. Hambright for the office of Sheriff in the fall of 1863? Do our neighbors not suppose that he was thoroughly competent, and are they not perfectly aware that he proved his devotion to the old flag on more than one hard-fought battle field? aye, and was severely wounded, too? Again, why did they permit their par ticular pets, the members of the late Shoddy County Convention, to ignore nate a civilian for the position of County true that Messrs. Atlee, Denues and When our neighbors satisfactorily anenough for them to take the Intelligencer to task for conceiving "a remarkable affection for the soldier."

> Shall Government Bonds be Taxed? We commend the following article, which we copy from the Doylestown Democrat, edited by Col. Davis, a brave and distinguished soldier of the war, to the shoddy correspondent of the Express. If he cannot see the point of the argument, we would advise him to procure another pair of spectacles, as the glasses he wears must be exceedingly defective to cause the wearer to confound taxation and repudiation. Plain, common-sense people, who have never rubbed their rump against a college, will beapt to conclude that without taxation, and taxation of everybody according to their wealth and ability to pay, repudiation is certain to come sooner or later. This we wish to avoid by making every body pay tax according to their means, but "Conestoga" don't see it in that light, and therefore we call his attention to the subjoined plain statement of the case:

This question will come up sooner or later before the American people at the ballot-box. The exemption of Government bonds from taxation for State, municipal and county purposes is a great wrong perpetrated upon the tax-payers generally. It is building up a privileged class, and relieves hundreds of millions of dollars of the wealth of the country from bearing any of the burdens of the Government. What right Congress has to make this dis-tinction in favor of persons who loan their money to the Government, instead of individuals, we have not yet discovered. If I loan money to a farmer, and he gives me his bond or mortgage, it is taxed for State and county purposes But if a neighbor lends his money to the United States, and receives a bond for its payment that bond is not liable to taxation for any purposes whatever. This is an unjust discrimi-nation in favor of investments, and one which is at variance with our system of government. The Democratic doctrine is, that people should pay for the support of the government according to their means; but the Abolition Congress steps in and says one class shall be exempt from paying anything if they will only invest their money in a particular kind of securities. We ask our readers if this is just and right? We say, no; it is class legislation that we want to the It goes to build up an aristoc end to. racy, and throws an additional weight of taxation on the farmer and the landed

ed in government bonds pays neither State, County, Borough or School tax; while the little homestead of the hardworking mechanic, not worth more than \$1,000, is taxed for all these purposes. The latter pays for repairing the streets, lighting the lamp before the rich man's door, and the policeman who guards his property at night. So far as the capi-talists are concerned they have already repudiated our State, County and Mu nicipal debt, for they bear none of the burdens. It is only necessary for Con-gress to exempt the farmer, mechanic, laboring man, and merchant, when the repudiation will be complete. To tax iese securities will no more prevent the government borrowing money than individuals, on bond and mortgage. There is no other country in the world where one-half of the capital is exempt

from taxation.

Congress has perpetrated another wrong upon the tax-payer. Our State banks paid about half a million dollars a year tax into the State Treasury.— These institutions Congress has abolished, and established National banks n their place, which are exempt from taxation for State purposes. Therefore, the five hundred thousand dollars tax which the State banks paid must be raised from some other source. great banking corporations are relieved from paying their share of the public burdens, and the real and personal property of individuals are made to pay it for them. We need not ask the questional to the property of the tion whether there is any injustice in

this. The thing speaks for itself. "When Rogues Fall Out," &c. "When rogues fall out, honest men get their dues" is a trite but true adage, and we never knew it to be more applicable than at the present time. We invite the attention of our readers, and more especially "loyal" people, to the scathing letter of ex-Judge and Congressman Kelley, of Philadelphia, on Simon Cameron, published in to-day's Intelligencer. The occasion of the letter was because of an attack made upon the Philadelphia "loyal" Cougressmen by Cameron at a serenade given to him at the Girard House, in Philadelphia, the other evening. The letter is the very best kind of reading matter for the dog days. How Simon will "wiggle-waggle" out of the position in which he is placed by the Judge we do not

know, and care much less. Left Out in the Cold. It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the "Shoddy" State Convention that our friend and neighbor, Hiestand, of the Examiner, has been left out in the cold, and Gen. John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery county, nominated for Auditor General. It looks as if the power of his friends Thaddeus and Simon was waning, neither of them being able to engineer his claims through the Convention What a pity that the claims of Jack, who obtained a lasting reputation as a military man at the first battle of Bull Run, should thus be ignored by the Shoddyites. But our neighbor has his consolation in this, that true merit is

hardly ever appreciated or rewarded. WE unintentionally did injustice to John M. Stehman, one of the candidates for Assembly, in intimating that he, while in the Legislature a few years ago, voted for the repeal of the Tonnage Tax. We made the allegation on what we deemed reliable information; but have since learned that our informant was mistaken. Mr. Stehman did not vote for the repeal of that tax; but he did vote (as we are informed by one of his political friends) for the Sunbury and Erie bill, by which the Common wealth lost the benefit of her first mortgage on that road-a measure almost as injurious to the State as the repeal bill.

GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE, it is stated. did not vote at the recent election, in Kentvcky, on account of alleged mili-tary interference at the polls.

Douglas and Lincoln on Negro Suffrage. Here are the utterances of Douglas and Lincoln as they are found in the published report of their famous debate ı Illinois in 1858 :

JUDGE DOUGLAS.
I hold a negro, is not and never ought o be a citizen of the United States. I to be a citizen of the United States. I hold that this government was made upon a white basis, by white men for the benefit of white was a state of the benefit of th he benefit of white men and their posterity forever and should be adminis-tered by white men and none other. I do not believe that the Almighty made the negro capable of self-government. Now, I say to you my fellow-citizens, that in my opinion the signers of the Declaration of Independence had no reference to the negro whatever, when they declared all men created equal.— They desired to express by that phrase white men, men of European birth and European descent, and had no refer-

ence to the negro, savage Indians, or other inferior or degraded races. At that time every one of the thirteen co was a slaveholding colony, and every signer of the declaration represented slaveholding constituency and know that no one of them emancipated his slaves, much less offered citizenship to them, when they signed the Declara-MR. LINCOLN. Judge Douglas has said to you that he has been able to get from me an

answer to the question whether I am in favor of negro citizenship. So far as I know the Judge never asked me that question before. He shall have no occasion to ever ask it again, for I tell him very plainly that I am not in favor of negrocitizenship. My opinion is that different States have the power to make a negro a citi-zen under the Constitution of the United States, if they choose. The Dred Scott decision decides that they have not that

power. If the State of Illinois had that

should be opposed to the exercise of it. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.) who signs himself A Member of the Union State Central Committee," writes a rather sensible letter to that journal on the general subject of the negro and his relations to current questions. He cites the Columbus speech of Abraham Lincolnin 1859, in which the late President said:

That there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And insomuch as they cannot so live, while they do so remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to he white race

More "Gratitude" for the Soldiers. At Huntingdon, on Saturday last, ays the Harrisburg Patriot, the Republicans held their delegate election .-Two setts of delegates were in the field one set called the Swoope delegates and the other announced to "support soldiers for all the offices any of them may be candidates for." The "Swoope" delegates received 111 and 108 votes, and the soldiers' delegates 41 and 38 votes—a majority of seventy votes against the soldiers!

After the election a motion was made that the delegates be instructed to vote for soldiers for all offices for which any of them may be candidates," but this motion was immediately voted down. and the delegates were instructed to vote for Swoope,

This is another notable instance of the nanner in which Republican "gratiude," as professed and vaunted through their newspapers, is carried out in practice. This same kind of "gratitude" is exhibited in all the otherstrong Republican counties. Witness Blair, Allegheny and Dauphin, [our friends of the Patriot should have added Lancaster,] where the soldiers—and especially those needed gratitude-were almost entirely forgotten.

The Republican method of getting up tickets reminds us of the Sparrowgrass Cranberry Punch, which was nothing more than the same old mixture, with a handful of berries thrown upon the surface to give it a name. The Republican tickets are composed of the same old party hacks, with sometimes just adash of soldier to give them a name and an air of patriotism.

"Modern Improvements!" A procession of working men, with the garb of returned soldiers, paraded the streets of New York one day last week, carrying a banner with the following inscription:

OUR LAST OCCUPATION WAS THE DE STRUCTION OF THE REBELLION AND THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE

FRN. IMPROVEMENTS! The New York Day Book thus epitomises these improvements: A debt of three or four thousand mil-Taxes upon everything we eat, drink, taste, or smell!

non-producing negroes!

22 Cotton shirtings, fifty cents per yard! Goffee, fifty cents per pound!

Sugar, twenty to twenty-five cents per To Tea, one dollar and fifty cents per lb ! Butter, twenty-five and thirty cents

per lb.!

Beef, twenty-five cents per lb.!

By 300,000 untaxed Nobility! grinding the life out of working men that they may roll in lune. Swarms of tax-gatherers, more numerous than the lice of Egypt, prying into every man's business, and eating out the substance of the people!

Provost-Marshals, dressed in a little

brief authority, turning their inexorable wheel of death, while the poor wife and terror-stricken children stand trembling-ly by! Military Commissions, with their retinne of pimps, spies, informers and per-20 Elections carried at the point of the bayonet!

Ballot-Boxes overthrown!

23 Shoulder-Straps in the Judge's Bench! Arbitrary arrests!

Suppression of Newspapers!

