

Franklin Repository

Wednesday, September 6, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, GEN. JOHN F. HARTBRANT, of Montgomery.

FOR STATE SENATOR, DAVID M'CONAUGHY, of Adams.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF, CAPT. JOHN DEEBLER, Chambersburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMITTEE, A meeting of the Union County Committee of Franklin County will be held at the office of the Chairman, in Chambersburg, on Thursday, September 7, 1865, at 1 o'clock.

The following named persons compose the Committee: T. JEFFERSON NILL, Chairman; North Ward, A. D. Curran; South Ward, S. F. Greenwald; Antrim, John Willinger; Washington, Jacob F. Kutz; Quincy, Wm. H. Stear; West Ward, John Crawford; Greenbriar, Chas. T. Marley; Mt. Rock, Thomas E. Fuller; Lurgan, John M. Ballman; Solihay Springs, Capt. W. A. Shields; Concord, Hockberry; Dry Run, William A. Markey; Metal, Capt. John A. Walker; London, Lieut. Wm. Burges; St. Thomas, J. P. Taborley; Hamilton, James Palmer; Warren, John Thomas; Pelee, Samuel Russell; Menziesburg, Thos. C. Grove; Welsh Run, Wm. Larkins; Guilford, Abraham Lehman; Onondaga, Saml D. Kautsky.

Hon. David M'Conaughy was unanimously nominated as the Union candidate for Senator by the district conference on Saturday last, without the formality of a ballot. The Union State, district and county tickets are now complete, and the Union men of Franklin county should at once commence the work of thorough organization.

The Union men of Perry county have nominated Capt. George A. Shuman, of Madison township, for Assembly. He is a gentleman of blameless character, intelligent, and proved his devotion to the Union cause by enlisting as a private in 1861, and fighting the battles of the Republic until treason surrendered the conflict.

THE SORROWS OF BLAIR.

Some grief shows much of love. But much of grief shows still some want of wit. Hon. Montgomery Blair of Maryland, is a man of sorrows. He is supposed to be the son of his father, and therein lies the unseen fountain that has flooded him with grief.

They grieved him in Hagerstown when he proved that the Administration should enforce the Monroe Doctrine; that it was Sevan's fault it was not enforced, and that the President should be supported because he don't enforce it.

They grieved him in Chambersburg when he proved that the Administration should enforce the Monroe Doctrine; that it was Sevan's fault it was not enforced, and that the President should be supported because he don't enforce it.

They grieved him in Washington when he proved that the Administration should enforce the Monroe Doctrine; that it was Sevan's fault it was not enforced, and that the President should be supported because he don't enforce it.

They grieved him in New York when he proved that the Administration should enforce the Monroe Doctrine; that it was Sevan's fault it was not enforced, and that the President should be supported because he don't enforce it.

They grieved him in Philadelphia when he proved that the Administration should enforce the Monroe Doctrine; that it was Sevan's fault it was not enforced, and that the President should be supported because he don't enforce it.

leaves the frog. But there the transformation ended—its work was finished. True, the wriggling tadpole of the shallow eddies no longer lived; the full-blown frog was basking on green banks and drinking in the breezes cooled by the placid waters; but when danger or tumult came, he would plunge, as he wriggled of yore, in the deep mire in which none could follow him.

Sadly for Blair, there were other cabinet ministers. Like Blair they had portfolios of their own—had flesh, blood, muscle and bones, and rather unlike him were honored by their countrymen for their endowments.

In this they harmonized with Blair on the abstract principle; but as to the details they differed only in this—the people with one accord wanted Blair, out, while Blair wanted the others out.

Various protracted efforts were made by the proverbially kind Executive to reconcile the mere formal differences between the son of Mr. Blair and the people; but the people were obstinate, stiff-necked, unrelenting, and finally the National Convention that accepted the President for another term, declared—three Pennsylvania Postmasters dissenting—that the son of his father should resume his tadpole habits and cease to make his petty, hardy, gurdy discord in the councils of state.

