(From the Toledo Blade.)

NASBY.

The Kentucky and Tennessee Elections—The Hopes of the Democracy of the Forty-Seven States Dependent to Hold it.

POST OFFICE, CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (Nick is in the Stait uv Kentucky,) August 16, 1867.—It was a conjugal party. Ther was sez, and Deckin Pogram, and Bascom, uv course, for it was at Bascom's, and Joe Bigler, who wuz, naturally, mischeevusly intoxicated. We had met to rejoice over the result in the Kentucky elecksion and the removal uv Stanton and Sheridan, and we wuzz happy. Joe had rejoiced for several hours, when the Deckin, blessins on his frosty pow, perposed that we take one more drink, for he had not achieeded with alacrity. Ez Bascom handed back the Deckin his change, he did mun a remark wich wuz a most villainous counterfeit ten-cent postal currency, "Bascom," sed he in an injured tone, "really I can't take that; it is counterfeit." "Certin tis, Deckin," sed George W., "certin, but what's the odds? Ez a matter uv course, Deckin, I'll git it agin afore to-morrer. It's ovenbounsly my loss, sint it, or I git all the money that I have here? Carry it till it comes around to me, Deckin, in the natural course uv events. I can bear each other's burdens, Deckin?" And Bascom smiled sweetly onto him.

I don't know how I felt so happy. Kentucky hed spoken. We hed elected Helm by a majority of forty odd thousand, and hel with him elected a state State ticket, incloodin all the Congressmen. The Abolitionists hed no show waterer. The nigger wuzzes were stunk. Democrats every one uv em. Sum uv em hed bin accused in the heetin uv the Federal side, but they hed by affidavits proved themselves true to the Democrisy. One candidate hed bin charged by a envious cuss, uv lavin furnish the Federal forces with hosses, but he indignantly repelled the charge. His enemies brought forterd the documents showin that he hed furnishit the Fedral forces with hosses, but he explained fer him. But he smilingly cum to the scratch. He *hed* a contracted to hed furnish 'em with hosses—he *hed* taken their accursed greenbacks, but wherefore? Was he a Nigger? Was it to aid to the resources of the gorrilla Linkin, or the reverse? Let the facts answer! Ha! ha! Did the hosses bleved? Ha! ha! Did the Fedral officer git cum? He did. Did he hoop 'em? Alass! Thus did John Morgan, who sezled his devotshun to the Confederacy with his blood, scooped 'em, and them hosses which the rebels could not pull servis in the Confedrit army. He wood ask his maligners whether it was fair fer them to run Confedrit to take money uv the Fedrals fordgittinin supplies to the Confederacy? Hed these hosses remained in the hands uv the farmers uv Kentucky, John Morgan wood hev felt a delicacy in takin 'em; ez the farmers hed bel valyoo received he wuz free and he took 'em. Sich reasonin cood not fail to convince, and the candidate wuz, of course, elected. The shafs uv his enemies fell pintless.

Therefore I felt happy. The waves uv Abilihusim rolled over all the other States—but against Kentucky they dirsn't harahss. Kentucky is a bright star in the dezert. Built onto Ham and Hagar, blevin in the sacredity uv the white race, and that same race holdin in their hands the privilege uv sayin who shood and who shood not voote, they wuz safe. And we set in silence, contemplatin our happiness.

As the shades gathered, I felt ez happie ez he spoke. He hed heard uv Tennessee. He hed seen the lection returns, and he wuz ez much elated ez I wuz. Tennessee, "where fore," sed he, "shood we feel good, while our heads in Tennessee are bowed down fore our woes. The nigger with us is in his normal speer. Sence this elecksion they hov their heads in silence, and dodge fer cv cf they were afraid uv us, which is a good sign. They hev just the air they assumed when we wuz slaves like slaves and less like men. I hev twelve uv em a sweatin on my farm, and four uv em in the room to Nancy Jane's kitchen. The men yield to the power uv the stronger race, and the females hev submitted to their destiny. Tom, my oldest son, is happy and stays at home, and my other sons is as happy ez Tom, and they kin be. It is not so in Tennessee. There they are not normal. There white man doesn't bend beneath a power they can't resist. There the nigger holds up his hed and the confedrit white man smoks. There the normal nigger lez a vote, and the white man, who followed his State, is disfranchis. My God! how happy I am happy under sich circumstances! How happ ie a Dimokrat rejoice when jist across the line he sees liberty weeping over slavery, and the white man, who struck for his rites, pinin because he cannot git his nigger to vote fr. frager" He cood feel good over Kentucky, but he wept over Tennessee.

