The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1866.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALD in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

OUR NATIONAL PLATFORM.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or the immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

No person shall be a Senator a Representative in Congress, elector or President and Vice President or hold any office, civil or military under the U. S. and under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

The Validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debt incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay a y debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States. Or any claim for he loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

Union County Ticket.

Congress,

Gen. R. M. HENDERSON, of Carlisle.

Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference.

Assembly,

Col. JOHN LEE, Carlisle.

Associate Judges,

Capt. J. M. KELSO, Shippensburg,
GEO. W. CRISWELL, Eastpennsborough.

Prothonotary,

Sergt. JOHN H. ZINN, Penn.

Clerk of the Courts,

Sergt. GEO. W. REYNOLDS, Shippensbg.

Register,

Capt. ISAAC HULL, Mechanicsburg.

County Commissioner,

Capt. SAM'L. KING, Mechanicsburg.

Director of the Poor,

OWEN JAMES, New Cumberland.

County Auditor,

JASON W. EBY, Carlisle.

GRAND UNION

MASS MEETING

AT MECHANICSBURG.

"I'LL VOTE AS I FIGHT!"—Speech of Gen. Geary at Atlanta.

The "Boys in Blue,"

of Cumberland County, respectfully inform their friends and all who are in favor of the election of the gallant and distinguished soldier,

Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,

For Governor,

That they will hold a Grand Union Mass Meeting on

Saturday, August 18th, 1866,

AT MECHANICSBURG.

The following eminent Soldiers and Citizens have been invited and are expected to be present and address the meeting:

Gov. A. G. Curtin, Maj. Gen. John W. Geary, Maj Gen. John A. Logan, Illinois, Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft, Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Fisher, Gen. J. T. Owen, Gen. Lemuel Todd, Col. John W. Forney, Col. R. M. Henderson, Col. A. K. McClure, Capt. A. Boyd Hutchison, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Hon. J. C. Kunkle, Hon. T. E. Cochren, Hon. Ed. McPherson, and others.

Union Leagues and Loyal Associations throughout the State are invited to be present and participate on the occasion, and they may be assured of a hearty welcome.

By order of the Executive Committee.

Maj. S. S. KING, Chairman.

Democratic County Convention.

The County Convention of the Democracy of Mother Cumberland met in the Court House on Monday last. The attendance was large and the contest for nominations unprecedently fierce. The Convention organized by electing Wm. M. Penrose Esq, Chairman, and two other gentlemen Secretaries. After the organization a most amusing scene occurred. Some delegate moved that Captain SINGIZER address the Convention. This was carried and the Captain went to work. He informed the Convention that he was a young man and felt unequal to the task of making a speech. He next surprised a good many delegates and nearly all the office hunters by demanding that three soldiers should be put on the ticket. Then he gave the radicals in Congress a little turn on the admission of the States that would have sent Thad. Stevens howling into obscurity had he unfortunately heard it. Then he got back to the soldier business and then the Convention got somewhat disgusted. Pretty soon D. K. NOELL moved that they proceed to business. Singizer knowing that he was busy supposed that was about enough of business and dashed ahead frantically. The old stagers of the party were getting very nervous. The chair went to put the question but Singizer wasn't going to besquelched out so. He knew a piece and he would speak it. In desperation he threatened if the Convention did'nt nominate the men he named he wou d bolt. This brought up the soldier candidates at once. They knew, if Singizer did'nt, that bolting wasn't the card in a Democratic Convention. Major Dorsheimer made a rush for the too ardent advocate of the boys in blue and amid cries of "order," "put him out" "sit down" and general hub-bub the soldier orator went under. Here was a whole lot of work that had been specially bargained for and which might give bother unless outsiders were kept away, so somebody moved that the Convention sit with closed doors. This wasn't quite Democratic and somebody else amended the motion to "request *politely* all who were not delegates to withdraw" Polite gentleman had it, so lookers on went out leaving the delegates to dispose of turbulent orators and anxious office hunters as best they could.

There were before the Convention thirteen candidates for Associate Judge, five for Clerk of the County, four for Prothonotary three for Register. The aggregate nominations for these offices are only five leaving twenty anxious patriots to await the will of the people. As the associate judges are only chosen every five years some three of our eleven disappointed friends will have to wait a quarter of a century for their honors even if no soldier dodges are sprung upon future Conventions. To the disappointed candidates for the less imposing but more lucrative honors of the Court House we suggest that their occupation is about gone and they had better turn their attention to something else and give up all hope for nominations for the rest of their natural lives. Many of them are infinitely better men than those who were put in nomination, but fitness for office isn't generally a consideration in Democratic Conventions.

