Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1865.

"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL
Col. W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks County.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
Col. JOHN P. LINTON, of Cambria Co.

To the Democracy of the City and County of Lancaster.

In pursuance of authority given the undersigned 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, SEPTEMBER 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 of meeting for the election of delegates.

R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman.
A. J. STEINMAN, Secretary.

The "Bloodhounds of Zion."

There was a time, says the Sunday *Mercury*, when clergymen, by the thousand, used to band together in New England and elsewhere, in order to abolish the "sin of slavery." That sin having been got rid of, by four years of terrible and devastating war, is it not about time for them to band together for the suppression of the other grievous sins that beset us? Cannot we have a clerical convention or conference, occasionally, in favor of better enforcing, say, the Ten Commandments: "Thou shalt do no murder, thou shalt not commit adultery, thou shalt not steal," etc., and we might add another and a new commandment, "Neither defraud the Government nor the soldiers." Never, apparently, did the devil have fuller swing over the land than at the present time; yet, what are the "loyal" clergy or churches doing to keep him within bounds? What are the "Bloodhounds of Zion" going to do to resist his encroachments? What say ye, brethren? Where shall we find the venerable Brainard, Wheaton Smith, or *even* Hutter, in this crisis? Have they their armor buckled on, and are they ready for the conflict with Satan and his emissaries? Come, brethren, define your position. You have been advocating war and bloodshed for four long years for the extirpation of slavery. Now, then, as the country is beginning to feel the effects of the terrible demoralization superinduced by the war, we hope to hear their voices in behalf of the claims of morality, honesty and true religion. Come, brethren, you have been the principal cause of raising the whirlwind, we wish you now to direct the storm. Do not become "dumb dogs" in your Master's vineyard.

The Republican Party Gone Up.

From the present signs of the times, it is apparent that the Republican party is pretty nearly a used up concern. It has the *sable* elephant on hand, and don't know what to do with the unctuous animal. The firm is composed of two partners, each wanting to dissolve from the other. But they cannot agree upon the terms of dissolution, because they are suspicious of each other. One fears the other will get too much African for his share, and the other trembling with apprehension lest he will not get enough. Both factions are at a loss to know how to make a platform, or to find any one willing to endorse and run upon it after the construction is accomplished. We would advise them to try Spaulding's Prepared Glue, or some other adhesive preparation, to stick the concern together, so as to keep up appearances until the October election. In our opinion the *ebony* idol is a dilapidated piece of mechanism—that its worshippers are in the last stage of galloping consumption, and are only walking about to save their *funeral expenses!*

Poor Old Abe glued the thing together as long as he lived, and kept it greased into life; but when the general war stimulants were withdrawn, a complication of diseases attacked the carcass, (*taxes* the chief,) the functions became inanimate, and now only a few muscular convulsions are manifest. Poor creature! once the boasted pride of Gen. Ben. Butler, Gen. Neal Dow, General Carl Shurz, Thaddeus Stevens and Horace Greeley, but now the despised and almost defunct corpse of General TAXATION!

A Query?

Why should the wealthy man owning $50,000 of Government bonds be exempted from all taxation, while the mechanic who holds a $500 bond from his neighbor is required to pay State, County, School, Road and City tax upon his small investment? Is it right or fair that the wealth of the country should escape from taxation, and thus impose double burthens upon the laboring classes? It is time that this state of things should be put an end to, and the burthens of taxation equalized. Our doctrine is, that every man in the community should be taxed according to his wealth, whether that wealth be in Government bonds, real estate, or any other species of property. Are we right, or are we wrong? We leave our readers to answer the question.

The Columbia County Camp Meeting.

The Democratic Camp Meeting, which was held at Nob Mountain, Columbia county, was a grand success. It lasted for three days, and during the whole time a very large crowd of people were in attendance. The speaker's stand was beautifully draped and profusely decorated with choice flowers, prepared by the fair hands of the ladies present. There was a large number of tents erected for the accommodation of families. The assembly was called to order by Hon. C. R. Buckalew, and the proceedings were opened with prayer. There were quite a number of distinguished speakers from different parts of the State present, among whom we notice, Hon. Hiester Clymer, Col. Victor E. Piolett, of Bradford; Col. Wellington H. Ent, R. R. Little, Esq., of Wyoming, and others. C. Chauncey Burr, Esq., of New Jersey, was present and made a telling speech on the third day. Original songs, composed for the occasion, were sung, and, judging from the report of the Columbia *Democrat*, all hands had a good time generally. The Democracy of that region are fully aroused.

GENERAL (!) ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, formerly publisher of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, has been appointed Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs of the Territory of Colorado.