In the fullness of days, Mr. Lincoln said to the P. M. General—"that time has now come," and the people rejoiced thereat. As it is fair to presume that a cabinet minister should be able to make a speech, Mr. Blair turned his attention in that direction.

His first effort was made in Rockville before he had obeyed the inexorable summons of the people to retire from the cabinet, and it was worthy of the man. He proved practically that treason is a crime and therefore it should not be punished; that as it was in violation of all law, organic and statutory, it could therefore work no forfeiture of individual rights or organic privileges, and that the war must be prosecuted until rebellion is overthrown and treason reinstated in its power in the revolted States.

This lucid exposition of the policy of the administration from a cabinet officer, naturally excited some controversy; but the principal point to which all such animadversions centered was that as Mr. Blair should never have been put in the cabinet, it was about time that he should go out of it, and Blair went out, but Blair out and Blair in, made a difference with a distinction.

While in he could only lampoon his fellow cabinet officers around lamp-posts on street corners, in the avenues of the public buildings, and in the social circle. His superlative and inexhaustible stock of dirty lines was flaunted only in individual faces; but when his grief culminated in the ungrateful plaudits of a Nation at his retirement, he resolved to wash his varied assortment of dirty linen before anybody and everybody, and keep washing and wringing and splashing until some one should get soiled as much as himself.

He therefore sorrowed and splashed, and splashed and sorrowed until now, and still will continue to cast up mire and dirt as long as any one will dignify the performance with attendance and approval. Fortunately he is not without auditors and sympathizers. He can find ingress to newspapers; he can always meet listeners—rather more since Lee's army is disbanded than before—and therefore the good work may be regarded as likely to progress indefinitely.

There are others who with him bear testimony that remembering happier days is "sorrow's crowning sorrow." They rejoiced in the hour of the Nation's deepest woe and humiliation; abetted and secreted the murders of our gallant soldiers in Maryland; burned bridges; severed the capital from a loyal people, and many swelled the ranks of the traitor legions which ravaged Maryland from Hancock to the gates of Washington. These men are now companions in grief with every perturbed spirit that seeks congenial association, and they welcome the speeches of Blair. "They grieve with him—

"How best of chiefs are whyles in want, While coofs on countless thousands rant, And ken na how to va'ir!" They grieved him in Hagerstown when he proved that the Administration should enforce the Monroe Doctrine; that it was Sevan's fault it was not enforced, and that the President should be supported because he don't enforce it.

They grieved him in Chambersburg when he proved that the Administration should enforce the Monroe Doctrine; that it was Sevan's fault it was not enforced, and that the President should be supported because he don't enforce it.

They grieved him in Washington when he proved that the Administration should enforce the Monroe Doctrine; that it was Sevan's fault it was not enforced, and that the President should be supported because he don't enforce it.

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THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

We give elsewhere in to-day's paper the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention which met here on Monday of last week, and nominated a ticket. The Chambersburg patriots bore off every nomination for offices of honor and profit, and the rural districts were left to gather up the odds and ends at the tail end of the ticket.

The town has the nominees for Senator, Assembly, Sheriff, and District Attorney—the entire office, and the shell goes to their Democratic brethren of the country persuasion. For people who like such tickets, they are, we presume, just the kind that such people like, and if the Democracy is content, we shan't complain. Considering that Chambersburg, where all the honors are crowded, will give from two hundred and fifty to three hundred against the entire list, the compliment to the Concord, Letterkenny, Quincey, &c., which are to give the majorities, can be fully appreciated.

The nomination of C. M. Duncan for Senator was a grave political blunder, looking alike to the immediate and ultimate interests of the party, and to the momentous interests of the border people in case the Democratic nominations should be ratified by the people. Mr. Duncan is young, inexperienced, and without claims to the position other than as a mere partisan of the most ultra school. He secured his nomination solely by untiring effort, and against the manifest wish of the party; but as he had the field to himself until ten days before the Convention, while Mr. Sharpe made no personal exertions at any time to procure delegates, the result is not surprising.