Demal of free speech! All these, and many "more of the samesort" are "modern improvements;" and, finally, working men parading the streets with banners, begging for

work, is another "modern improve-Would that we had back the old Union without any of these additions which a four years' war has left us. We would willingly dispense with all these "modern improvements " brought upon the

country by the present dominant party. LEXINGTON, Ky., was thrown into considerable excitement on Monday evening, by the killing of a member of the 49th Indiana by a negro soldier.

Ought not such black scoundrels to be

placed on an equality with white citizens? It is such that the Abolitionists of this State prate so much about. To the negro soldier they say belongs the honor and credit of terminating the rebellion, and therefore he should be made a citizen. We do not believe that the white soldiers of Pennsylvania endorse such doctrine. It is repulsive to those who believe that this nation was created by white men for white men. Notwithstanding the fact that the negroes are daily committing terrible outrages upon white men and white women, the Abolitionists still cry their pretended claims through the land and stoutly insist that the ballot shall be given to them. We believe that the great majority of the returned Pennsylvania soldiers will never disgrace the

A Posidence for General Sherman at St The project of presenting General Sherman a residence, as a well-merited testimonial from his fellow-citizens in St. Louis, has so far succeeded that the St. Louis, has so iar succeeded that the sum of thirty thousand dollars has been raised for the worthy object by the committee having the matter in charge.

Finding some difficulty in the selection

of a residence at present, the committee

cates negro equality

State by supporting a party that advo-

pungent article from the Syracuse Union: "It would be very amusing, were it not so productive of the worst sort of mischief, to observe and note the gross ignorance of facts displayed by the African journals of the North in their treatment of the negro question of the South. Cant is rampant and all-absorbent with "Am-I-not-a-friend-and-broth-

The Soldiers vs. Black Republicanism.

those who do not believe that "amid

the gallantry, the patience, the heroism

of this war, the NEGRO BEARS THE

PALM," read the following sharp and

er?" protrudes with grinning ivory from Nay, every other newspaper item. Nay more than this—the whites are pro nounced to be the really debased cast of the South, the Pariahs: while Sambo is represented as intellectually and industrially the patrician. And yet their philanthropy does not propose to aid and elevate the class which they assert most need charity, but all their sympathy continues to be expended upon the noble and sable sons Ham. Niggers themselves at heart, it is not surprising that these venal and servile pharisees should have a "fellowfeeling" for an alien race, which has never yet, in the world's history, risen

above the condition of helotry.

But our returned soldiers do not view the negro question in the Black Repub-They have been among the the South—have been comlican light. negroes of the South—have been com-pelled to come into close and unsavory contact with them—have observed their manners, intellectual and moral stamina -and by intimate acquaintance have qualified to judge understand ingly of the negro question. Almost to a man, they assert that the "can't see the point" of the mock philanthropy of these Black Republicans; and they feel indignant and disgusted at the flood of falsehood and ignorance which is daily poured out by these foul sewers, to de-lude the really benevolent but unadvised, as to the condition and character of the Southern negroes. A good illustration of this feeling among the return-

ed soldiers we were witness to a few days since A blatant Abolitionist, in the course of a discussion, appealed for confirma-tion of some assertion he had made, to a soldier who had entered the room.—
"No," said the soldier. "Did you not," continued the Abolitionist, "go to the war to liberate slaves?" "No-I went war to liberate slaves?" to save the Union; and we wanted to let the niggers alone, where they were well enough." The discussion grew warmer, and in a minute or two about a dozen soldiers had been drawn to-gether by the dispute. They began to get angry at being assimilated with negroes, and made to appear, against the truth and their will, to have been

engaged in a great abolition crusade, instead of a holy and patrtotic war for the preservation of the national unity. The Abolitionist had soon to make himself "scarce" to preserve his saintly self scarce to preserve his samely body from harm.

This attempt of Black Republican politicians to identify the soldiers with their negro policy, is one of the grossest frauds that even that party, with all its notorious effrontery, ever attempted and the idea of "negro suffrage" appears to our soldiers so monstrous as simply ludicrous. How many soldier ould have been raised for the war, had hey been told that the object was not only to free the negroes, but to endow them immediately with all the privi-leges of citizenship? Not a corporal's guard! As to the propriety and justice of this measure, which are the best au-thority—these embrowned veterans, who have lived and battled for years amid the very camps of the negroes, or the valiant knights of the quill in the Black Republican home-guard, who

smelt a nigger on his own dunghill:

never saw a cotton-plant, and never

Tobacco. We have received from our oldest and nost reliable houses in the trade, says the Baltimore Price Current, the annexed interesting statement or estimate of of three the year 1865. The figures will be regarded by some as an over-estimate in reference to the crop to arrive within the present year, and also of the crop now growing, but the object of the writer was to make the most liberal allowance in these particulars. The result compared with aggregate crops in the United States prior to the war, fall short in this estimate more than one-