Capt. SINGIZER's threat of disorganization brought the Convention up to the mark on the soldier nominations. For fear of losing the few soldiers who act with their party the three men whom he demanded were nominated. We are informed, however, that before these nominations were made those gentlemen prepared and sent a written statement to the Convention that "they repudiated Singizer's doctrine and that they didn't ask the nomination as soldiers, but merely as citizens." The Convention then put them on the ticket and "although they did it *willingly* still it was against their *will*" The gentlemen who repudiated Singizer were guilty of a little ingratitude as but for his speech and threats they would have never seen a place on the ticket. Although Singizer's speech didn't reflect much credit on himself, it was worth more to three soldiers who were nominated than their military record and friends combined. When everything else was finished the Convention voted WILLIAM KENNEDY Esq, Chairman of the County Committee for the coming year much to the disappointment of some aspiring young gentlemen we know of. This was merely done to prevent confusion in the workings of the machinery of the party as that gentleman is at present the reputed "Head Centre" of a secret oath bound organization of the party in this County.

The ticket nominated by the Convention has created very serious dissatisfaction among the terrified and if our friends do their duty we can give the nominees more trouble before the people than they had before the Convention. This is the ticket.

Congress, A. J. Glossbrenner; Assembly, Philip Long; Associate Judges, Hugh Stuart, Thos. P. Blair; Prothonotary, Capt. John P. Brindle; Clerk and Recorder, Samuel Bixler; Register, Maj. Jacob Dorsheimer; Commissioner, Maj. M. G. Hale; Director of Poor, John Paul; Auditor, Capt. P. G. McCoy.

The New Orleans Riots.

Since the rebels of the South inaugurated an era of blood-shed by firing on Fort Sumpter, nothing has occurred which has so filled the public mind with painful alarm and apprehension as the late riots in New Orleans. We published last week the first reports of this last cowardly slaughter of loyal men to gratify the malignity of rebels who have been emboldened by the treacherous conduct of ANDREW JOHNSON, and this week we give a more detailed account of the outrage. The facts of the occurrence are simply these. Governor WELLS (who was elected to his position by the votes of both parties) called together a convention elected in 1864 for the purpose of deliberating on the political affairs of the State. The Mayor of New Orleans, whom BEN. BUTLER *imprisoned* for treason and ANDREW JOHNSON *pardoned* for the same offense, determined that the Convention thus legally called together should not assemble. On the day before the meeting he issued his orders to the police to be in readiness and doubly armed. The Sheriff of the city, an ex-rebel general, mustered in at the same time 250 additional deputies. After the Convention assembled this force, which was composed entirely of paroled rebel soldiers, without any further provocation than would have been sufficiently punished by arresting a half dozen of men, murdered 50 persons and wounded 160 more (later accounts more than double these numbers,) Among the martyrs were Ex-Gov. HAHN, Dr. DOSTIE, Hon. JOHN HENDERSON, and many others who had stood up for the Union whilst their murderers were fighting bravely to establish the Southern Confederacy.

Of course all the Democratic journals in the land are filled with statements and arguments that are intended to excuse and even justify this most revolting butchery of human beings. They have been so accustomed to justify murder, treason and crime of every grade when committed in the interest of their party, that they have no repugnance in volunteering to defend any thing of the sort. They tell us it was an illegal assembly and that it was intended to interfere with the rights of the people of the State. What constitutes and illegal assembly? Less than forty men here assembled under the proclamation of the Governor—in what sense is that an illegal assembly? But their intentions were revolutionary. Where on earth are men *punished* for their intentions much less murdered for them? The Convention had not done a single act— had barely organized; where was there a shadow of an excuse for the authorities even to disperse it peaceably? Grant all that is said of it and all that the most shameless apologists for murder could imagine and what does it amount to? If it was an illegal assembly it should have been dispersed immediately. We are not exactly posted with regard to the relative abilities of the authorities and the Convention for a contest, but we presume that the police force of New Orleans, backed by the citizens and the military in the city all fully armed and at hand might have been sufficient to disperse forty men. But these excuses are all idle, when the rebel police came into the hall the officers of the convention offered to surrender themselves and were replied to by a volley from the pistols of the ex soldiers of the rebel army. Even after such men as GOVERNOR HAHN and DOCTOR DOSTIE, had been shot down and then taken charge of by the police, they were shot at and stabbed by men who were keeping peace in the city. GEN. SHERIDAN, who was at least no friend of the convention, says in his despatch that they could have made any arrests they saw fit *without sacrificing lives.* Will some apologist for rebel brutality explain this away?