General (!) Cummings distinguished himself, at the outbreak of the war, by the purchase of scotch ale, straw hats, and other equally necessary army supplies, at "war prices," under the authority of his patron, General Cameron, then a Cabinet officer. As he has been all his life, a docile pupil of General Cameron, he is peculiarly well qualified for dealing with Indians.

Principles to be Settled by the Present Political Contest.

We believe the Democratic party of Pennsylvania appreciate the importance of the pending political contest. Not only the leaders of the party but the masses feel that much depends on the result of the coming State election. This pervading impression, which will spread and deepen during every hour that intervenes between this and the day of election, is the result of a settled belief that it is absolutely necessary that the reins of State and national government should be transferred to other and safer hands.

The people feel and know that many of their dearest and most sacred rights have been seriously endangered during the last four years by the assaults upon the Constitution so recklessly made by those in power, and by their constant and continued disregard of well established laws of the land. They are ready now to do battle for these rights, to rebuke the insolence of arbitrary power, to curb executive usurpations, and by their decision at the ballot box to indicate what is the will and the wish of the freemen of Pennsylvania.

Great principles are involved in the present contest. The question is not alone, nor chiefly, who shall fill the State officers of Auditor and Surveyor General. The people of this great State are called upon to give expression to their views on living issues which are vital and all important. The Democratic platform declares in the third resolution:

That the CONSTITUTION established by our revolutionary fathers is entitled to our unqualified respect and obedience; the oath to support it is binding religiously, morally and legally, at all times, under all circumstances and in every part of the country upon all public officers from the highest to the lowest, as well as upon private citizens, it is only by a strict observance of its provisions and a rigid enforcement of its obligations in all the States that we can hope for Union, Liberty or Peace; he who wilfully violates it, or counsels its violation by others, is a public enemy and a dishonest man.

The time was in this country when the passage of such a resolution as that by any public body would not have been deemed necessary, when it would have been regarded as the assertion of a self-evident truism, known and recognized as such by every intelligent citizen.—But the constant, repeated and unblushing violation of that sacred instrument by those who should have shown themselves its most zealous guardians, has made it absolutely necessary that the people, by an unmistakable popular verdict should condemn all violations of the Constitution, and all violators thereof, as they deserve to be.

Again, the Democratic platform says, in the fourth resolution:

That among the rights guaranteed to us by the plainest words of the Constitution are these—free speech, a free press, freedom from arbitrary arrest and illegal imprisonment, trial by jury, the writ of *habeas corpus*, the perfect immunity of all persons not in the army or navy from any species of punishment for crime or pretended crime which is not the legal consequence of a regular conviction by an impartial jury—the absolute subordination of all military power to the civil authority, and the privilege of white citizens to vote at State elections according to the laws of the State.

For centuries past no King of England would have dared to lay his hand upon any one of these great rights of the people. It would have been as much as his head were worth for him to have done so on any pretense. Yet, during the last four years, we have seen each and every one of these well-established rights trampled under foot among us. Is it not necessary, therefore, for the people again to re-assert their rights, and to give those who rule to understand that they are but the servants of the public, and not masters of and tyrants over the masses?

Upon all these great questions of right the Republican platform is significantly silent. It whines over the fancied wrongs of the negro, but not one manly word has it to say in reference to the rights and privileges of the white man.

Just now there is another subject demanding attention from the people. The war is willingly and joyously conceded to be over by all except the New England fanatics and their adherents in this State and elsewhere. How are the States and the people lately in rebellion to be treated? That is a question upon which every citizen of Pennsylvania must give his opinion when he casts his vote at the coming State election. He cannot dodge or evade the issue. Will the voters of Pennsylvania say, as the Democratic party does in the fifth resolution of its platform:

That we fully concur with President Johnson in the conviction expressed by him in 1860, and repeated several times since, that the Federal Government is sovereign within its proper sphere; that it acts not through or upon the States but directly upon individuals; that the States could not absolve the people from their federal obligations; that the State ordinances of secession were nullities; and, therefore, when the attemped revolution came to an end by the submission of the insurgents, the States were as much a part of the Union as they had been before, their people were bound to the same duties and clothed with the same rights, excepting, of course, such rights as individuals among them had legally forfeited by their own acts in the meantime.

Or will they blindly and foolishly declare, with Thad. Stevens and the clique of miserable, purblind fanatics who ruled the Republican State Convention:

That having conquered the rebellious States, they should be held in subjection, and the treatment they are to receive and the laws which are to govern them, should be referred to the law-making power of the nation to which it legitimately belongs.

Surely no sensible man who thinks and votes for himself can deliberately endorse such a proposition. It would necessitate the keeping up of a huge standing army for years to come, at an expense that would inevitably bankrupt the nation; would delay the restoration of the Union; it would kindle anew and keep alive the sectional animosities which so much need to be appeased; it would still further impoverish the already exhausted South, and thus throw their share of the public burthens upon the oppressed tax payers of the North; it would interfere seriously with the raising of the great Southern staples of cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco, which have heretofore added such vast sums to our national wealth, and which enter so largely into the consumption of every family in the land. And to what end?