In the North Ward, where both reside, a fair contest was had for the delegates, and Sharpe defeated Duncan by two to one, and yet Duncan is made the nominee against the overwhelming protest of his own ward and immediate neighbors. There are men who would have declined a further contest after such a verdict from his own immediate constituents; but Mr. Duncan is of the holder class and does not become appalled at little conventionalities of that sort.

Politically speaking, we should not complain of the nomination of Mr. Duncan, as it will chill the ardor of many of the best men in the party, who feel that the wishes of the Democracy were deliberately defied by the Convention.

Mr. McEllan was nominated for Assembly without the formality of a ballot—the party taking to the new convert with the tenderest evidences of affection. He made a speech accepting the nomination, in which he expressly disclaimed any partisan purpose, and stated that the interests of the plundered border only compelled him to accept. Whether his manifest reluctance related to the company he was in, or the position for which he was nominated, we are not advised; but inasmuch as he announced his purpose to support President Johnson's policy, we infer that he meant to make his own platform in advance within the folds of his new circle of associates.

Many years of intimate personal and professional association with Mr. McEllan could not but make us testify to his blameless character, and his unusual candor and integrity as a politician; and we are anxious to see whether he will advocate the destructive measures of the Democratic party, and if so, how he will undertake to do it. He may prove how far a man may lean toward the wrong and yet escape it, or he may demonstrate how a fair man may be mastered by the wrong and scarcely know it. We part regrettably with him in our political struggles, but our paths of duty diverge and the issues at stake rise above all personal considerations in the pending conflict.

Mr. Stenger is re-nominated for District Attorney, and with Duncan, will be the master spirit of the contest. He won his commission three years ago, in defiance of the army vote which defeated him, as the constitution did not then confer the right of suffrage upon our soldiers; but now there will be a fair poll and a full vote, of soldiers and citizens, and his competitor is one of our most gallant veterans who is morally certain to conduct the prosecutions of the county, during the next three years. The rest of the ticket is of little moment. The election of Cap Deebler for Sheriff is conceded on all hands and Mr. Boyd won a barren honor without a serious contest. The resolutions reaffirm the Democratic State platform and demand restitution for military damages.

The Union men of Adams county held their County Convention on Monday of last week, and nominated a ticket of peculiar personal and political strength. The candidates for Prothonotary, Assembly and Treasurer are veteran soldiers, who have won their scars and fame on the sanguinary field, and David M'Conaughy, Esq., the nominee for Senator, has been tireless in his devotion to the Union cause. He is a gentleman of rare accomplishments, of blameless integrity, an able and eloquent speaker, and if chosen to the Senate, as we earnestly trust he will be, he will do credit alike to himself and his district in the first legislative tribunal of the State. The Star thus speaks of his nomination:

David M'Conaughy, Esq., was unanimously declared the nominee for Senator. He has been a citizen of Gettysburg from childhood, and his interests have always been identified with the people of Adams county. A lawyer of large practice, of more than ordinary ability, and much practical experience, he is eminently fitted for the position for which he has been selected. Always faithful to his party, and the best interests of his country, he is now before the people for the first time to claim their suffrage. Being a fine declaimer, ready in debate and apt in argument, he will represent the district with credit upon the floor of the Senate. The interests of the people of the Border counties demand that he should be elected. If the farmers and others would be indemnified for the losses they have sustained by the War, they should all vote for M'Conaughy.