The alarming feature of this terrible occurrence is that it is the direct result of the President's treachery to his repeated promises "to make treason odious." Every officer in New Orleans and even in the State of Louisana owes his place to rebel votes. Can a different result be expected from such "reconstruction." Rebel soldiers hate Yankees, Union men, negroes, loyal men of all kinds—in short every body but their fellow rebels. They have fought four years to prove it. If they had gained victory on the field every Union man and every negro who opposed the rebellion who have forfeited his life. Andrew Johnson by his treachery gave them what they couldn't get by fighting—the control of the Government, and the result is just what it would have been had they beaten our armies. Let every one who opposes rebels vote against my policy."

THE ISSUE.

No uncertainty should exist in the mind of any voter as to the issue upon which he is to pass in the autumnal election. Never were the dividing lines between parties more plainly marked than between ourselves and opponents in the present campaign. If a single person fails to comprehend the situation of affairs, his ignorance is utterly inexcusable.

The President assumes that the States lately in rebellion, having ratified the Constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery, are entitled to immediate representation in Congress, and that all that either branch of that body has to do is to pass upon the qualifications of those who may present themselves as representatives from such States.

We, on the other hand, maintain that those States have forfeited all right to representation by virtue of their rebellion, and can secure it only upon compliance with such conditions as the loyal people, in Congress assembled, see fit to prescribe. We deny that the President has by virtue of his office, any authority to reconstruct the Union of the States, and that any attempt upon his part looking to this end is a usurpation of the power which belongs only to the legislative power of the government.

Congress, at its recent session, has embodied in the form of amendments to the Constitution, the terms upon which those States can secure a representation. To accomplish this, a sacrifice of conflicting views was, of course, necessary. Probably no one, in such a state of affairs, could be perfectly satisfied with all the details of any plan which could command the requisite two-thirds vote. The amendment before the people for ratification or rejection exhibits the best that could be secured.

It is the duty of every voter to make himself familiar with the bearing of the proposed amendments and to exercise the privilege of suffrage according to his conviction of right. No one should allow himself to be prejudiced by outcries which have been, and which will be, raised about matters which are entirely foreign to the real issue involved.

Are the terms prescribed by Congress unjust? That is the gist of the whole controversy, upon which each and every voter has an opportunity of expressing his opinion.

Shall there be any safeguard against the recurrence of rebellion? If we forbear to insist upon the halter doing its work, are we, therefore, precluded from taking any precautions against treason? Have those lately in rebellion manifested any, *the slightest,* penitence for the course they took? If so, when and how? Has there been even a graceful yielding to inscrutable destiny? When were arrogance and defiance more marked, whether we take as types the Jarboes who figure in tourneys in the bailiwicks of Bowiedom, in our own State, as Knights of the "Lost Cause," or the Stephenses who lecture a government they strained every nerve to destroy upon its duties toward the would be destroyers?

Their penitential confession is simply this: "We have done nothing wrong. We would do the same again if we should have a favorable opportunity. If, however, there are any who think we have done wrong, we are *perfectly willing to be forgiven.*

Those who are prepared to pronounce full absolution in view of such a confession, will if they have a chance, vote against us at the ensuing election.

The *Volunteer* thus kindly notices the first meeting of the GEARY Club.

The disunionists and rumpers to the number of some fifteen or twenty, met at RUBEN'S Hall, on Saturday evening, to make an effort at organizing their scattered faction. None of the recognized "leaders" were present, and the affair had a dismal and black appearance. Finally, the Democratic boys present, for the purpose of having a little fun at the expense of poor JIMMY SMITH, vociferously demanded a *speech* from him. The Republicans present hung their heads and hoped, no doubt, that "SMITHY" would, for once, "refuse to be made to the butt of young copperheads," as a sly old fox of the party was heard to say. But the boys succeeded, and they shouted and laughed as the object of their irony was seen to raise his graceful form from a recumbent to a half-careless perpendicular position. Just at this moment a considerable movement in the small gathering was noticed, occasioned by the "going out" of the greater portion of those who had got up the meeting. The Democratic urchins, however, were not to be foiled, and they cried out to SMITH, "go on." "SMITHY" gave one of his peculiar looks at the boys, blew his interesting nose with his fingers, opened his mouth and—belched. He was about to take his seat, but the little rascals would not permit this, and they continued to cry out—"go on, go on." "SMITHY" said he "did not come to the meeting to make a speech, but yet the patriotic blood in his patriotic veins fairly boiled *at times,* when he noticed that such men as PORTER, ZINN, STEVENSON, WILSON, and scores of other *rascals* were deserting the "loyal thieves to join the copperheads." [Great laughter, followed by another belch from the orator.] He believed "that BRATTON, of the *Volunteer,* was at the bottom of all this mischief, and BRATTON, it was well known, was not fit to carry blood from a slaughter-house." [Continued laughing, and another belch.] "As for Capt. PORTER, ZINN, STEVENSON and the others who acted with them," said he, "they are the greatest set of asses and traitors this world ever produced. They have no influence, no pat—no patriot—no pa"—at this point the speaker could not articulate, and asked for a drink. One of the boys gave him a cup of *water,* but after smelling at it, he put it down, and continued—"I say they have no patriotism, and I am glad they have left us." [More laughter by the boys.] SMITHY sat down, and the youngsters quietly dispersed.