Well may the voter ask himself that question. There is but one reply to it. Even its advocates know of but one. In New England they boldly announce it. Here in Pennsylvania they dare not yet utter it plainly. The only reason that has yet been given for such a course of action is the desire of the fanatics who advocate it to force their odious doctrine of negro suffrage, and consequent negro equality, upon the people of the South. They burn with the desire to carry out their factious and horrible hate against the white people of that section. Hence their disposition to keep down the Southern people by a military occupation that must run into despotism. Can we afford to keep up a huge standing army and carry on a social war, to ruin the country, for the gratification of these political Thugs?

In this State very many Republican newspapers, not a few of the leaders of the party, and quite a number of the strong Abolition counties, have already boldly declared in favor of the doctrine of negro suffrage and consequent negro equality. The State Platform of the party has not one word to say against it; on the contrary the third resolution endorses it. We defy any man to make anything else out of it. On the whole, the Republicans of this State do not differ essentially or materially from the New England fanatics.

The Democratic party boldly declare their opposition to negro suffrage and negro equality. Thus the issue is fairly made up between the two parties. It will not do for the Republicans to attempt to dodge it. No voter can do so. If he votes for the Republican candidates, he votes to sustain the Republican platform in all its parts; votes to encourage executive usurpation; votes to countenance the most reckless violations of the Constitution; votes to dispense with and carelessly cast aside, as of no value, the most cherished and inalienable rights of a free citizen; votes to keep up a huge standing army, to eat up the substance and crush out the liberties of the people; votes to continue the present enormous expenditure of money, and to increase the debt which is so vast already; votes to heap new burthens of taxation on himself and his posterity; votes for negro suffrage; votes to degrade the white race to a level with the black.

Such are some of the issues clearly involved in the pending political contest. We have endeavored to state them clearly. It is for the people to say what principles shall prevail. For our part we have no doubt of the result in this State. We do not believe the people of Pennsylvania are prepared to become the subservient tools of a list of mad New England fanatics, represented in this State by Thad. Stevens and men of his class. If they are not they must support the Democratic platform, and the brave and true men who have been placed in nomination. We feel assured they will do so. They must do so in self-defence.

Taxes—Who Pay Them?

The Internal Revenue derived from direct taxation this year, will reach the enormous sum of over two hundred and ninety millions of dollars!

Who foots the bill?

Manufacturers pay a certain per cent. tax upon all goods manufactured by them, which per cent. they add to the price of the goods, thus clearing themselves entirely—they do not foot the bill. Retailers buy the goods, with the per cent. added, and add thereto the taxes with which they are charged—so by the time the consumer gets hold of them, he has to pay the taxes of every individual through whose hands the goods pass.

The consumers pay the taxes.

Who are the principal consumers of the country?

Farmers and Laborers. They foot the bill!

This is the Revenue Tax. How is it with tax on personal property?

United States Bonds are exempt from National, State, County, Township and Municipal taxation.

Rich men invest their money, in these bonds, and while they draw 7-30 interest per annum on their money, they pay no taxes!

Who pays the interest on the Bonds?

Men of moderate means—Farmers and Mechanics.

The withdrawal of the capital invested in Bonds from the Tax Duplicate throws an increased burden upon the remaining Personal Property and Real Estate.

Who owns the greater part of Real Estate in the country?

Farmers! They pay the taxes which should fall upon the capitalists.

To collect the Revenue Tax there are employed a host of Assessors, Collectors and Commissioners, who receive large salaries for their services.

Their salaries are paid from the hard earnings of the Farmer and Mechanic.

Their labors could be performed by State and county officers at less than one-third the expense, and thus greatly reduce the taxes.

This oppressive system of taxation was originated and legalized by the Abolition party, who propose to make the man of moderate means bear its burdens, while the capitalists are exempt, thus creating an aristocracy based on wealth.

The Democratic party propose to make every man pay his proportion of the expenses of the Government, according to his means. They do not recognize the right or justice of creating privileged classes, to be supported upon the industry of the land. They are opposed to the present expensive machinery of collecting taxes, by which a large proportion is eaten up by office-holders.

If you are opposed to paying taxes for men better able to pay them than you are, if you are opposed to the present expensive and unjust system of taxation, make it known at the polls by voting against those who laid this heavy burden upon the working classes.

Franklin County.

The Democrats of Franklin county held their Convention at Chambersburg, on Tuesday, and nominated C. M. Duncan, Esq., for the State Senate; William McLellan, Esq., for the House of Representatives, and William S. Stenger, Esq., for District Attorney—the two latter being nominated by acclamation.