ESTIMATE OF THE CROP TO ARRIVE IN 18.5. At New York, of Kentucky...... Baltimore, of Md. and Ohio...... Baltimore, of Md. and Ohio....... Stock in Virginia. Excess of stock of 1865 over 1864 in counting markets. Europe and 24.000-154.000

Deficiency in 1865, as compared with 1864..... ESTIMATE OF THE CROP GROWING IN 1865. Kentucky......Ohio... Maryland and Ohio.. Virginia

Maryland and Ohio From the above figures, it is shown that the crops of the United States, prior to the war, for a single year, were more than double the estimate of growth for 1865 and nearly as great as the crops of both 1864 and 1865 together, including the Virginia stock, and the excess in counting markets of Europe and the United States. The estimate of receipts of Kentucky for 1865 was made early in the year, and it is now asserted that they will fall considerably short. The estimates for both Maryland and Ohio

large. "Want to see Grant mighty bad, do "Want to see Grant mighty bad, do you?" said a blue-coated veteran to the people crowding aboard the cars the other morning, on their way to get a squintatour famous General. "Wa-all, squintatour famous General. "Wa-all, why in thunder didn't you come down to the front when he wanted to see you,

are likewise believed to be much too

Let the Abolition-shrieking Home Guard answer this interrogatory. Well do we remember how they boiled over with patriotism during the war, and how, when Democrats offered to enlist in the army if their Abolition friends would do so, the latter simmered down and piteously pleaded as an excuse large families dependent on them for support or large crops of bunions that needed their care. Their patriotism could not stand powder and shot, or hard tack.

How They Talk.

An exchange says that at the late Boston Abolition League meeting, ex-Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia, said: "Give notice that the black troops will accept no other terms than that the their wives and children, should be on an equality with the whites, and would not lay down their arms and let the country violate every doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, and every principle that underlies America institution." He declared "that ther shall be no political peace until it can be made on such terms as will place the

Judge Kelly who uttered this lan guage, is a leading Republican of Philadelphia, representing that party in Congress.

THE New York Commercial, an administration paper, insists that there should not be, as there is, on the part of many of our Generals, any further incitement to bloodshed, even in regard to Mexico. With 600,000 of our sons buried beneath the sod, one-half of our territory desolated and impoverished and a debt of three thousand millions of dollars imposed upon one section alone of the country, the American people have no desire to engage in further conflicts,

and our aspiring Generals would do well to understand this. If, still burning with martial ardor, our Generals sigh for the bugle's note and cannon's roar, let them send in those resignations anxiously looked for by the public, and shouldering the musket be has, says the Democrat, deposited the amount to the credit of Gen. Sherman,

When Winnebago Meets Kickapoo, Then

Let all those who are not confirmed in the Abolition faith; those who have EX-JUDGE AND CONGRESSMAN KELLY been in the "red heat of battle" strug; gling for the preservation of liberty, and

His Opinion, Pure and Simple, of the Great Winnebago Chief.

To the Union Men of the Fourth Congressional District: A long and successful career in crime emboldens the guilty. A recent illus-tration of this law of human nature impels me to violate my life-long rule of conduct, and for once to notice a politi-cal slanderer. I do not, however, address you for the purpose of repelling his inuendoes or falsehoods. My life has been passed among you, and if its record, familiar to you all, does not repel them, I have lived in vain. My purpose is simply to pierce the mail of ill-gotten gold in which the slanderer has clothed himself, and give you a glimpse at the loathsome object it pro-

The papers of Friday announce that Simon Cameron, of Dauphin county, was serenaded by his friends on the preceding evening at the Girard House, in this city, and availed himself of the occasion to villify my colleagues and my self, "the Congressmen of Philadel self, "the Congressmen of Philadel-phia," in a speech to the assemblage. I was but a youth when I first heard the name of Simon Cameron, and it was as the perpetrator of a great crime. He had been made the agent of the Government to carry a large amount of money, due them to the Winnebago Indians, and had taken advantage of their ignorance and helplessness to enrich him-self. Those of you who had then attained to manhood, though you may not, after the lapse of so many years, revive the burning indignation with which you regarded the infamous swindler of the poor Indians, will doubtless remem-ber that instead of paying them the specie which the Government confided to him for that purpose, he retained it, and gave them the notes of the Middletown Bank, of which he was an owner. At their encampment in the remote wilderness these notes were ut-terly worthless. The Indians could not use them for any purpose there, nor carry them to Middletown for redemp-

But what was that to Simon tion. Cameron? Was not their loss his gain and was he not so much the richer by every note that failed to come home for redemption, though they did suffer and starve? And those of you who are not old enough to remember all this now know why this bold, bad man is sometimes spoken of by your seniors as the "great Winnebago," and sometimes as "Old Kickapoo."