It is hardly necessary to say that the whole of the above is a frame work of falsehoods got up in order that the *Volunteer* might relieve itself of a surcharge of venom and vituperation. The meeting was as large a club meeting as we have seen of either party in Carlisle, and considerably greater in members than the one to which the junior editor of the *Volunteer* addressed his rather remarkable legal effort. Mr. SMITH paid his respects to Messrs ZINN and PORTER, but we remember a time when those gentlemen received compliments from our neighbor that would have made strangers suppose that neither of them were greatly distinguished for honesty and good morals. It is not true that any abusive language was applied to Mr. BRATTON. If our amiable neighbor will turn to his files of 1855 he will find that in speaking of his new friend Mr. ZINN, he used the rather elegant remark that "it was well known that he (ZINN) was not fit to carry blood from a slaughter house." Mr. Smith merely referred to this expression and that was the only allusion made to Mr. Bratton during the evening.

Our object in noticing this was merely to renew the request we have frequently made that this style of political warfare be laid aside. We urge this in the name of common decency and from no other motive. Comparisons are odious, but we think our party might possibly survive if reviewed on the same field with the Democracy. We believe the "Rump" Congress nearly as respectable as the late "Confederate" legislature, although the former is tainted with Abolitionism and the latter sanctified by the unadulterated leaven of Democracy. Fifth Avenue is nearly as respectable as Five Points although the former is nearly destitute of the refining and elevating influence of conservatism whilst the latter has never been afflicted with the pernicious heresies of radicalism. We believe too that the GEARY Club of this town will not suffer much by comparison with the Club that meets in the Court House, although the latter has chosen for its exemplar the man whose sobriety was so nobly conspicuous of the 4th of March 1865, and whose fine manners and general accomplishments were so strikingly displayed on the 22nd of February last. Still we prefer each having all this to the community, without any attempt to prejudice their judgment by abuse or ridicule of individuals. A man's arguments and sentiments are always legitimate subjects for discussion, but ridicule or abuse of him as an individual is disgraceful even to a professional blackguard. Can't this thing be stopped?

In alluding to the gentlemen who were present at the National Union Johnson Convention, held in this place on the 28th ult., we mentioned the names of WM. M. PORTER, Esq., formerly editor of the *Carlisle Herald,* and GEO. ZINN, Esq., formerly editor of the *American,* but unintentionally neglected to mention the name of J. MARION WEAKLEY, Esq., present editor of the *Herald.* We cheerfully make the correction, as it was with no intention of doing Mr. WEAKLEY injustice, that we neglected to notice his attendance.—*Volunteer.*

"J. MARION WEAKLEY present editor of the Herald" returns his thanks to his courteous cotemporary for the above kind notice, and assures him that the apology for neglect is entirely unnecessary. He was present at the Johnson Convention and also at the Democratic Convention held here last Monday and he congratulates the managers of both shows on their success in getting up most amusing entertainments. In the way of fun to all but the unfortunate participants there never has been in our Borough any performance that equaled them. The "present Editor of the HERALD" will attend all future "National Union Johnson Conventions" and all other Democratic gatherings that are open to the public, unless other engagements interfere, and at any time our neighbor wishes to prove him a good Andrew Johnson man the editorials of the HERALD are at his service for that purpose.

Among the incidents of the late Clymer soldier's convention the *Volunteer* gets the following.

The Beaver county delegation was composed of twelve delegates. Of these *nine are wounded* men formerly *Republicans,* who never voted the Democratic ticket. These soldiers are now enthusiastic for Hiester Clymer.

Beaver County is on the western border of Pennsylvania—full 300 miles from here. Isn't it singular that the *nine* wounded *republicans* who are now Clymer men should hail from that place. Is it possible that you must go to where the "sky meets the ground" to find Republican soldiers who support Clymer? How would it do to get these gallant Republicans into a body and use them for holding Johnson Conventions. Those nine soldiers would make four Johnson Conventions, Cumberland County size, and have one soldier left. A party that manufactures such stories as the above for effect must be poor indeed.

JOHN W. GEARY was a Know Nothing of the most violent kind before Abolitionism swallowed up that party.—*Volunteer.*

Oh yes, of course. He was appointed Governor of Kansas by a Democratic Administration when Know Nothingism was rampant. Was poor Pierce in the habit of appointing Know Nothings to office? Don't be so glaringly absurd.