These are excellent selections. Mr. Duncan, though a decided Democrat, is held in high esteem by the most respectable members of all parties, on account of his private worth. A native of Adams county, he has troops of friends there who will see to it that he shall not fall behind the highest man on their own ticket.

Mr. McLellan was for twenty years the very head and front of the Whig and Republican parties in Franklin county. His office was their head-quarters, and he was always consulted by them before they undertook any important political movement. He stood out against the Know-Nothings in 1854 and 1855, but joined in with the Republican organization in 1856, and continued with them down to a very recent period. On being nominated by the Democratic Convention, the *Valley Spirit* says, "he explained his views on national politics, which were greeted with great applause." He is a valuable accession to the Democratic party, and will make a most useful member of the Legislature. His brother Hon. Robert McClelland, of Michigan, will be remembered by many of our readers as the accomplished Secretary of the Interior, during the Presidency of Gen. Pierce.

Mr. Stenger is well known in Lancaster, where his political speeches and literary orations have won him an enviable fame for one so young. He has already served a term as District Attorney, and has filled his official station with a diligence and an ability never exceeded by any of his predecessors.

The nomination of Mr. Duncan for Senator will need to be ratified by Adams county, and that of Mr. McLellan for the House, by Perry; but both are certain to be concurred in by the District Conferences. We feel entirely sure of the election of the three gentlemen named, and we think the whole ticket nominated by the Franklin Democracy will be successful.

Hon. George W. Brewer was unanimously elected Representative Delegate to the next Democratic State Convention.

Civil vs. Military Courts.

Correspondence Between Secretary Stanton and Gov. Parker, of New Jersey.

The printing of the Legislative documents of New Jersey brings to light the following correspondence, which reflects great credit on the intrepidity and firmness of Governor Parker. If we had had such Governors as Mr. Parker in all the States during the last four years, military interference with the regular course of justice in the States would have been summarily stopped, and the majesty of the civil law preserved inviolate, without any impediment being thrown in the way of the Government in its efforts to crush the rebellion. Governor Parker was as patriotic as he was firm and intrepid in his defence of the rights of the people and of the State of New Jersey:

SECRETARY STANTON'S LETTER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 6, 1864.

To His Excellency Joel Parker, Governor of New Jersey.

SIR: Private Timothy O'Donoghue, of the Ninth unattached Massachusetts heavy artillery, is imprisoned in your State, in the jail of Hudson City, awaiting trial for homicide. I enclose to you a copy of a report on his case by General Holt, Judge Advocate General, and also a copy of a letter addressed by him to me on the subject. I would respectfully ask, for the reasons stated in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, and in O'Donoghue's letter, that the prisoner be remitted to the military authorities for trial. This has been the course pursued on similar applications, in other States, under like circumstances, and in which the request of the department has always been accorded. Will you be good enough to favor me with an early answer?

Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GOVERNOR PARKER'S REPLY.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEP'T
TRENTON, October 15, 1864.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington. D. C.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 6th instant, asking that private Timothy O'Donoghue, of the Ninth company unattached Massachusetts heavy artillery, now a prisoner of one of the counties of the state, be, by my order, discharged from confinement and remitted to the authorities of the United States.

It appears by the papers accompanying your letter that the said O'Donoghue, being in the military service of the United States, while passing through the state on the 9th day of March last, at Jersey City, shot a citizen, inflicting a wound from which death speedily ensued. The military authorities did not take cognizance of the offense, but the civil authorities of the county of Hudson, in which the alleged crime was committed, procured the arrest of O'Donoghue. He has been indicted by the grand jury of the county for the crime of murder, and is now, by the order of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in the custody of the Sheriff in the Hudson County Jail, awaiting trial on the said indictment.

A motion has been made by the United States district-attorney to have him discharged and remanded to the military authorities for trial before a court-martial, which motion was denied by the court. You now ask me as the executive of the State of New Jersey, in effect, to order the prisoner to be taken out of the custody of the sheriff and from the jurisdiction of the court before which he has been arraigned and held for trial, and have him surrendered to the military authorities.

I have no right to interpose and no power to make an order such as you request.

The executive and judicial branches of the government are entirely distinct and independent of each other, each having its authorities and duties clearly defined: and should I make the order, the court would very properly disregard it as an unwarranted executive interference with its prerogative.

If the United States authorities are not satisfied with the decision of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Hudson county, refusing to discharge the prisoner, the United States attorney can take measures to have the decision reviewed by a higher legal tribunal. The decision of the court must stand until reversed by its own action or by the action of some competent tribunal of review.