Hon. E. M'Pherson was appointed Chairman of the County Committee, an assurance that there will be a thorough organization and a full poll of the Union vote of the county, and Maj. Robert Bell, Alex. S. Himes and Wm. S. Cart were appointed Senatorial Conferees. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That the Conspiracy formed after last October's election by the Democratic leaders in Gettysburg and other neighboring towns and

is a brisk market for it the world over—Asia, Africa, South America; and the Islands of the sea all calling for it. The best authorities on the subject consider eighteen months the life of an oil well. Some last longer than this, but the great majority give out before they are a year old. But experience shows that they may be struck and good yields obtained in close proximity to exhausted wells. Some wells that refuse, under the most vigorous pumping, to yield a barrel more are made productive by boring them deeper. The deepest wells in operation are but 500 to 600 feet. Scientific men contend that the greatest oil deposits under the earth's surface 1,000 to 1,200 feet. Considerable oil is produced in Canada and West Virginia, but the product is small compared with that of Pennsylvania.

Another history of the Rebellion is about to be issued by Mr. Stebbins of Hartford, Connecticut, with Thos. P. Kettle, Esq., as author. The whole will be embraced in a single volume of 800 closely printed octavo pages, illustrated with numerous steel plate engravings and plate maps. The brevity of the space allotted to the causes of the rebellion, only fourteen pages, while many similar works, undertaken soon after the commencement of the war, devoted nearly a volume to the explanation of antecedent controversies, enables the publisher to present all the events of the conflict in a book of convenient use and agreeable appearance. Mr. Kettle is a well known writer, and is particularly noted for research and accuracy. He is a man of statistics—of facts and figures—who always aims to fortify his conclusions by an irresistible array of authorities. His studies peculiarly fit him for an undertaking of this kind, because devoted for many years to subjects connected with the power, growth and resources of the United States. He is not a writer to sacrifice sense to sound, or truth to dramatic effect. The price of the work is \$4, making it very cheap considering the amount of matter and the high price of material. Those who wish to procure at small expense a readable and trustworthy history of the rebellion, will be pleased with the volume of Mr. Kettle.

THE RICHMOND LETTER OF "FRATER" (Asst. Surgeon Gen. Lane) on our first page will be read with unusual interest. He was a Surgeon in the Regulars during the memorable campaigns against Richmond under McClelland, Hooker, and Meade, and he most graphically and touchingly describes the matchless heroism and sad sacrifices of our brave veterans in their sanguinary efforts to possess the citadel of rebel power. Our readers will share our regrets that "Frater" has closed the present series of his letters. We hope soon to have him on the war path again, and to persuade or provoke him to display the gift of continuance.

JAY COOKE, THE SUBSCRIPTION AGENT. Mr. Jay Cooke, an enterprising and successful Philadelphia banker, has always been one of the most efficient negotiators of public securities. Four years ago, when Pennsylvania stocks were down to 85, he worked and brought them up to par, and at that rate he obtained three million dollars for the State, for raising and equipping her troops. When the Secretary of the Treasury gave various bankers throughout the country commissions to negotiate his first loans, Mr. Cooke was a portion of his own great energy into his sub-agent, and seemed to best understand how to present the claim of the Government to the people. When the 5-20 loan was authorized, it was before the public many months without attracting any attention, and the total sales by the Government were only about eighteen millions. The war expenses were so vast that banks and bankers were no longer able to supply money in sufficient amounts, and the Secretary of the Treasury was compelled to adopt some plan for appealing directly to the people to supply the means for sustaining the Government. Popular loans had never been tried, and their nature was not generally understood. Capital is always sensitive, and capitalists, large and small, were not only to be told that there was a 5-20 loan on the market, but were to be convinced that it was the best as well as the most patriotic investment. Mr. Cooke's high character and previous successes induced the Secretary to appoint him General Subscription Agent. The press and the telegraph were immediately put in motion. A large sum was spent in advertising, the distribution of a great variety of circulars and handbills, &c., and the employment of travelers, and in establishing subscription agencies throughout the loyal States. "It has always been Mr. Cooke's policy to have our loans taken at home, and he has never solicited subscriptions abroad, believing that our own people should have the advantage of the interest. The result of Mr. Cooke's efforts for the 5-20s is well known. Under his agency, dating about February 1st, 1863, and closing January 22, 1864, the loan was sold up to \$514,780,500.