As the *Carlisle Herald* has attempted to bolster up the reputation of Gen. GEARY by quoting a letter from Gen. SLOCUM. *Volunteer.*

The HERALD did nothing of the kind, GEN. GEARY's reputation needs no bolstering. We quoted GEN. SLOCUM merely to show how infamously you slandered a man who fought as valiantly for his country as any man alive.

The Campaign in York County.

The friends of GEN. GEARY, are at work enthusiastically in York and in spite of the almost overwhelming odds against them, are making a gallant fight. On Thursday last they had a Mass meeting and Pic-Nic, which was certainly one of the greatest political gatherings ever held in this part of the State. The escort of Gen. Geary and Gov. Curtin from Harrisburg and New Cumberland alone numbered 1500 persons, accompanied with four bands of music and a drum corps. In every respect it was a monster demonstration and its effect will be seen in the reduced Democratic vote of York county in October. GEN. GEARY, GOV. CURTIN and other distinguished speakers made able and telling addresses.

We regret to state that after the meeting was over an attempt was made to assassinate GEN. GEARY and GOV. CURTIN, as they were leaving for home in the train. Fortunately the distinguished gentlemen escaped although four men who were in the same car, were wounded. The *True Democrat* gives the following account of this dastardly act.

Since writing our regular report of the pic-nic on Thursday last, additional particulars have come to hand, in reference to the diabolical attempt made by some of the Democratic town rowdies of our borough, to take the life of Gen. Geary and others, while they were in the cars returning home in the evening. Walter Ruby a son of Joseph Ruby, one of the regular police officers, and who himself had been appointed as a special police officer for the day, fired six shots from his revolver into the train as it was moving away from the depot and this seemed to be agreed upon as the signal of a general assult from a number of other rowdies, who had concealed themselves in an adjoining corn field, and who were provided with muskets, stones and other missiles to accomplish their deadly purposes. The car into which young Ruby fired, was occupied by Gen. Geary, Governor Curtin and several ladies, and the man who was severely wounded from Harrisburg, was sitting right opposite the General at the time the ball struck him. This is pretty conclusive we think that the shot was intended for General Geary, and not for the person actually struck. The car was perforated by bullets from the corn-field, and a number of stones were thrown into it besides, showing a wicked design on the part of the assailants, to do as much mischief as possible in connection with carrying out their principal design to murder our candidate for Governor. That he escaped under the circumstances seems entirely providential, as several balls struck in the immediate vicinity of the seat he occupied. Four of the "Boys in Blue" from Harrisburg were wounded, one of them it is said quite seriously and of whose recovery there seems to be some doubt. We did not learn the name of this person. A young man by the name of Freeburn, son of the proprietor of the Second Ward House in Harrisburg, was severely wounded in the knee, and had to be carried home on a litter after the arrival of the train at that city. Another was wounded in the shoulder, one in the head and another in the arm.

PERFUME ON THE WIRES.—As fast as the telegraph is extended South, lightning messages for supplies of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" come flying over the wires. Never were a people more unanimous about anything than Americans of all sections in approving this staple perfume of the New World. Sold everywhere.

The New Orleans Riot.

We reprint from the *Pittsburg Commercial* an account from its correspondent, of the late Riot at New Orleans. We ask our readers to give it their careful attention, and then see whether it was not the legitimate result of Andrew Johnson's policy of restoring rebels to power. A convention assembles at the call of its President, and the Governor of the State, and being composed of men who were loyal to their government when treason was a crime, and made odious, it is broken up, and its members assaulted and murdered by reconstructed rebels. The United States flag is lowered and the rebel flag raised in its place. The rightful authority of the State is suspended by Andrew Johnson, and rebels are recognized as the legitimate authorities. That it was a pre-arranged affair to kill the members of the convention is not to be denied. The correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* a Johnson paper—says. "A number of Freedmen had collected in front of the Institute where the convention was assembled.—Many members of the Police force were mingled with the crowd. *They soon commenced firing at the Freedmen in front of the building and drove them into it.*" The Police then advanced into the convention, and commenced an indiscriminate firing through the doors. A person from the opposite side of the street was so situated as to see inside the building, and he states "*that only one person came out without being killed or badly wounded, as they came down stairs by the police and the mob of rioters accompanying them.*

"The affair commenced at 12.45 and lasting three hours, ended at 3.45. *It did not end until every negro or white man in the institute had been either killed or wounded and captured, with the exception of three or four whites.*"

Such is the evidence of an eye witness, and the correspondent of a paper that endorses the policy of Andrew Johnson.

Voters of Cumberland county, you are called upon by the admirers of Andrew Johnson and Hiester Clymer, to indorse a policy which leads to such dire results. Can you, will you do it?