I am clearly of opinion that the court should retain the custody of the prisoner until he is discharged by due process of law, and that the executive has no power in the premises.

It is not necessary for me to discuss the question of jurisdiction, because, even if the court erred in holding the prisoner for trial, I have no right to interpose; but, as the judge advocate-general insists that the military courts have exclusive jurisdiction of the case, and, lest an omission to notice such insistment might be construed into an acquiescence in his views, I deem it proper to state that I differ with him, and think that the court decided the law correctly in refusing to discharge the prisoner. * * *

I am informed by the prosecuting attorney of the County of Hudson, that the indictment will be moved for trial on the 25th instant, at which time the case will be proceeded with, unless sufficient cause for further postponement be given.

For the reasons herein stated, I respectfully decline to order the prisoner remitted to the military authorities.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOEL PARKER.

The Antietam National Cemetery.

The trustees appointed to purchase and enclose a suitable lot of ground on the battle field of Antietam, as a final resting place for the remains of the soldiers who fell in that battle, under the resolution of the Legislature of Maryland appropriating $7,000 for that purpose, have issued an address to the authorities of the several States, detailing the progress in the work. They have purchased a suitable lot of ground in the suburbs of Sharpsburg, in sight of Burnside's Bridge, and what was the headquarters of General McClellan and Gen. Lee, and arrangements are now making to have it substantially enclosed and graded. The number of loyal dead on the field is between 7,000 and 8,000, and thus far over 2,620 have been identified—1,704 by name and regiment and State, and 916 by their respective State. The work of identification is still progressing, and the graves being marked. They were scattered over a distance of twenty miles. The address contains the name, company, regiment and State to which each soldier that has been recognized belonged, and states that the graves can be pointed out to their relatives or friends by the local trustee. The attention of the Executive and Legislatures of other States is called to the propriety of promptly joining with Maryland in the work by the appointment of trustees and making suitable apropriations. It is said to be the purpose of the trustees to make an application to the next Congress to erect a National Monument in te cemetery. The trustees are Dr. Augustus A. Biggs, of Sharpsburg; Mr. Thomas A. Boullt, of Hagerstown; Mr. Charles C. Fulton, of Baltimore, and Gen. Shriver, of Frederick.

Motives.

The Philadelphia *News*, a shoddy organ, says that Gen. Hartranft went into the service "imbued with a religious sentiment," and "devoted all the energies of his soul to the cause," but that Colonel Davis only marched forward to "draw his play," and to "seek the honors which the Government might bestow" It is strange, however, that Hartranft got all the *honors* and Davis all the *wounds*—Davis having been wounded three times and left his right hand upon the battle-field, while Hartranft bears not a single scratch! But it is not strange, either, for Davis was a Democrat, who could not swallow the negro policy—designed as it was only to kill the Democratic party and not the rebellion. The honors of which Colonel Davis has been robbed now await him at the hands of the people!

Forney Repudiates the Stevens Platform.

The immaculate patriot Forney seems to have been lying around loose for some time past. It has been hard to know where to find him. He has been radical one day and conservative the next, and sometimes apparently both at one and the same time. This must have been most perplexing to all who swear by the *Press*. In Saturday's issue, he deliberately kicks over the platform adopted by the Republicans of this State. The action of Mississippi in speedily adopting a constitution abolishing slavery and putting the State squarely in the Union upon President Johnson's policy, and the President's congratulatory dispatch to Governor Sharkey, accompanied as it was by the assurance that the military forces would speedily be withdrawn and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* restored, has opened Forney's eyes. He accordingly writes as follows:

The Southern States need protection. At last they begin to understand that *they* cannot make conditions, and that the terms upon which they will be received by the parent Government, are not such as will, in any sense, degrade them—being nothing more than obedience to the Government they have assailed, and a full acceptance of the obligations imposed alike upon those who have, and those who have not, been faithful. There is no rule for the South that does not equally apply at the North.

That paragraph is in direct and striking contrast with the fourth resolution of the Republican platform, which reads as follows:

4. That having conquered the rebellious States, they should be held in subjection, and the treatment they are to receive and the laws which are to govern them, should be referred to the law-making power of the nation to which it legitimately belongs.

Indeed, Forney's views of the relation of the Southern States to the Federal Government, as expressed above, seem to be perfectly in accordance with the fifth resolution of the Democratic State platform, which is thus worded:

5. That we fully concur with President Johnson in the conviction expressed by him in 1860, and repeated several times since, that the Federal Government is sovereign within its proper sphere; that it acts not through or upon the States but directly upon individuals; that the States could not absolve the people from their federal obligations; that the State ordinances of secession were nullities; and, therefore, when the attempted revolution came to an end by the submission of the insurgents, the States were as much a part of the Union as they had been before, their people were bound to the same duties and clothed with the same rights, excepting, of course, such rights as individuals among them had legally forfeited by their own acts in the meantime.