Bascom continued thus, he, too, felt for Tennessee, but he was consoled. Kentucky hed proved true, and Johnson, one noble son uv Tennessee, had removed Stanton! War more could be waged. Kentucky had gone Dimocratic and Johnson hed removed Stanton—

"And Tennessee hed elected Brownlow, and Johnson lez appinted Grant," whispered Joe Bigler.

"And," spoke up McPelter, "and Sheridan is removed."

"True! true!" retorted Bigler, "and put Thomas in his place. The man who wheled us in the battle, the man who refused to make room for the man wut wheled us in Tennessee"

That set us. This griped us. This is wuss nor a cathartic to us. Ez Kentucky is oft, Tennessee is scapofortis. If Stanton is soothin, Grant is pizen. Wherein are we better with one than with the other?—is a question we add continually over and over again.

But we felt good after all. Tennessee is to the Democracy a dark cloud, but Kentucky is the silver linin to it. If no Coniderets wuz allowed to vote, Kentucky thank the Lord no other kind wuz permitted to hist in ballots in Kentucky. The true, sterlin Democracy uv Tennessee may suffer, and it is probable that they will suffer. There the Dilisfran voters hev bin sent to the Legislature by herself alone. (Kentucky will never be so afflicted. We pray that we may not be spared her own laws. She will let them vote ez she sees fit and none others. "Helyin on Harly and Hager, she will deep the power in her hands and will keep the power in her own hands. Congris dassent interfere. Thad Stevens may howl but he's lost his bolt. Congris dassent make a law prescribin the rite uv suffrage, and sayin who shall and who shall not vote, for Congris is Conservative. Thad Stevens ez Mississippi, Congris dare not, dictated up to the pitut uv keepin within hailin distance uv her own principles. Congris held rather see them which adhered to the forclunes uv the Federal Government sunk than to exercise its power in making it a legal tender. *Home vs. Trott, (Legal Intelligencer, March 18, 1861, case 22.)* Judges Thompson and Woodward, of the same court, not only answered the same doctrine in the case of *Merrine vs.Junior et al. (Legal Intelligencer of June 16 and 30, paper 198 and 205),* but in the case of *Knoeller et al. vs. Lane et al. (9 Wright's reports, page 236),* decided the power of Congress in time of war to draft men into the military service. The principles declared in these decisions were as hostile to the national existence and perpetuity as any assault ever made by General Lee and his armed legions at Gettysburg or elsewhere. It requires no argument to demonstrate that, if these decisions on currency and the draft had prevailed, and become the established law of the land, success in the war could have been more impossible than if the rebel army at Richmond had been reinforced with half a million of men! Is it *safe*, therefore, to place another men entertaining these opinions on the Supreme Bench of the State?

Forewarned should be forearmed. These *Supreme Courts* are now the "last ditch" of the rebellion, and the country calls upon the "boys in blue," and every loyal voter, to rally once more to the rescue!

Upon the county and township organizations without delay. With this thoroughly done, victory is sure; without it, there is danger. Revive at once everywhere the Loyal Leagues and organizations, which proved so much good during the war. Let every patriotic man feel that he has something to do in the good work, and proceed forthwith to do it with all his might. Exclude all side issues, local quarrels and personal aspirations, and labor only for the public good. Be not deceived by the stale clamor about negro equality and negro suffrage. These worn-out bubbles were supposed to have been ridiculed to death at our last two annual elections, while as now, they were declared by our enemies to be the great issues of the contest. They are now raised up and brought upon the track again, mounted by the same riders, and desired to the same ignoble end.

Be not discouraged by the vain boasting of our adversaries. They have been ingloriously defeated in every contest for years, and cannot now prevail against us. The loyal and patriotic people of the States have heretofore nobly sustained us, and the cause of the country, under the heavy pressure and discouragement of drafts, taxation, bereavement and carnage, and when nothing but success was wanting to the triumph of freedom and in the justice of our cause, enabled us to see the goal in always reached; and when one more united rally for our principles and our party shall come, we can see the fruits of all the late dreadful civil war, and to garner them safely for our children and our children.