As great success always occasions jealousy, complaints of favoritism towards Mr. Cooke were made against the Treasury Department, which a special report to Congress proved to be without the slightest foundation. About this time the National Banking System was established, and it was a part of the plan that the National Banks should be the financial agents of the Government. While publicly expressing the warmest gratitude to Mr. Cooke for his past great and successful efforts, the Secretary of the Treasury determined to try the experiment of placing the 10-40 loan through their agency. In four months but eighty millions were sold. On July 25th, 1864, the First Series of 7-30s was offered through the same channel, but up to Feb. 1st, 1865, a period of six months, the sales and payments to soldiers amounted to only about one hundred and twenty millions. This rate of subscription not being sufficient to meet the public wants, it was determined to return to the agency of Mr. Cooke, under whose management the sales began to show an increased first week, and in less than two weeks averaged two millions a day. During the first thirty days they reached one hundred millions—an average of about four millions for every working day. The first series was exhausted on the 30th of March, when the sale of the Second Series of three hundred millions was begun. This series was all sold on the 13th of May, deducting Sunday and holidays, in the wonderfully short space of thirty-six working days—making an average of eight and one-third millions per day. The sale of the Third Series then commenced, but, owing to the fact that the Treasurer was unable to deliver the notes, comparatively little effort was made to induce subscriptions until June 1st, when deliveries were advertised to begin.

The sales of Government Loans, under Mr. Cooke's management as General Subscription Agent, have been about thus: 5-20 Bonds, \$514,780,500; 7-30 Bonds, \$750,000,000; Total, \$1,264,780,500.

It is interesting to note that the amount of bonds taken by his firm at the letting to the highest bidder. Although other causes than imperfect agencies retarded the subscriptions in the summer and autumn of 1864, it cannot be denied that their subsequent success was chiefly from Mr. Cooke's energetic direction. His efforts have certainly been an unceasing, and his wisdom, skill and energy have certainly been taxed as much, as those of any commander in the field, and with results not less important. He has been ably assisted by his brother Henry D. Cooke, and H. C. Fahnstock—both partners in the firm of Jay Cooke & Co.

The actual product of oil in Pennsylvania is set down at 3,500,000 barrels of crude oil for the year 1865, and worth, taking an average of prices, \$24,000,000 at the mouth of the wells. The process of refining increases its value to over \$60,000,000, or half as much as the wheat crop. The consumption of this newly discovered illuminant and lubricator is increasing very rapidly, both at home and abroad. In 1862, Europe consumed 10,000,000 gallons; in 1864, the importation had increased three hundred per cent., 30,000,000 gallons being consumed there, and in 1866 it is estimated that 90,000,000 will be required. There

is a brisk market for it the world over—Asia, Africa, South America; and the Islands of the sea all calling for it. The best authorities on the subject consider eighteen months the life of an oil well. Some last longer than this, but the great majority give out before they are a year old. But experience shows that they may be struck and good yields obtained in close proximity to exhausted wells. Some wells that refuse, under the most vigorous pumping, to yield a barrel more are made productive by boring them deeper. The deepest wells in operation are but 500 to 600 feet. Scientific men contend that the greatest oil deposits under the earth's surface 1,000 to 1,200 feet. Considerable oil is produced in Canada and West Virginia, but the product is small compared with that of Pennsylvania.

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Winter Davis of Maryland are mentioned among the speakers seemed to speak in Pennsylvania—With the gallant Hartranft, as our standard bearer, our ticket is bound to have a glorious majority in Philadelphia, despite the drawback of a poor city ticket. The Union State Central Committee met here a day or two since and chose A. W. Benedict and Geo. W. Hamerley as Secretaries and William H. Kenble as Treasurer. With John Cessna as its chairman, a vigorous campaign may be confidently expected. The theatres here are all doing a heavy business. John S. Clarke, the great comic actor, closes an engagement this evening at the Walnut, where standing room has hardly been obtainable during the past week. The stock company will run the theatre this week to be followed on Monday next by Mrs. D. P. Bowers. At the Chestnut Miss Kate Reynolds and Mr. D. H. Sedley Smith play this week to be followed by Helen Westey. The Arch opened on Saturday evening and will run its stock company for ten days, to be followed by Edwin Adams.