Who was Dr. Dostie.

Correspondence of the World.

FULTONVILLE, Montgomery Co. Aug 4.

Since the people are about to have another "martyr," in the person of the late "Doctor" Dostie, let me give you some of his antecedents. He was for some years a resident of Amsterdam, where he pursued the calling of a village barber. I, a boy at the time, remember him well. He was a man of light build, with a sharp, pale face; long black hair floating over the collar of a seedy black coat; enormous Byron shirt collar, unbuttoned at the throat, and a hat having the style of brim affected by "sports." Altogether his appearance made him a terror to small boys, and a laughing stock and butt to those of larger growth. In connection with his barber shop, of which he was sole proprietor and the only journeyman, he started a cheap bathing establishment, consisting of a force-pump and two tubs, wherein the great and small unwashed might bathe for the small sum of six and one-quarter cents the bath. The enterprise however, did not pay, and Dostie's capital in pump and tubs was all afloat. With no means to pay board and washing bills, poverty stared Dostie in the face, unless something should opportunely turn up. The dental art suggested a remedy for Dostie's woes, and after a thorough course of instruction under the village dentist, covering by count exactly two weeks and three days, Dostie was graduated a "doctor" of dentistry. The "doctor" then migrated to Chicago, where I lost sight of him, till the hero of many a fight between stiff beard and a dull razor turned up as a newly manufactured Radical martyr in New Orleans.

In the old tub and lather-box days, it would have been impossible to have found a man of "less account" in Amsterdam than "Doctor" Dostie, who was generally regarded as a lunatic or fool. But now the Radicals in and about Amsterdam rank the deceased "Doctor" with John Brown and the late President Lincoln, and mourn him as a "martyr." It is a matter of serious consideration whether or not, if the funds shall be raised, his body shall be borne through the country wrapped in the American flag, and finally laid down in sorrow amid the scenes of his early tonsorial triumphs. There is to be no Homeric dispute between the rival cities, Amsterdam and New Orleans. Amsterdam claims her soapy son; and no doubt Congress can be induced to make an appropriation for the transportation of the "martyr's" remains.

Dr. Dostie was once a barber and became a Dentist, just as Andrew Johnson was a tailor and is now President. That is the beauty of our Republican form of government because it permits a man to rise. It was not his once being a barber, but his conspicuous loyalty and love of universal freedom, that causes these malignant hisses of the copperhead press. And his earnest desire that the loyal Southern majority should not be placed under the heel of the rebel minority, was the cause of his butchery by those whom the *World* and its ilk, are now hounding on to other deeds of lawlessness and violence.

THE CASE OF JEFF. DAVIS.—A few of the Southern papers of the most peppery character have entered into the agitation of the question:—What would happen if Jeff. Davis should die in prison? Some of them think Nature would go into convulsions. The Richmond Times says:

"The death of such a man in prison, after the world knows what he has suffered, *will arouse a martial storm which will sweep from the center to the circumference of Christendom,* and pillory to shame forever, on the page of history, the actors in the dark tragedy of Fortress Monroe. The *death* of Davis in *prison* would be an indignant theme before which the deeds of the inquisition, the crimes of the Bastile, the murders of London Tower, and the horrors of the Austrian dungeon, will glow radiant with the light of Justice and mercy."

There are several thousand better men, says the Cincinnati *Commercial,* than Jeff. Davis, who died in prison in the South and and assisted to arouse a moral storm that swept secession from the face of the earth. But we think Jeff might die without exciting any extraordinary commotion, moral or physical. If he cannot live on veal cutlets and fresh oysters, with his wife and servants to pet him, perhaps he had better be permitted to die quietly. A great many better men—better Christians, according to all reports—have been hung without producing earthquakes or tornadoes. Perhaps the experiment of hanging will yet be tried with Jeff.

A Convention of Clymer soldiers was called to meet in the Court House at Huntingdon, a few days since, for the purpose of sending delagates to the Harrisburg Convention. There being but four or five Clymer soldiers present, they made no effort to organize the convention. Quite a number of Geary soldiers being present, they organized the convention, and passed a series of resolutions which were the following;

Resolved, That undeniable evidence has already been furnished, and is still accumulating, to prove that the soldiers of Huntingdon county are, as a mass, warm supporters of the Republican Union party.

Resolved, That we believe they will cast an almost solid vote for their fellow soldier, Major General John W. Geary.

Resolved, That the State convention of soldiers, held at Pittsburg on the 5th of June last, expressed fully and unequivocally the sentiments of the soldiers of this county.

Resolved, That any assertion made by partisan or political factions or parties to the effect that any respectable number of the soldiers of this Commonwealth will vote for Clymer, bears upon its face the evidence of falsehood.