For more than thirty years I have watched the tortuous career of this man, and have never seen a reason abandon my first impression of character. Whether acting with to abandon my first impression of his character. Whether acting with the Democratic, the Know Nothing, or the Republican party—for he has in turn disgraced them all—he has never been false to his criminal in-He has endeavored to turn them all to profitable account. His ambition is sordid and panders to his warice, and he measures honors by the perquisites they expose to his grasp. has no confidence in the people, and is aware that they distrust him. His speech of Thursday evening was not characteristic of him, for he is prone to the use of instruments. His habit is to oint the stiletto, but to employ another and to drive it home. Though an active participant in the politics of his county and State for more than half a century, during which long period he has pur-sued the profits of office, of jobs, of contracts, with eager and ceaseless assiduity he has never dared to permit his name to be presented to the people of his county or State as a candidate for an elective office. He crawls to the feet of the appointing power. He cares not who may be King, so that he may "still be Vicar of Bray;" and to that end he chaffers with and corrupts weak and needy members of Conventions and the Legislature of both parties.

I need not recite the disgraceful facts

attending his several canvasses for the United States Senate. Their nauseous odor lingers in your nostrils to this hour. In the first he bought the votes Democratic members, and in who through necessity and wounds the receipts and growth of tobacco for the last bid twenty thousand dollars for the one vote which would have elected him. This last transaction was so fla-grant that the Legislature was combelled to take cognizance of it, and, i ustice be not lame as well as blind, the aw and honor of our State will yet be vindicated. The evil report of his deeds pervades

he country as a reproach to our State Yes, unhappily for Pennsylvania and er great interests, the buzzard-winged fame of Simon Cameron is national By months of abject solicitation and cor rupt bargaining he procured a mass of etters, certificates and recantations hat imposed him upon President Lin coln as the representative man of the Keystone State. That was an evilhour for Pennsylvania. You all remember how he organized the Navy Agency in this city, and feel the ineffable this city, and feel the reproach he thus brought on our Navy Yard and commercial and other business men. In the course of his impudent and ill-judged harangue he said: "In the olden time a member of Congress from Philadelphia would have had sufficient influence to have carried his point (the establishment of a Naval station at League Island) with out a dissenting voice. Is that the as sertion of a sober man? and did he who

made it forget that our Congressmen in the olden time in proposing to locate a Government workshop at Philadelphia, had not the terrible reputation of Simon Cameron, the Fagan of the Harrisburg lobby and ex-Secretary of War, to con-tend with, and, therefore, had some chance for success? My colleagues and I were less happy than they in this re-As I have said, he begged and bargained for the influence which induced Mr. Lincoln to invite him to a seat in his Cabinet. It was now fondly hoped, by those who had not sounded the depths of his depravity, that, being old and rich, he would take advantage of so distinguished an opportunity to prove that he could be honest, and could ad-minister a trust without turning it to hisown profit, or handing the funds over

to his creatures, to be used on joint ac count. How sadly these hopes were disappointed is attested by the brevity of his term of office, and the circumstances under which it closed. In less than one year from the day on which Simon Cameron was installed as Secretary of War, Congress—though at

that early day it had before it but partia evidence of his crimes—indignantly drove him from that high office. Two thirds of the members of the Lower House were friends of the Administra tion, and would gladly have sustained each member of it as they did its distinguished head.

You can imagine how painful it must have been to them to find themselves constrained by duty to proclaim the fact that the first man the head of their party had been induced to appoint as the successor of John B. Floyd had exhibited greater aptitude than he for h worst tricks. But it became inevitable for this old man, notwithstanding his boasted and reputed millions, believes that one of his name is never rich enoug until he has a little more, and, to save their party and the country, the friends of the Administration in the Hous had to proclaim his infamy and de-nounce his crimes. Nor was the vote by which they did it a meagre one. His friends and those who would most glady have averted this disgrace from our state, could rally but about one-third of the House against the resolution of con-demnation. The vote was about two to against him, though I, as a Pennsylvanian, not willing to bear witnes negro on an equality with the white against the representative of our State, but too well satisfied of his guilt to vote against the resolution, failed to record v vote.

In this fact, gentlemen, you have the secret of "this distinguished statesman's" hostility to me and my friends. Mr. Walborn, the Postmaster of Philadelphia and theref his arcture. lelphia, and other of his creatures, have offered me his friendship and support i I would endeavor to have that resolu-tion expunged. My reply has invaria-bly been that to stir foul matter would to produce a stench. I have never in this or aught else endeavored to pro pitiate him or his creatures. No stone may mark the spot where my poor remains may finally rest; but I mean that my children shall be able to vindi ate my name by pointing to the fac that Simon Cameron and his confidential friends were ever hostile to me. With grateful regards, yours, very ruly, WM. D. KELLEY. truly,

PRENTICE says, war has "smoothed his wrinkled front," but the country has contracted wrinkles in the last four years that can't be smoothed out in The Gold Forgers.

ketch of Young Ketchum—His Style of Forgery—How the Forgeries Were

[From the N. Y. World of Thursday.] Picture a full-faced, light-complex-ioned young man of twenty-five, five feet seven inches high, without whis-kers, but wearing a thin mustache, and of body slight but supple.

