Carlisle Herald.

VOL. 68. Carlisle, Pa., Friday September 4, 1868. NO. 36.

RHEEM & DUNBAR, Editors and Proprietors. TERMS:—$2,00 in Advance, or $2,50 within the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, one insertion,	$1 00
For each additional insertion,	50
For Mercantile Advertisements,	25 00
Legal Notices,	4 00
Professional cards without paper,	7 00
Obituary Notices and Communications relating to matters of private interests alone, 10 cents per line.	

JOB PRINTING.—Our Job Printing Office is the neatest and most complete establishment in the County. Four good Presses, and a general variety of material suited for plain and Fancy work of every kind, enables us to do Job Printing at the shortest office, and on the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Blanks, or anything in the Jobbing line, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

U. S. PATENT AGENCY. C. L. Lochman, 21 Main Street, Carlisle, Pa., executes drawings, specifications &c., and procures patents for inventors. 14feb 68-1y.

J. M. WEAKLY. W. F. SADLER.
WEAKLEY & SADLER.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office No. 16 South Hanover street Carlisle Pa. nov15-67.

C. P. HUMRICH. WM. B. PARKER
HUMRICH & PARKER.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office on Main St., in Marion Hall, Carlisle, Pa.

JOHN CORNMAN, Attorney at Law, Office in building attached to Franklin House, opposite the Court House. 15may 68-1y.

G. M. BELTZHOOVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Real Estate Agent, Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Prompt attention given to all business in Jefferson County and the Counties adjoining it. January 10, 1866.—1 y.

F. E. BELTZHOOVER, Attorney at Law Office in South Hanover street, opposite Bentz's dry good store Carlisle, Pa. September 9, 1864.

JAMES A. DUNBAR, Attorney at Law, Carlisle, Pa. Office in No. 7, Rheem's Hall July 1, 1864—1y.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—GEO. S. SEMIG, Office, in Inhoff's Building, with W. J. Shearer, Esq. Prompt attention paid to legal business of all descriptions. 3apl 68-1y.

J. D. AIDAIR, Attorney At Law, Carlisle, Pa. Office with A. B. Sharpe, Esq., No. 17, South Hanover Street. May 17—1y.

JOSEPH RITNER, Jr., Attorney at Law and Surveyor, Mechanicsburg, Pa. Office on Rail Road Street, two doors north of the Bank. Business promptly attended to. July 1, 1864.

J. R. MILLER Attorney at Law. Office in Hannon's building immediately opposite the Court House. 22may 67-1y

LAW CARD.—CHARLES E. MAGLAUGHLIN, Attorney at Law, Office in the room formerly occupied by Judge Graham. July 1, 1864—1y.

M. C HERMAN, Attorney at Law, Carlisle, Pa., No. 9 Rheem's Hall. July 1, 1864—1y

WILLIAM KENNEDY, Attorney at Law, No. 7 South Market Square, Carlisle, Penna. April 19, 1867—1y.

W. M. B. BUTER, Attorney at Law and United States Claim Agent, Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa. Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay &c., promptly collected. Applications by mail will receive immediate attention, and the proper blanks forwarded. No fee required until the claim is settled. Feb. 14th, 1867—tf.

DR. GEORGE S. SEAGHT, Dentist, from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Office at the residence of his mother, East Louther street, three doors below Bedford. July 1, 1864.

GEO. W. NEIDICH, D. D. S.—Late Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Office at his residence opposite Marion Hall, West Main street, Carlisle, Pa. July 1, 1864.

S. M. COYLE. W. SCOTT COYLE
COYLE & CO.
JOBBERS
Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods and Stationery All orders will receive prompt attention. No. 11, South Hanover St., Carlisle. Agents for the Chambersburg Woollen Mills 6mar 68-1y.

M. E. SMILEY.—
MILLINER & DRESSMAKER,
No. 19 South Pitt Street, Carlisle, Pa.
N. B. Agent for Staton Island Dyeing Establishment. 24april 68.

DR. THEO. NEFF,
GRADUATE OF PENN'A. COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY DENTIST,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity that he has taken the office No. 25, West Main Street, lately occupied by his Father, where he is prepared to attend to all professional business. Artificial teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite and Platinum. Charges moderate. 17april 68-1y *.