James E. Murdoch the well known elocutionist has determined to return to the stage and will appear at the Arch St. Theatre in this city during the coming winter. The clergy who have so enthusiastically backed him up during the war are rather shocked at the idea. Despite the intense heat every day brings home crowds of city fashionables returning from the various resorts of the past Summer. It is to be earnestly hoped that they will bring with them something to relieve the universal dullness which now prevails in the State metropolis.

WASHINGTON. The Heat and Mosquitoes—Ethical Condition of the City—The Trial of Werze—Horror of Andersonville. Correspondence of the Franklin Repository. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1865. During the past week we have had such a spell of warm-sunny weather, that all sorts of news or gossip has been dried up. We have tried every thing—lagers, ice, whiskey and fans to keep cool, and still find ourselves boiling-red-hot. To add to all this misery we are being nightly devoured with mosquitoes. No one knows what a mosquito is until he passes a few nights in the month of September in this great city amidst its dirt, filth and stink. Living in this city at present is like living on the border of a high swamp—filled with dead horses, rotten codfish and Dutch cheese. (Say one liking to have in such a place, please come to Washington without delay. Only bear one thing in mind, the cholera is traveling Westward with great rapidity, so swiftly—that ere this it has reached London and unless checked here in the United States during the present month, are people preparing for it? Here they are. Our city fathers are taking every precaution to have the city in such condition as to make a welcome abode for disease, pestilence and death. If cholera comes here—woe, woe to our magnificent city of distances. She is doomed. There never was a place so filthy. There never was a civilized people so filthy as are those living here. Nobody pretends to be clean or have cleaners about his house. Refuse food is always thrown into the street, or left broiling in backyards or narrow alleys. Vast heaps of oyster-shells are deposited here and there where the hot sun decomposing the flesh left upon them filling the whole air with the most nauseous smell. Sewers are choked up and the gutters reek with decaying vegetable and animal matter. Eating houses, underground saloons and groggeries reeking with poisonous odors, encumber almost every block. If the cholera comes now—this is the condition in which our city will meet it. My other place wishing to have a cholera visit on a large scale—please send a delegation here to take pattern from. Our worthy Mayor and city fathers will embrace the opportunity to show you round and give you instructions as how dirt, filth and stink may be best accumulated and then "left alone."

The Werze trial is progressing slowly. In all probability more than a month will be required to finish it up. Werze is beginning to look very bad—almost as if he were dead on his feet. He sits most of the time with a head leaning on his hand. If ever there was a person suffered the pangs of despair and remorse it is this dead Werze. He has to be closely guarded to keep him from committing suicide. The details of the horror and misery he caused at Andersonville, as daily and truthfully narrated by prisoners, by rebel soldiers who acted as guard, and by civilians, are too awful for his conscience to stand. Murder "not only by his order was daily committed, but he done it himself as a sort of pastime. He has drew his revolver and shot dead men unable to move from beds of sickness. He has shot down soldiers hobbling on one leg. He has inoculated with small pox the prisoners under him. One witness yesterday stated that he had been detailed to hand the dead from the stockade to the graveyard. Hauled some 75 every day. Hauled 25 at a load, piled up on the wagon like wood.—Hauled rations to the prisoners in the same wagon he hauled the dead in. Men died buried with large iron collars about their necks. They were taken out and dumped into a ditch, where sometimes as high as 150 lay in the trench uncovered for hours. Nine hounds and a bull terrier was used to catch escaped prisoners. The dogs tore the men dreadfully. One day Werze stated to the soldier detailed to do the deed—that Lee was killing more damed Yankees there, than Lee was at the front." Men were started to death and glad to pick up beans that had passed through other men. The goods that the Sanitary Commission forwarded to the prisoners were never issued to the prisoners but distributed among the rebel soldiers. Werze was known to daily eat victims sent down by the Sanitary Commission.—During the months of July and August 1864, 42,000 prisoners were in the stockade, and it was only built to hold 13,000. This synopsis of the testimony gives but a faint idea of what has already been proved against him. If he is hung will copperhead argue any other as they did in regard to Mrs. Surratt—"another foul murder by the government unions?"