His manners are prudent beyond his years, and his habits are known to be free from all youthfulness, whether of deed or display. He is reticent, modest, quietly attired, and ever the same in emperament, flushed by no succes howing no signs of care in the mos vivid moments of anticipation, and in all formal essentials a close applicant to business, steady as a town clock in his methods, and never vaunting, even when the whole "stress" cheers him, At the board he is cool and watchful, but never anyious, his address is bet

but never anxious; his address is better than his father's, which is brusque and straightforward; but Edward is never headlong nor hurried; his excellent home, at Thirty-second street and Madison avenue, is rich, but soberly maintained. He indulges in no finer carriages, nor do his family adopt finer string aven in the tonyect rithe of ttire, even in the topmost pitch of prosperity. No man ever knew him to gamble; his probity with regard to roman was as good as that of any man who is never found, and we have found nobody who ever heard it even inti-mated. He was temperate, pleasant unostentatious; and other sons of other men, carrying as many years as young Edward Ketchum, looked upon him as if he could never grow to his maturity But one vice—and that a rare one is these profligate times—had fastened upon young Edward Ketchum. It was that terrible greed, that unutterable avarice, which is insatiable and unquenchable. Had he won a hundred millions he would have held to his bus ness and made a hundred millions more This was his vice, and it comprehended all the rest—the robbery of his father, forgery upon the public, the ruin of his friends, the dishonor of his craft. FROM THEFT TO FORGERY.

nd win upon his ventures, and pay up the cash before the forgeries were mad manifest. This movement cost him no more ostensible wrestle than the chessplayer exhibits in moving a pawn. He was already an embezzler; a new crime DESCRIPTION OF THE BANK CHECKS OF

WHICH EDWARD KETCHUM AVAILED There is an old and reliable institution in the city, convenient to all the brokers offices, called the "New York Bank." When gold became a leading article o traffic, and everybody was perpetually buying and selling it the brokers found the necessity of some place of deposit for the parcels of gold they were con-stantly obliged to be carrying to and fro. As long as they kept this gold in their several offices it was liable to be mis counted; mixed with foreign coins and base metal; pieces of it abstracted; and other liabilities which made the labor of working in it a perpetual source o loss and irritation. It was resolved therefore, to give to the New York Bank the manipulation of this gold coin the brokers to make their transfers of i by checks. For the privilege of depositing his gold in the New York Bank each broker paid a thousand dollars per annum, and was presented with a book of blank checks. Each book contained five hundred checks, but the subscriber could obtain a new book whenever h chose, no further charge being made than the original thousand dollars. And each blank check was most carefully

guarded by every subscriber. It was upon this check that Edward Ketchum resolved to commit forgery. HOW THE CHECKS ARE PREPARED This check is one of the most beautifully engraved things of the kind ever gotten up. The word "gold" is printed in golden letters half as broad as the en-tire check, and the line "Bank of New York." in florid-blue lettering, runs through the golden letters in manner as to complicate the work of counterfeiting. The number of the check is stamped upon the blank space in the upper left corner prepared for it in red letters, and three separate forger-

ies are all essential, and in certain cases four forgeries, to make one of these checks current. 1. The signature of the bank register. 2. The signature of the bank register.
3. The signature of the drawer of the

check 4. (Perhaps) the signature of the in-KETCHUM A NOVICE AT FORGERY. Imagine, therefore that young Edward Ketchum has paid a thousand dollars over to the Bank of New York, and obtained a book of these golden checks. It is by the number of these checks that we are able to compute the extreme limit of his forgeries; for, as the greatest amount can be drawn for upon a single check is five thousand dollars, and as he probably drew, in almost every case, the full amount, and as he obtained only one book of checks, we fix two and a half million of dollars as the amount of his forgeries. In no other possible way could forgeries have been successfully made upon these checks than by the means Ketchum adopted. KETCHUM'S METHOD OF FORGING. It is a mooted point as to whether Cetchum's crime can technically be called forgery. He misspelled in every case the name of the individual or firm in whose name he drew the checks. For example, the name of a certain firm in Exchange is "Kamlah, Sauer & Co.' Mr. Ketchum's forged check would be signed Kamler, Sauer & Co. This was doubtless done to avoid the penalty of

the high crime of forgery; but if it be not considered forgery in fact, forgery was in motive, and young Edward Ketchum must occupy the place awarded to forgers in public opinion. AN EXAMPLE OF HOW KETCHUM AP-PEARED. Suppose, for example, that he bought \$100,000 in gold, when gold stood at 40 premium, making \$140,000. Upon this sum he would give three or four forged checks of \$5,000 a piece, as collateral security, or margin, making altogether, say \$24,000. For the remaining \$120,000 he would give genuine securities, and in no case yet made out has it tran-spired that he forged the entire amount his purchase, but only gold checks for the small margin upon his purchase.