—Carl Schurz, of the Detroit *Post,* condones the Blair family in this wise: "The Blair family, cosisting of the senior Francis the junior Francis and Montgomery, is the three-headed Cerberus stationed at the entrance to the executive mansion, demanding a sop from every political party that seeks an entrance. It is a trinity of superannuated shrewdness, precious conceit and vanity, soured by disappointed ambition."

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

NEWS GOOD, BAD AND INDIFFERENT.

Special Correspondence of the Herald.

Harrisburg, Aug. 14th 1866.

This is the day that Andy Johnson, Alexander H. Stephens, Clement L. Vallandigham & Co's. grand menagerie is advertised to exhibit in the City of Brotherly Love, likewise the anniversary of Jeff. Davis's proclamation excluding Union men from the Southern Confederacy. It may be worthy of remark that while poor Jeff. by reason of his confinement in Fortress Monroe is unable to carry out his proclamation to the fullest extent desirable, the noble Andy is kindly carrying it out to the best of his ability, for when "nobody won't go," Somebody's hurt, as at Memphis and New Orleans the other day. It is said that Andy Curtin "can't see" the utility of calling out the militia "to protect the Philadelphia convention," as the New York *Herald* has it. The Governor doubtless thinks we have had enough to do to take care of those fellows during the last four years. Is it not funny how frightened these ex-rebel generals and office holders are on reaching a loyal city! The innocent lambs! How strange it really is that such loyal and upright men as Vallandigham, Stephens, Dick Taylor, Moseby, Forrest, etc. etc., should embrace the protection of Pennsylvania militia (once Lincoln's hirelings) who are at this hour encamped on the Girard College Green, for this is the latest phase presented by the Jeff. Davis convocation.

The Copperheads are gnashing their teeth in wrath over the bold and manly manner in which Governor Curtin met all the great national issues at York on Thursday last.—These Copperheads inferred from the false notes of the central organ of the Republican party here that the Governor had a hankering after Andy Johnson's Bread and butter, in which they were never more mistaken.—There never was a reasonable doubt as to where he would stand in the great contest that is now fully upon us—He has already been congratulated by letters from all parts of the country on his fearless stand at York.

The attack of the Copperheads upon the Harrisburg, Carlisle and Mechanicsburg delegations as they were leaving York in the excursion train, was a most dastardly affair and might have resulted in the murder of either the present Governor of the Commonwealth or of the gallant Soldier who is to take his place next January. The car in which were General Geary, Governor Curtin and ladies was riddled with bullets and the windows battered in. The Copperhead special policemen were foremost in the murderous assault, one of them firing six shots in quick succession at the Governor's car. I learn that the Northern Central railroad Company contemplate taking some decided measures against the assaulting party, who are now pretty nearly all identified.

The Harrisburg Soldiers' Geary Club have resolved to attend the great Republican Geary-meeting at Reading next week. By the way the Soldiers at the home of Clymer are by no means terrified; at least one would suppose so to see these gallant men drilling nightly in the streets of Reading. They have already formed one huge regiment, divided into fifteen companies of sixty men each, properly officered, and commanded by Col. Durrell, with staff officers. In the ranks of this Regiment, which is made up entirely of Reading Soldiers, may be seen gallant generals, colonels and other officers of rank, serving as privates. Good for Old Berks! SIGMA.

For the Herald.

The County School Superintendent.

Mr Editor, having been present at what may be called an "Indignation meeting of School Directors." I propose to give you a few facts with reference to the action of those who requested the State Superintendent to have Mr. Hefflefinger examined, and the commission withheld "in case he was found incompetent."

After Mr. Hefflefinger was elected he was requested to present himself to the convention of School Directors and deliver an address on the subject of education. He did present himself, and after the usual thanks &c., for the honor conferred, (without touching the subject on which he was requested to speak,) commenced a tirade against those who opposed him on account of incompetency, and said, "All I ask is an opportunity, and I will prove that I am competent."—This speech left us no middle course, we must submit—or prove that our objections were well founded. We chose the latter course and determined to give him such an opportunity as would effectually settle the matter. Taking it for granted that no friend of education would desire the office to be filled by one grossly incompetent, and if competent, we desire to know it, so that we could tell what confidence to place in the certificate he might grant to teachers.

The examination was held, and for the credit of Cumberland county, I wish the result had been different. All agree that Mr. Hefflefinger is a fine man, a *very good citizen* and but for this affair might have slipped through the world with the reputation of knowing something. But notwithstanding he was *crammed* by a celebrated Professor, preparatory to his examination; he failed grossly in all the branches on which he was examined.