But are we to suppose that because Forney repudiates the Republican platform, and advocates the very doctrines of the Democratic party, that he will therefore support the Democratic nominees. Nay, verily! Such renegades as he grow shameless in their inconsistencies, and are ready to do violence alike to their consciences and their better judgment. The people, however, will look at these things, and will repudiate the fanatics and the dishonest political tricksters who now fill public positions.

Progress of Colfax.

The pilgrimage of Schuyler Colfax across the continent, hobnobbing with Brigham Young, saying sweet things to the virtuous fair ones of Salt Lake City, and doing his utmost with the Pahute Indians to obtain their support for the succession to the White House, has just visited Salem, the Capitol of Oregon, the people whereof are of that class not very apt to believe that mice and elephants are equals, or that a bray and a roar are sufficiently similar sounds to be produced by members of the same family of animals. On the arrival of Mr. Colfax and party at Salem, the editor of the *Arena*, who being a man without fear, ventured to take a look, and thus reports the result:

"Mr. Colfax is a mediocre man, uniting the abilities of a moderate country lawyer, with the art and address of a small politician seeking the presidency, reminding one of a small, but sleek 'purp' vainly but complacently endeavoring to carry off a very large bone. He recited his speech, unaccountably omitting 'Mr. Lincoln's message to the miners,' which detracted much from the freshness of his 'impromptu remarks.'"

Effect of Obscene Literature.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Daily Index*, referring to the numerous outrages upon little girls, the adulteries and divorce cases, that occupy so much space in the papers of the North, says with some truth and a great deal of malice:

"They are directly traceable to the shocking obscenity in American Literature, or to speak more correctly, the vast amount of American Literature which is shockingly obscene. The minds and morals of the people at the North of a certain class—and that, not the poorest—have become utterly rotten and corrupt under the blight of this poison, which is spread broadcast by the daily press, the periodicals, and the flood of yellow covered novels. So unblushing is this form of depravity, that the columns of one of the most popular family (!) weekly papers published in Boston, has a column devoted exclusively to advertisements which are nothing more or less than assignations!"

George Long.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Is this gentleman, recently renominated for the office of Prison Inspector by the Republican party, the same individual accused of taking a bribe at the last election for Prison officers, and for which heinous offence a true bill was found by the Grand Jury at their late session? I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Long, and therefore make the inquiry; but if he be the same man, the voters of the county should know it, so that they may be prepared to cast their ballots understandingly. If this is the Mr. Long of bribery notoriety, his nomination, under the circumstances, is an insult and an outrage upon the good people of the county. I do not wish to do injustice to any man, and therefore solicit information.

A REPUBLICAN VOTER.

—In answer to the above query, we reply that we learn, from reliable authority, that the Mr. Long alluded to is the identical individual against whom the Grand Jury found a true bill, last week, for bribery or something akin to it. Our "Republican" friend can make a note of it, and see what kind of candidates he and his political brethren are expected to endorse through the ballot-box.—*Eds. Intel.*

Tell it All.

The Abolition journals are boasting loudly over the fact that Jacob M. Campbell, their candidate for Surveyor General, has "subscribed $30,000 to the war loan of the State." Why don't they tell the people that these thirty thousand dollars yield him an income, in interest, of *one thousand eight hundred dollars* annually, and that upon the whole amount he *does not pay one cent of tax?* Why don't they tell them that this amount is simply so much wealth drawn from the taxable property of the state, and that the farmer, the mechanic, and the day-laborer must be taxed so much the more to make up for this thirty thousand dollars of Campbell's? Why don't they tell it all?

Rather Plain Language.

The editor of the *Record*—a Republican paper published in Fayette county, Indiana—declares:

It is the opinion of many earnest patriots, who have always acted with the party of freedom and progress, and have been and are ardent supporters of the Republican Administration of national affairs, that the Republican party of Iowa is fast becoming as corrupt as hell, and deserves to be damned.

More Loyal Patriotism.

The following from the Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday sheds further light upon the patriotism of our Abolition officials:

Discovery of Frauds on the General Government—Arrest of Some of the Alleged Perpetrators.—Yesterday afternoon Col. Woolley, Provost Marshal General of this Military Department, made public some of the facts in regard to alleged extensive frauds on the Government, which he, with his detectives, has had in hand, to ferret out. At his instance, during several days past, Marshal Carmichael and Deputy Marshal Manly, with some of their police force, have arrested in this city various citizens, and sent them to the Military prison. These arrests, being made in different sections of the city, and the parties locked up in the military jail, much curiosity and enquiry were elicited, especially on the part of the friends of the incarcerated. On Wednesday and yesterday, a private investigation and preliminary examination took place at Col. Woolley's office, and the following facts were obtained for publication. It became known some time since that a system of fraud on the Government was being practiced, by the mustering out and paying off of men as soldiers, who were not soldiers, and the fraud, it is represented, was traced to the Hicks United States General Hospital, situated in the western suburbs of the city. Captain D. L. Beckwith, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, occupying the position of assistant Commissary of Musters, of the Middle Military Department, and stationed at the Hicks Hospital, was arrested on Wednesday by Capt. Sherman, assistant provost marshal, by command of Col. Woolley and taken to the provost marshal's office.