Parion seekers, men and women, still continue to come. Yesterday the President was again besieged. There are some four hundred guests at Willard's more than three-fourth of which hail from Dixie. S. C.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. —W. T. Hemphrey is the Union candidate for Assembly in Tioga county. —John O. Ault is the Democrat nominee for Assembly in Luzerne county. —The Democrats of Columbia have re-nominated W. H. Jacoby for Assembly. —The Democrats of Snyder county have nominated Daniel S. Doyer for Assembly. —Hon. John S. Millon is a candidate for Congress in the Norfolk District of Virginia. —John McCaw is the Union candidate for Assembly in the 3rd district of Philadelphia. —Maj. Gen. Rousseau is said to be a candidate for the United States Senate, to succeed Garret Davis. —John L. Sherman, a brother of the General, has been nominated for State Senator in Perry county, Ohio, by the Republicans. —The Union men of Centre have nominated Gen. James A. Beaver for Assembly. Frederick Kurtz is the Democratic nominee. —It is rumored that Col. H. C. Allen (present member) will be an independent Union candidate for Assembly in Dauphin county. —The Democrats of Juniata have recommended

David Banks for Assembly, and instructed for Hon. Heister Clymer for Governor. —Judge E. S. Fisher, the nominee for Governor of the recently-dissolved Mississippi Convention, is in Washington, seeking pardon. —The Democrats of Berks have re-nominated Frederick Harner, Henry B. Rhodes and John Meisner for Assembly, and instructed for Hon. Heister Clymer for Governor. —The Union men of Perry have nominated Capt. George A. Shuman for Assembly, Lieut. Joo. T. Miller for Sheriff, Joo. Wright for Commissioner and Samuel Smith for Treasurer. —The New-Jersey Democratic State Convention at Trenton on the 30th ult. nominated Major-Gen. Ramon, of Essex, for Gov. and passed a series of resolutions of the usual Democratic stamp. —The Union men of Adams have nominated Hon. D. McConaughy for Senator and Lieutenant Philip L. Houck for Assembly. Every man on the ticket for important offices excepting Senator, is a wounded veteran soldier. —The Union men of Schuylkill have nominated Gen. Washington Reifnyder, Capt. James K. Helms, and Dr. Joo. C. M'Williams for Assembly, and Col. Daniel Nagle for Treasurer. Delegates were appointed to the Union State Convention of 1866 without instructions. —Geo. E. Senseney, Esq., formerly Editor of the Winchester (Va.) Republican a staunch Union man, has been nominated as the Union candidate for Congress in the Winchester district. Hon. A. H. H. Stewart, formerly of the Fillmore Cabinet, is a candidate in the Stanton district. —The Democracy of Iowa got up a bogus Soldiers' Convention to nominate Col. Thos. H. Benton for Governor and Col. S. G. Vanada for Lieut. Governor, and then the cops came in and ratified the ticket. They are hard up out that way, and have to fight shy. —Quay, of the Beaver Argus, says that the Democrats nominated Colonel Davis for Auditor General out of pure love for his name, which is a tower of strength in the party. The Catholic Irish in the mining regions, constituting the backbone of the organization, who can't read and hate a soldier, are made to believe they are voting for old Jeff, who is a great favorite amongst them. —The Union men of the Armstrong, Butler and Lawrence Senatorial district held their third convention on Friday last week, and on the 25th ballot nominated Rev. Robert A. Browne, of Lawrence, for Senator. Mr. Browne was formerly pastor of the Second Associate Reformed Congregation in Pittsburg, and during the war was Chaplain of the 100th (Roundhead) Regt. Col. Wm. Sirwell, of Armstrong, is the Democratic candidate. —The Union State Executive Committee—Hon. John Cessna, Chairman—met at Philadelphia on Friday, and elected George W. Hamerley, Esq., Secretary. The attendance was large, and all appeared confident of success in October by an overwhelming majority. Among those present was Major General Hartranft, the Union nominee for Auditor General. Among other items of business transacted was the passage of a resolution for a grand Mass Meeting at Williamsport during the holding of the State Fair. —Excluding the new, thinly-peopled Wolfe County—which is reported to have given a Pro-Slavery majority of 12—the total vote for State Treasurer in Kentucky compares with that for President last Fall as follows: 1864—President. 1865—Treasurer. McClelland 64,301 Total. Garrard 49,240 Total. Lincoln 97,756 Total. Neal 43,082 Total. Pro-Slavery majority in 1864, 36,515; Pro-Slavery majority in 1865, 185. Several counties made no return last Fall because of the War, and "Little Tennessee" (that portion of Kentucky westward of Tennessee River) gave but a light vote and a small Pro-Slavery majority, owing to the absence of her men in the Rebel armies. Now, they are at home and voted, in spite of the law, substituting a "Conservative" for a "Radical" Representative in Congress, and giving a heavy majority for Garrard—much heavier than the district gave McClelland. But for this, the emancipation victory would have been overwhelming.