We stand over the ruins of a gigantic rebellion, the most formidable ever organized by republican institutions. We stand close by the graves of three hundred thousand of our noble men, who counted their lives well-spent when offered for the cause of Liberty and Union. In the presence of their speechless but eloquent dust; in the presence of the floating and unfurled banner of free government at home and abroad in full view of the approaching millions, who, from both crushing despotisms, watched our flag with tears, and hopes and prayers throughout the four long years of bloody conflict before the rapidly coming generations, we pledge ourselves, our fortunes, and in the name of all that makes faithfulness to Him and honor among men, we dare not, we will not, we do not, we never forever the principles for which our brothers died.

By order of the Convention.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, } Secretaries.
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, }

The Removal of District Commanders—Another Letter from Mr. Stanton.

The following correspondence is published:

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 12th, 1867.—*Sir: Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster, Pa.:* DEAR SIR—Several days before the adjournment of Congress, I received a letter from you, in which you stated that you had been informed that it was your intention to propose an amendment to the Supreme Court of the United States, to prevent the Judges from sitting in injunctions to nullify the Reconstruction law in Mississippi. Considering the great political governments created by President Johnson, and the consequent difficulty he has had to dominant in their executive, legislative, and judicial departments, Vacant and hostile, and virtually re-enslaved the freedmen. Loyal men were outlawed and trampled under foot, and the revived spirit of the rebellion was everywhere triumphant. Riots, murders, outrages, and assassinations were the order of the day, and security for either life or property was nowhere to be found. Treason had front seats, loyalty had been made to follow, and treasonable conspirators against the life of the nation were vindictive and rampant.

Such was the condition of public affairs in the South when Congress convened in December, 1866. This nation had suppressed treason and voted that the Union should be restored on the basis of loyalty and justice, and we have voted the Fortieth Congress elected. Hence we passed the Reconstruction law, in consideration of the recent popular verdict. The President vetoed the bill, refusing to secure at the point of the bayonet the people, to whom he had so often appealed in his speeches, from the yoke of tyrants, from the yoke of tyrants, by more than the required two-thirds, and they are now the laws of the land. Under them, including the amendments of last session, reconstruction has made great progress, and would doubtless ere long be successfully accomplished but for the President. In defiance of the expressed will of the people, of Congress and the popular will, white and black, have been protected from the malice of defeated rebels, treason, cut obstructions by the hands of traitors, odious, and traitors have been compelled "to take back seat"—as Andrew Johnson, in his speech, declared they should. Even the better portion of the rebels and their friends have acquiesced in construction laws, and cheerfully acquiesce in their provisions. General James Longstreet, a distinguished rebel officer, in a recent published letter from New Orleans, expressed himself as follows:

"I shall set out by assuming a proposition that I hold to be self-evident, viz. The highest of human laws is the law that is established by appeal to arms. The great principle, which divided political parties prior to the war were thoroughly discussed by more than sixty battles. The question was exhausted resort was had to compromise. When compromise and expedients were sought, concessions were freely made, and concessions were not, but none could be found to suit, the sword, to determine which of the claims was the true construction of constitutional law. The sword decided in favor of the North, and what *they* claimed as *principles*, came to be principles, and worthy son *them*. The views that we hold cease to be principles because they are opposed to law. *It is, therefore, our duty to abandon ideas that are obsolete, and overthrown to the respective laws. The military bill and amendments are peace-offerings. We should accept them as a gift, and if we overlook upon them as the starting point from which to work future political issues as they offer.*

Jeff. Thompson, another recent general, in a letter to George D. Prentice, pledges himself to the reconstruction laws of Congress thus:

"The confederate government wiped out State rights the first year of its existence, a bloody war wiped out slavery and wiped out the confederacy, so they are obsolete ideas and the plain question now presented is, will you accept a little military under our terms, as contained in this law? *and emphatically answer yes?*

It is greatly to be regretted that terms which are so acceptable to the fighting rebels of the South should be so distasteful to our union soldiers who gave their non-combatant sympathizers in the North.