He with the others, (whose names are withheld from publication for the present) are charged with these frauds. The manner of procedure was as follows: A man, who was but a citizen, would enter the Hospital as a soldier of some distant regiment and a fradulent descriptive list of him be made, and after remaining a few days on these lists his muster out papers and discharge certificates would also be prepared, signed by Capt. Beckwith, and given the supposed soldier; with these he would go to the Paymaster's Department in Exchange Buildings, and their receive from Col. Etting, Chief Paymaster, the amount due him, of back pay, bounty, &c. One of the parties arrested received the sum of $440, one $577, another $570.41, another $569.75, and smaller amounts, down to $125. These men would generally march to the Paymaster's office in the company of discharged soldiers, and there be met by Capt. Beckwith, and after receiving their money, many of them would, as is alleged in the testimony elicited during the examination yesterday, share the amount with that officer. Several forged documents and orders have also been found, indicating that the accomplices in this species of fraud are numerous, and strenuous efforts will be made to arrest all the suspected parties.

Seven of the citizens arrested have been sent to the city jail, as was also Capt. Beckwith, where they will be kept in close confinement to await further developments in the case. During the examination yesterday it was testified that one party had been sent to Philadelphia, to the Chestnut Hill Hospital, but his papers not being approved by the Surgeon of the Hospital, he was sent back to Baltimore. He returned again to Philadelphia with his forged papers, properly arranged, was admitted to the Hospital, and as a matter of course, in a few days became convalescent, was mustered out, and received from the Paymaster in Philadelphia $618.69. He is among those under arrest. It was made evident that the frauds in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and perhaps other cities, in this way have been large. It is impossible to get at the full amount as yet. The books and documents at Colonel Etting's office, are being thoroughly overhauled by that officer, and he is rendering every assistance in the development of the frauds. The Secretary of War has ordered Colonel Woolley to continue his investigations, and send for persons or papers wherever necessary.

A Sly Dig at Beecher.

A New York correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* gives the illustrious Henry Ward the following quiet rap:

"We have a minister in this city who makes $20,000 a year preaching the gospel. He takes it for granted that everybody can have what he can afford, and when he gets a new thing he puts it into the newspaper, to let all the world know it, as a hen cackles to announce that she has laid an egg. He furnished his house with costly pictures; immediately the whole world was called upon to buy paintings, they were so humanizing, and elevating, and intellectual. Of course all we poor fellows, who live in attics and chambers, work hard to get bread, and fight hourly to keep the wolf away from the door, can spend $5,000 or $10,000 for pictures just as well as not, and they would be so becoming! Then he bought a farm to live on in the summer; it was so convenient. Then he goes off into raptures on a cow that he bought—describes the luscious cream and how the very pigs revelled in skim milk. He advised everybody to have a cow, so that they might have cream."

County Conventions.

The Republicans of Snyder county have nominated Dr. Isaac Rothrock for Assembly.

— The Republicans of Delaware county have re-nominated Ellwood Tyson for Assembly.

— The Northampton county Democratic convention favored the nomination of Hiester Clymer for Governor.

— The Republicans of Huntingdon have nominated a ticket of soldiers, with Ephraim Baker for Assembly.

— The Democrats of Union county have nominated Dr. Charles Wilson (beaten last year) for Assembly.

— The Democrats of Fulton, Bedford and Somerset have nominated Geo. A. Smith and A. J. Colborn for Assembly.

— The Democrats of Montgomery have re-nominated Dr. A. D. Markley and Edward Satterthwaite for Assembly.

— The Republicans of Lycoming have nominated Samuel C. Wingard for Assembly. John Piatt is the Democratic candidate.

— The Democrats of Butler have nominated John C. Coll for Assembly, and recommended Col. Sirwell, of Armstrong, for Senator.

— Walter F. Johns, of the Oil City *Register*, is an independent Republican candidate for Assembly in Venango and Mercer, and will be supported by the Democrats.

— The Democrats of Schuylkill have nominated Dr. Kennedy Robinson, John M. Crosland and Peter F. Collins for Assembly—all new men and instructed for Hon. Hiester Clymer for Governor in 1866.