PERSONAL. —Gen. Grant will remain in Galena two or three weeks, occupying the beautiful house presented him by the citizens. —Gov. John Brough, of Ohio, died at his residence in Cleveland on the 29th ult. He was originally a Democrat, and editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and in 1863 was chosen Governor over Vallandigham by 100,000 majority. His term would have expired on the 1st of January next. —Jag. Davis, it is now announced, will be tried before a United States Circuit Court. The particular one has not yet been designated, but it is believed that it will be convened somewhere in Virginia—probably Norfolk—with Chief Justice Chase as the presiding judge. Indictments for constructive treason have been already brought against Davis by Grand Jurors in the District of Columbia, and at Knoxville. —A correspondent of The Maine Democrat says that the father of Jeff. Davis was born in Maine, and went South when he had nearly arrived at manhood. He was not afterward heard of until Jeff. Davis visited Maine some years ago, when he stated in conversation with a friend, that his father was born in Buxton, and had arrived in Mississippi a poor boy. The writer says Davis's parents were not married. —Thomas M. Key, who has been nominated by the Democrats of Ohio for the Supreme Court, was formerly Maj. Key of McCall's staff, who it will be remembered, was ignominiously dismissed after the battle of Antietam, that it was not the policy of the Government to suppress the Rebellion, but to allow it to continue until the people would be compelled to acknowledge the necessity of its termination by compromise. He is a fit representative of the Vallandigham Democrats of Ohio. —Col. Charles Anderson, Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, who now becomes acting Governor, is a brother of Gen. Robert Anderson. He is a graduate of Miami University, where he was a classmate of Postmaster General Dennison. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was residing in Texas, but escaped to the North, and became resident of Dayton. He was nominated for Lieutenant Governor in the fall of 1863, and stamped the State for the Union ticket. He is a brilliant orator, an accomplished gentleman, and an excellent executive officer. —Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, arrived in Easton, on Monday week on his way to the Delaware Water Gap. A large number of citizens paid their respects to him, and late in the evening the Coronet Band surrounded his Excellency at the American. Governor Curtin thanked the large assemblage for the compliment, and congratulated them upon the happy issue of the rebellion. During his remarks he paid a glowing tribute to the soldiers, and alluded briefly to the claims this Commonwealth had upon the general government for a protective tariff. —Gen. Merrill's expedition arrived at San Antonio, Texas, on the 1st ult. the arsenal and public buildings surrendered by Twigg being occupied at headquarters. The expedition accomplished 445 miles in 3