GAS FITTING AND PLUMBING.
The subscribers having permanently located in Carlisle, respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. Their shop is situated on the public Square in the rear of the 1st Presbyterian Church, where they can always be found.
Being experienced mechanics, they are prepared to execute all orders that they may be entrusted with in a superior manner, and at very moderate prices.
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
WATER WHEELS,
HYDRANTS,
LIFT & FORCE PUMPS,
BATHING TUBS, WASH BASINS and all other articles in the trade.
PLUMBING AND GAS AND STEAM FITTING promptly attended to in the most approved style.
Country work promptly attended to.
All work guaranteed.
Don't forget the place—immediately in the rear of the First Presbyterian Church.
CAMPBELL & HENWOOD.
July27 66-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.
JOHN B. TREIBLER, AGENT,
Practical Tailor and Gents' Furnisher,
NO. 5, EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE PA.
Mr. Treibler would announce to the citizens Carlisle and vicinity, that he has in store a very large and carefully selected stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
LINEN DUCKS,
BOMBAZINES,
WATER PROOFS, &c., &c.
SUITABLE FOR
SUITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Being himself a practical Tailor, and having the assistance of first class workmen he is prepared to
GUARANTEE SATISFACTION
all clothing made at his establishment.
Piece Goods of all kinds sold by the yard and cut to order at a trifling cost.
Don't forget the place, No. 5, East Main Street, next door to Cornman & Worthington's Drug Store.
J. B. TRIBLER, Agt.
3july-68-3m

THE FARMER'S BANK, OF CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA,
Recently organized, has been opened, for transaction of a general banking business, in the corner room of R. Given's new building, on the North West corner of High street and the Centre Square.
The Directors hope by liberal and careful management to make this a popular institution, and a safe repository for all who may favor the bank with their accounts.
Deposits received and paid back on demand, interest allowed on special deposits, Gold, Silver, Treasury notes and Government Bonds, bought and sold.
Collections made on all accessible points in the country. Discount day, Tuesday. Banking hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.
J. C. HOFFER, Cis.
DIRECTORS,
R. Given, President, Wm. H. Miller,
Thomas Paxton, David Hoffer,
John W. Craighead, A. J. Herman,
Thos. E. Fleming, Abraham Wilmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY HORSE INSURANCE AND DETECTIVE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $50,000.
The above Company has been organized for the insuring of all kinds of live stock against loss by death, theft or accident.
The rates of Insurance are as low and as favorable as any Company of the kind in the United States, while an abundant capital, and a careful management of its affairs, make it most desirable to those wishing to insure.
W. B. MULLIN, President.
WILLIAM M'CLELLAN, Vice President.
W. F. SADLER, Secretary.
Applications for insurance can be made to
H. K. PEFFER, Agent at Carlisle Pa.
Or to J. E. JOHNSON, Actuary, Shippensburg, Pa. 3may 68-1y.

J. BEETEM & BROTHERS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
(Henderson's old stand.
At the head of MAIN STREET, Carlisle, Pa.
The highest market price will be paid for Flour, Grain and produce of all kinds.
Coal of all kinds, embracing
LYKENS VALLEY,
LOCUST MOUNTAIN,
LAWBERRY, &c., &c
Limeburners' and Blacksmiths' Coal constantly for sale. Kept under cover, and delivered dry to any part of the town. Also, all kinds of Lumber on hand.
J. BEETEM & BROS.
17apr 68

GROSS' UNRIVALLED LINIMENT!
After several years' experience with this preparation, the subscriber places it before the public in the confident belief that it will meet every reasonable expectation. A fair trial will convince the most skeptical of its merits.
For bruises, cuts, festering sores, fistula, spavin, sprains, swellings, &c., in horses, it has proved an invaluable remedial agent; while its efficacy in curing diseases of the human flesh, such as frosted limbs, cuts, sores rheumatism, burns, scalds, &c., has been fully tested.
For sale at Humers Grocery Store, Hugh's Confectionary Store and Elliot's Drug Store.
22may 68-6m.