The enemies of the United States having been mostly defeated in battle, united their efforts to elect sympathizers from the North, and to procure the admission of enough rebels from the South to enable them, *through Congress* to accomplish what had been the object of their long, bloody and now ignominious struggle. This programme was frustrated by the loyal people at the ballot-box, in the election of the Fortieth Congress. Defeated in open war, and again in Congress, they have inflict consequence, as a last sort, are endeavoring to save "the lost cause" *through the courts*. They deny that anything has been settled by the war, and boldly publish to the world that the grave legislating power has been decided *"just as fast as they should have been decided had the rebel eight never gone out, and had never taken place."* (Philadelphia *Age*, July 8.) They not only deny the constitutional power of Congress to impose terms upon the rebel States or people, but they assert that Congress itself is a lawful body, because the rebel States are unrepresented. Hence the appeal from Congress to the Supreme Court of the United States to injunctions to nullify the Reconstruction law in Mississippi. Congress, Congress alone, elevated up to the pitut uv keepin within hailin distance uv her own principles. Congris held rather see them which adhered to the forclunes uv the Federal Government sunk than to exercise its power in making it a legal tender. *Home vs. Trott, (Legal Intelligencer, March 18, 1861, case 22.)* Judges Thompson and Woodward, of the same court, not only answered the same doctrine in the case of *Merrine vs.Junior et al. (Legal Intelligencer of June 16 and 30, paper 198 and 205),* but in the case of *Knoeller et al. vs. Lane et al. (9 Wright's reports, page 236),* decided the power of Congress in time of war to draft men into the military service. The principles declared in these decisions were as hostile to the national existence and perpetuity as any assault ever made by General Lee and his armed legions at Gettysburg or elsewhere. It requires no argument to demonstrate that, if these decisions on currency and the draft had prevailed, and become the established law of the land, success in the war could have been more impossible than if the rebel army at Richmond had been reinforced with half a million of men! Is it *safe*, therefore, to place another men entertaining these opinions on the Supreme Bench of the State?

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F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, } Secretaries.
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, }

A Strange Case of Polygamy.

(From the N. Y. Express of Last Evening.)

A "gay and festive" Lothario, named Frederick C. Hertler, was arrested by Officer Palmer, of the Second District Court squad, this morning, on a complaint of Mary M. Horter, charged with bigamy.

It appears from the statement of wife No. 3, who makes the complaint, that the prisoner has been married to her for nine months, by the indigent circumstances, and actual want. He married her, she says, for her money, and, of course, he married wife No. 2, who is not quite so young, and their union was blessed with two children. Nothing daunted, the gallant "knight of rings bell" until he became acquainted and married wife No. 1, who is, we understand, living in Hyde Park, Mass., but is expected in this city by the morning train.

From the statement made by wife No. 3, it further appears that Hertler was married to her just second wife. He went to the lady's adopted father's house, with whom he was acquainted, and represented his wife was dead, at the same time asking a loan of $400 to pay her funeral expenses, which, under the circumstances, was granted. Instead of using it, however, for that purpose, he planned an elopement, ran away with and married the old man's daughter, taking the $400 with him to pay his honeymoon fees and expenses from Hyde Park to this city, whither the enraged parent followed he had gone. The lady's father immediately gave chase and succeeding in finding the couple, succeeded in bringing Mr. Mephesus, in one of the first-class hotels of this city, where the same doctrine is practiced in most of the world south of the Mason and Dixon's line, and after a consultation of conference, where an amicable contest ensued.

There were several other questions in controversy between the Honors, which the House decided not to yield if this could be prevented. The Senate perceivingly refused, declaring that they would sooner lose the bill, if it could be kept intact all our legislation, it could not be allowed.

A committee of conference was appointed, and it was thought that a compromise would be effected, but the House, by a majority of two, refused to recede from its position, and the bill was lost. It is *safe*, therefore, to place another men entertaining these opinions on the Supreme Bench of the State?

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FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF

PENNSYLVANIA,

Due After July 2d 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMON WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present the same for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia:

Loan of March 1, 1825, due April 10, 1863.
" " April 8, 1824, due July 1, 1863.
" " April 11, 1825, due July 1, 1864.
" " February 8, 1826, due July 1, 1864.
" " March 16, 1826, due July 1, 1864.
" " June 27, 1836, due June 27, 1864.
" " January 25, 1844, due January 1, 1865.

The Loans of Pennsylvania will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

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PENNSYLVANIA,

DUE JULY 1ST, 1868.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will receive Proposals until Saturday, August 3, 1867, at 12 M., for One Million of Dollars of the Loans of this Commonwealth, due July 1st, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "Proposals for the Redemption of Loans of 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR GENERAL

WM. H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER.

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