HOW KETCHUM THOUGHT TO STAVE OFF DETECTION. His ventures in this last desperate essay were grand and daring, as they had ever been; he was known to be immense in his line, and thought little of negotiating for 1,000 shares of stock. amounting to \$100,000, on which he gave, as before, \$20,000 on delivery, in orged gold checks.

But, lest these checks should be promptly presented at the bank and pronounced forgeries, Ketchum paid the acceptors of them an extra "shave" for acceptors of them an extra "snave" for the condition that they would not be used until the original loan should be due. His borrowings were for sixty or ninety days; and this was the narrow period he had to run a desperate race, and win back his riches, or reach irre-parable and terrible disgrace.

THE FORGER'S BATTLE WITH TWO LIT-TLE MONTHS. Let us note now the crisis of young Edward Ketchum's Edward Ketchum's venture. The street was filled with his five hundred forgeries; they were clumsy, and readily recognizable, and the paltriest accident would bring upon hisshoulders the hard grasp of a detective policeman. He walked like a wayfarei down aisles of sleeping murderers. His way was one long murderers. His way was one long gauntlet. Every face which smiled in his would change to hate if it knew his late commission. Let but one man, sudtightened for means, take his to the bank, and Wall street would be filled with wolves. Let but would be lined with worves. Let worves, one garrulous and communicative fellow speak the name of a signer of the check he held, and the son of a million aire would step into the deepness of a jail. Letanyone of those forged checks, passing as they did from hand to hand, fall into the grasp of any eye cognizant of the real signature they considered. of the real signature they counterfeited, and the press would be filled within an hour with long placarded columns to rouse the nation, and fling him into

utter and hopeless despair.

To any sensitive, timid heart, the latter days of this young gentleman should have been dreadful as the hunted murderer's, the flying slave's, who treads upon the coiled moccasin to save his back from the lash; the somnambule's down among the sheeted ghosts. He had no friends, but upon the probation of a whisper: no home, but upon a condition of a miracle; no country, but upon the thread of a felon's unde hope. And yet he walked in and out up and down, the same quiet, unob-strusive, reticent young gentleman, whittling no more, and little more comanionable, but changed in no single panionable, but thanged in no single line of his sedate face, flippant in no quiver of his finger, no flutter of his nostril. He held down his heart with

thought, and painted his eye with a colorless chance, and looked up like a phœnix when his feet were hardening How like a jibe must now have been

every compliment to his grand successes; every intimation that it should be his destiny to make the speculation and direction of the whole humming market his single will. He saw men's hats in the air, and a skeleton grinding at his

Up to the hour of his discovery, this young gentleman was ascool as a stalag

THE THUNDERBOLT. It so happened, on Sunday night last, that two or three microscopic German bankers were sipping champagne, and talking the theology of shaving notes in a splendid cafe up town. "By the way," says one of them,
"Kellermann, you don't know how to

spell your own name. I have here a firm, title, and there is only one 'l' in Kellermann (or whoever we mean him to represent) gravely asks for the check, and puts on his spectacles

"Dis sheque," he says, "I pronounce And all the edifice of young Mr. Ketchum, is crushed beneath that Ger-

THE FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK. On Monday morning the board of brokers is notified that gold checks have been forged. The detected check is quietly acknowledged by the house of Graham & Co., who know it to be a forgery, but say not a word, in order to save their credit, and they make it good with a genuine check. The bad news flies, however; other forged checks rush in; the house of Graham & Co.; they cannot replace all of them with genuine ones. So it puts up its shutters, and

there is first a murmur, and then a shout, and then a shriek, and all the afternoon papers, at half-past two o'clock on Monday, spread far and wide the vague impeachment.

Men rush up and down; kook-keepers are bedwiled and everywedy exemples. are bedeviled, and everybody examines his drafts. Old partners look askant and in doubt at each other. The clock stops in the hall of the board of brokers THE FLIGHT. Then comes the hue and cry, "Stop

Who is he? What low-hred fellow with a shabby puill has passed the sill of the honoral oor?
Who is it that miss-spells so intelli-

gently, and whose checks with nobody's signature throw everybody affright? A pause, like a throttle, falls into the fury, and then the thunder grows fain as a child's reply. "Young Edward Ketchum!"