SHERK'S
Tincture of Roots
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Disordered Stomach and Liver, Costiveness, Impurity of the Blood, Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nervous Debility, Fever and Ague, Incubus or Nightmare, General Debility, Cramp, Colds, and Pains in the Back and Side.
This is not a new Medicine; the receipt for making it was brought from Germany to Baltimore, Md., over fifty years ago by Mr. Klein, who introduced it among a few of his German friends and neighbors, who, finding it to be an invaluable remedy of the above diseases, recommended it to others, until it became, and still continues, to be, the household medicine of a large portion of the Germans of Baltimore.
The Bitter Tincture of Roots, is composed of the juices of a number of the most valuable roots, and seeds known to the medical faculty, with a sufficiency of pure old rye whiskey to make one of the most effectual Tonic Tinctures ever offered to the public. Every person should use it every Spring Summer and Fall to purify the blood, give tone to the stomach and invigorate the system.
TESTIMONIALS.
The Rev. Geo. Hunter says:—
I do hereby certify that having used one bottle of Sherk's Bitter Tincture of Roots, I have found it invaluable for the stomach and bowels. It relieved me of pains, nausea and costiveness and created an excellent appetite. I confidently recommend it to all as a reliable medicine. GEO. HUNTER.
Jan. 27th 1868.
Having been afflicted for some time with dyspepsia, costiveness, loss of appetite, and general prostration of the system, I used Sherk's Bitter Tincture of Roots, and in a short time found myself entirely relieved, and my health restored. J. S. HERBST,
No. 21, North Hanover St., Carlisle.
I hereby certify that the Medicine, known as Sherk's Bitter Tincture of Roots, has to my knowledge, cured costiveness, nightmare, loss of appetite and general debility. J. W. SMILEY,
No. 33, North Hanover St., Carlisle.
Having been afflicted with costiveness for a long time, I tried Sherk's Bitter Tincture of Roots, and have found it highly efficient, relieving me in a short time. Try it and you will find it good.
A. W. BENTZ,
No. 27, South Hanover St., Carlisle.
In the summer of 1866 my health failed so that my whole system was prostrated as if worn out; so that I was unfit for business. I used Sherk's Bitter Tincture of Roots for some time, and was completely restored to health. I believe this medicine will do all that is claimed for it. SAMUEL GOODYEAR.
Carlisle, February 1, 1868.
Having been afflicted a long time with nervous debility and indigestion, I used Sherk's Bitter Tincture of Roots, and have found it exceedingly beneficial, and recommend it to all as a reliable medicine. Mrs. E. KELLER.
There is more medical virtue in one of these bottles than in a gallon of many of the Bitters and mixtures now offered to the public.
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
A. SCHAUBLA & CO.,
No 35, South Hanover Street Carlisle Pa.
Also For Sale by Druggists and all country Stores.

DR. ROCK'S
PAIN VICTOR
Cures Neuralgia, Toothache and pains in the stomach and bowels in ten minutes. It never fails to cure pains in the back and lame backs. It is the best in use for Rheumatism, Sprains Cholera, Morbus and Summer Complaints.
The Pain Victor is Nature's Cure, gathered from the vegetable kingdom, not a mineral poison. It should be in every house—a sure and certain help in time of need.
The citizens of Carlisle that have used it testify as follows: I have been subject for the last fifteen years to attacks of rheumatism and lame back which for the last two years had become so severe at times that I was entirely disabled for business. I used your Dr. Rock's Pain Victor this spring, and part of one bottle has entirely cured me. I recommend it with confidence to others. JACOB MARTIN,
No. 31, South Hanover Street, Carlisle.
I have used your Pain Victor for weakness in my back, and have found a perfect cure in a short time. I believe it to be an infallible cure. JOHN R. PILKAY.
The Rev. E. A. Brady, Pa., Bible Agent says: I have used your Dr. Rock's Pain Victor in my family, and found it a sure and quick cure for Neuralgia and Toothache. E. A. BRADY.
It cured me effectually of Neuralgia and Toothache. JOHN H. LANDIS.
Dr. Rock's Pain Victor cured us of Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Mrs. LOUISA MORRISON.
We cheerfully recommend your Pain Victor as an invaluable remedy for headache.
WM. B. BUTLER.
JOHN J. FALLER.
Made and sold by A. Schaubla & Co., No. 35, South Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa. Where every person afflicted with Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache and pains in the Stomach is invited to call and be cured in ten minutes, free of charge.
For sale by Druggists and all country stores.
6june 68-3m.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD!
CHANGE OF HOURS!
On and after *Monday, May 11th, 1868*, Passenger Trains will run daily as follows, (Sundays excepted):
WESTWARD:
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Harrisburg 8,05 A. M. Mechanicsburg 8,38, Carlisle 9,15, Newville 9,50, Shippensburg 10,24, Chambersburg 10,45, Greencastle 11,25, arriving at Hagerstown 11,50 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg 1,40 P. M., Mechanicsburg 2,13, Carlisle 2,45, Newville 3,20, Shippensburg 3,50, Chambersburg 4,30, Greencastle 5,05 arriving at Hagerstown 5,35 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg 4,15 P. M., Mechanicsburg 4,47, Carlisle 5,17, Newville 5,50, Shippensburg 6,17, arriving at Chambersburg at 6,45 P. M.
A MIXED TRAIN leaves Chambersburg 8,05 A. M., Greencastle 9,25, arriving at Hagerstown 10,10 A. M.
EASTWARD:
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chambersburg 4,45 A. M., Shippensburg 5,14, Newville 5,45, Carlisle 6,18, Mechanicsburg 6,47, arriving at Harrisburg 7,15 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Hagerstown 8,00 A. M., Greencastle 8,32, Chambersburg 9,15, Shippensburg 9,45 Newville 10,10, Carlisle 10,53, Mechanicsburg 11,26, arriving at Harrisburg 11,55 A. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Hagerstown 12,35 P. M. Greencastle 12,53, Chambersburg 1,10, Shippensburg 1,43, Newville 2,15, Carlisle 2,58, Mechanicsburg 3,26, arriving at Harrisburg 3,55 P. M.
A MIXED TRAIN leaves Hagerstown 3,15, P. M. Greencastle 4,22, arriving at Chambersburg 5,15 P. M.
Making close connections at Harrisburg with trains for and from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg and all points West.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, O. N. LULL,
Chambersburg, Pa., May 8, 1868. Supt.
16may-68.