My space will not allow me to note all the blunders Mr. Hefflefinger made; but a few examples will suffice, and if their correctness is doubted, there was a gentleman from a distant county present who took notes, and will be qualified to their correctness.—We did not see the written orthography, but verbally he could give no idea of the meaning of "clemency," nor could he compose a sentence in which the word would occur.—Geography he said was divided into Natural, Physical and Mathematical. Natural Geography described the Natural divisions of the earth. Physical, describes the land and water; and Mathematical relates to the dimensions of the earth. He located Harper's Ferry in Maryland; Vicksburg, in Tennessee or Kentucky; West Point Military Academy, "where General Scott died recently," in Virginia, and he said that the school at that place was not in operation during the rebellion. Chilocothe was in Tennessee, and Schenectady was in Canada. In history, Columbus was patronized by the Queen of France. The battle of Pittsburg landing was fought during the Revolutionary war, Washington in supreme command, and Braddock subordinate to him. And the battle of New Orleans was fought during the Mexican war in 1846; Scott and Taylor in supreme command and old Hickory Jackson subordinate. Was it not too bad to thus ignore the old Hero, after celebrating his victory for fifty years, to take his laurels from him at this late day, and place them on the heads of men, who can well do without the addition.

When requested to give his answer in writing he said he would "rather just tell it." The examination was conducted fairly and honorably, and if Mr. Hefflefinger's total failure is to be tributed to fright and confusion it is certainly a most lame and impotent excuse. The fact is he had forgotten so much, that there was nothing left in him, and the sooner his friends smother up the whole affair, the sooner it will be forgotten. They only injure Mr. H. and provoke investigation, which he and his friends should shun. Mr. Swartz had no more hand in this matter than any citizen of the county had a perfect right to have.—He may have signed the certificate desiring the examination, and for that he is certainly entitled to the gratitude of all friends of education. All candid men of all parties agree that H's. election was a mistake, and it is always right to correct mistakes when possible, and although sorry that we had occasion to do it, we are glad that the law provides for the case. If Mr. Swartz is as some say, no better than Hefflefinger, by all means let him be examined, and his commission taken from him if he proves incompetent. This is the only honorable legal method of proceeding and Mr. Swartz's friends will rather rejoice at such an opportunity of vindicating her reputation. But I suppose his enemies will prefer secession and rebellion to an honorable course, and they must be allowed to have their own way.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

—The Paris journals publish intelligence from Constantinople asserting that the foreign ambassadors in that capital have complained of the non-payment by the Porte of the July half yearly dividends of the Turkish consolidated debt, and demanded that solid guarantees should be given for the payment of the same in October.

Town and County Matters.

TO MORROW.

Don't forget the monster Geary Meeting in Mechanicsburg to-morrow. Two oxen and ten thousand ears of green corn with all the "fixins" are in course of preparation for the free dinner. Excursion Tickets to be had at all stations on the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Let there be such an outpouring as will make Andrew Johnson and his copperhead and rebel friends tremble.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.—The Soldiers' Bounty Bill having become a law, let no one fail to read the card of Joseph E. Devitt & Co., Military Claim Agents, under new advertisements.

POLICE ITEMS.—Officer ANDREW MARTIN is becoming a terror to evil doers. Almost every day for some time past he has been arresting some transgressor of the *lex scripta* and bringing the offenders before the bar of justice. It is a real comfort to know that we have an officer of the law who knowing his duty, dares to do it faithfully.

On Saturday evening last two soldiers were accompanying Mrs. Eckels and her daughter to their homes when they were attacked by some ruffians, who knocked down one of the soldiers and attempted to rob him of his watch.

The watch, which was a valuable one, was secured by a heavy gold chain, which resisted the would-be highwaymen's efforts to tear it loose, long enough for the owner to give the alarm, which brought assistance when the rascals fled. Four young men, whose names are as follows: John Cramer jr, Christian Holabaugh, George Dallam and James Smith all residents of our borough, have been arrested on charge of being the guilty parties. Smith and Cramer, were admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

On Thursday last GEORGE HOLABAUGH, brother of the gentleman mentioned above, amused himself by shooting two of Col. W. M. HENDERSON's turkeys with the evident intent of bagging the same. Col. H. objected to this disposition of his poultry and had the enterprising sportsman bagged by officer Martin.

Yesterday morning among the wee swa' hours, John B. Noble was attacked by three colored men and severely beaten, after an attempt being made to rob him. Officer Martin arrested Wesley Warfield, Geo. Humbert and John Green as the guilty parties.

On Monday night last a freight car standing upon a siding on the west end of Main street, and containing the camp equipage of a Harrisburg excursion party, was broken open, and the property stolen.

SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—We have examined the specimen of the Canada White Wheat and also the Red Chaff Mediterranean offered for sale by Mr. Deitz, at