The world grows knock-kneed; does the sky stand fast? ' Ketchum?'

And all this time, with three hours! tart, the prospective leader of the market, with his carpet bag of greenbacks is leaving blue distance between himself and Wall street, while an old man sits reading an etchy letter in his besieged banking-house, and a little family up-town has lost a husband and a

THE PLUNDER OF THE FORGER. The reticent young gentleman has looking people, as reticent as himself, looking him up. He carries in his valise the opportunity, if not the motive of his crime—that yellow-fever parce of the moral and financial world-the

greenback.
There is somewhere a picture of an Israelite, whose wife was false, and had ebauched all the ten tribes, carrying way her head as a testimony against

Young Edward Ketchum has it in his arpet-bag.

Birth-places of the Radicals. A correspondent of the Hartford Times gives the following list of birth-places of leading agitators:

Maine, then, claims as her own native n, Hannibal Hamlin-if there ever should be any dispute about that. Charles Sumner was born where he hails from—Boston, Jan. 5, 1811.

Henry Wilson was born 1812, in New ire: "was brought up and when twenty-one went to Natick, Mass., where," says the record, "he learned to make shoes"—a fact more honorable to him than some of his later oings. Freesoil party for Congress in 1852, and vas beaten by only ninety-two votes although his party was in a minority more than seven thousand." In 1853 and 1854 Wilson was the Freesoil can-

didate for Governor.

John P. Hale—Born in New Hamphire in 1806: Freesoil candidate for shire in 1806; Freesoil candidate for Vice President in 1852.
Salmon P. Chase—Born in Cornish, N. H., January 13, 1808; a graduate of Darmouth College in 1826; studied law with Wm. Wirt, in Washington. "In 1845 he projected what was called a liberty (convention." What was Liberty Convention." "What was called," says the record—that is "so called;" which, considering the intent and spirit of the movement, remind one of the "so called Confederacy."

Horace Greeley is, I suspect, regarded as a native of Vermont; he was

however, born at Amherst, New Hamp-shire, February 3, 1811, and removed to Vermont with his family at the age of ourteen.
Benjamin F. Wade; born "in Feeding Hills Parish, Massachusetts, in 1800 ecciving a limited education, and con nenced active life by teaching school as did many of our public men. land attending to agricultural pursuits, in Ohio," whither he removed at the age of twenty-one. Among other "public

positions" held by him, is that of "Justice of the Peace," whether in Feeding Hills or in Ohio, it is not said. Zachariah Chandler-not less of his country's blood." See his "blood-letting" letter. What State has the honor of his birth? "Born in Bedford, New Hampshire, December 10, 1813." Would that he, and as he, had been born a hundred years earlier, or a hundred years later, than he was, and anywhere but in New England. Owen Loveyjoy. Nil ne mortuis nisi bonum. Let him and John Brown, twin-brothers in the violence of their zeal, rest together, in a common fame Born in Kenebec county, Maine, in 1811.
Thaddeus Stevens. I did hope that

The Moral Influence of a Redundant Paper Currency.
The New York Herald of last Saturday, in its money article, has the following reflections, which we commend to the attention of those interested in moral science: Both the Phenix Bank and the Ketch

he, at least, was not of New England

ty, Vermont, April 4, 1793.

But he was, and there is no rit. "Born in Caledonia coun-

om defalcations can be traced to the de-moralizing influences of our papermoney system. With a redundant currency, fluctuating daily in value, a morbid desire to speculate seized upon men both in and out of Wall street, and to gratify their craving for sudden wealth they hesitated not to commit grave crimes. Such an event as that coupled with the name of Ketchumnever before occurred in the history of Wall street. But this may be only one of a series. The tide of paper money inflation is still rising, and every day presents new temptations to dishonesty, and other men remain in Wall street who would neither shrink from embezzlement nor forgery if a favorable opportunity to commit either presented itself. The legal tender act has heaped up corrup-tion not only in Wall street, but to some extent in nearly every branch of business and social life. It has fostered avarice with extravagance, discouraged the pursuit of honest labor, and made us, to a great extent, a nation of gamblers and the evil examples it has entailed have not yet had time to produce their worst fruits. The feverish dream of speculation has led hundreds of thouands to ruin in other countries when like ourselves, reduced to a paper money basis; but such is the fascination of the pursuit of wealth by speculation to many persons that they will sacrifice health, honor and the noblest attributes of man in the insane struggle. The Evening Exchange in this city nightly presents a melancholy spectacle, upon which the historian of modern civilization might dilate to advantage. But this is only in keeping with the rest, and such slaves are most persons to Mammon that they willingly sacrifice

-The 88th anniversary of the battle of Bennington was celebrated on Wednesday at that town.

— Counterfeit one dollar greenbacks have recently been presented "for redemption" at the Treasurer's office in Washington,

their lives at its shrine.