— The Democratic conferees of Indiana and Westmoreland counties have ratified the nomination of H. B. Piper and James Rutledge, of Westmoreland, and James B. Sansom, of Indiana, as their candidates for the General Assembly.

— The Democracy of Cumberland have nominated Philip Long for Assembly, and instructed for Colonel James Chestnut for Senator.

— The Democracy of York have nominated James Cameron (present member) and Abraham S. Lawrence for Assembly, and A. Hiestand Glatz for Senator. Mr. Chestnut is recommended for Senator by Cumberland, but we think Gen. Glatz will carry off the nomination, and in that case his election would be more than probable.

The Democracy of Berks have nominated the following ticket:

Assembly—Frederick Harner, Henry B. Rhoads and John Messimer; Sheriff, Tobias Barto; District Attorney, Wharton Morris; County Treasurer, Isaac R. Fisher; County Commissioner, Wm. S. Young.

Jeremiah Hagenman, George K. Levan, Daniel L. Batdorff and Levi Templin, were appointed delegates to the next Democratic convention, and instructed to support the nomination of Hon. Hiester Clymer for Governor.

A Year of Great Men.

Napoleon Bonaparte and Lord Wellington were born in 1769—so also was Simon Cameron, according to a biographical sketch of the great Winnebago Chief, published in the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of last evening. We knew that Simon's time of life was running "into the sear and yellow leaf," but we did not suppose that he was quite as aged as his organ makes him.

The 54th Regiment.

Who Was its Leader?—Biographical Sketch of Lt. Col. John P. Linton.

[From the Johnstown Democrat.]

Lt. Col. John P. Linton was rocked in the cradle of Democracy. He is the eldest son of Robert P. Linton, who has been an active, life-long Democrat, who has filled the office of Sheriff of Cambria county three terms satisfactorily to his constituents.

The Colonel was born in Johnstown, Cambria county, in the year 1833, and is thirty-two years of age. His youthful days were marked by industry and indefatigable zeal in the pursuit of knowledge. At an early period in his life he entered Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa. His eyesight failing he was compelled to leave college, and for a time abandon literary pursuits. After the restoration of his eyesight he continued to be the same assiduous student. Subsequently he entered the law office of Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, of Johnstown, where we find him the same industrious student we knew him in his early youth. In 1855 he was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of his native county. Immediately thereafter he was taken into partnership with his preceptor, Hon. C. L. Pershing, in which he continued until 1858, when the partnership was dissolved and he opened an office alone.

Whilst in the midst of a successful career, and a rapidly increasing practice, the war of the great rebellion broke out, and the call of the President for troops was flashed over the wires, electrifying the whole North. At this juncture Col. Linton was First Lieutenant of a volunteer organization, composed almost, if not exclusively, of Democrats. The company at once elected Linton Captain, and he immediately marched it to Camp Curtain. His company was designated as Company F, 3d Pa. Infantry. Immediately after the termination of the "three months campaign," under Maj. Gen. Patterson, and the discharge of his company, Colonel Linton, in conjunction with his present competitor, Col. J. M. Campbell, set about raising a regiment for the three years service. This was accomplished, and Linton, by the unanimous voice of his companions of the "three months service," was selected as Major. The regiment was designated the 54th Pa. Vols. The regiment was stationed for a long period along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, guarding it as well as protecting the lower line of counties in Pennsylvania. We may here say that, although for a long time unknown to fame, this regiment occupied and protected fifty-six miles of that important artery of supply for Washington and the Army of the Potomac. Its duty was the most arduous and trying, requiring the utmost diligence and watchfulness of both officers and men; but a single company at a post, and these were miles apart, and each exposed to very imminent danger of being cut off and captured.

Major Linton was stationed at South Branch, the extreme western post, until Lee invaded Maryland. The regiment at this time was a part of Col. D. S. Miles' command. When Harper's Ferry fell the 54th was the only regiment of that command that escaped the surrender. Back Creek Bridge, the extreme eastern post, being threatened by the enemy, Major Linton was transferred from the west and assigned to the command of the same. Whilst the rear guard of Jackson's army, marching to invest Harper's Ferry, was passing, within one mile of Major Lincoln's post a squad of thirty men, pushed out from camp and suddenly attacking, threw the rebels into confusion, who, thinking themselves attacked by a large force, fled in every direction. Returning to his post, Major Linton continued to hold the same in the very face of the enemy, being constantly in sight of their lines, and liable at any moment to attack.

After the battle of Antietam the whole rebel army was concentrated at Martinsburg, engaged in destroying the railroad. Major Linton, with a single company of infantry, held a post guarding an important bridge, but twelve miles from the main body of the rebel army, and in full view of their scouting parties.—By constantly scouting in his front and on his flank; by repeated sk