GEO. G. DOSH has a prime cigar for five cents. Try them. 10july-68.

DRY GOODS.
POPULAR GOODS
AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
AT
W. C. SAWYER & Co's
We have just reduced the prices of our immense stock of
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS &c.
DRESS GOODS such as
Hornanni's, Crape Montz,
Grenadines, Silk and Worster,
Florentines, Maltese Cloths,
Chonne, Mohair and Empress Summer Poplins
also a full line of
ORGANDY LAWNS,
Figured, Plain and Plaid at greatly reduced prices.
Our stock has the advantage of as fine assortment of all kinds of Goods as can be obtained in the early part of the season
Call and examine the fine assortment and reduced prices.
WHITE GOODS
in endless variety among which can be found
Swiss Muslins in Plain, Plaid and Striped,
Nainsooks, every grade and style
Jaconets in Hard and Soft finish,
Victoria and Bishop Lawns,
Mull and French Muslins,
French Needle Work and
Hamburg Embroideries, very low.
SUMMER CASSIMERES,
Cloths and Vestings.
Elegant styles and qualities at prices that defy competition. Suits made to order by the best workmen in the town.
CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Brussels, Three Ply,
Ingrain,
Home-made and
Hemps, without regard to profit,
Oil Cloths in 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 all qualities,
Rugs,
Mats,
Shades,
Mattings and
Looking Glasses.
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NOTIONS &c., &c.
We present to our customers rare chances for bargains and would say to all, call and examine our large and varied stock of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
and compare our price list.
Please remember the old stand
UNDER HANNON'S HOTEL,
EAST MAIN STREET
All who wish cheap
DRY GOODS,
All who wish cheap
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
All who wish a full stock of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
and at Reduced Prices, call at
W. C. SAWYER & CO'S.
EAST MAIN STREET.
24july-68.

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
Hoofland's German Tonic.
Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The Great Remedies for all Diseases
OF THE
LIVER, STOMACH, OR
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
Hoofland's German Bitters
Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.*
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,
Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.
Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use
Hoofland's German Bitters.
In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
should be used
The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.
The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to become deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from the several or more of the following diseases:
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.
These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.
DEBILITY,
Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Fatigue, Exposure, Fevers, etc.
There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.
Persons Advanced in Life,
And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instill new life into their veins, restore to manhood the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.
NOTICE.
It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are self-doomed to the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.
To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.
WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN
Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.
Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. These, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.
TESTIMONIALS.
Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:
Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.
"I find Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in diseases of the digestive organs, and cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD."
Hon. James Thompson.
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.
"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON."
From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.
From Rev. E. D. Fendall,
Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all whom suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly,
E. D. FENDALL.
CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.
Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
CHARLES M. EVANS,
German Druggist, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
PRICES.
Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle $1 00
" " " half dozen 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, 1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for 7 50
Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

Poetical.
THE LITTLE WESTERN MAN.
The following Campaign Song is just now immensely popular. Will our Republican friends all over the country "take to singing it?"
It was at Bermuda Hundreds—an hour of rest in camp
After a day of battle, and muddy, midnight tramp;
And by the long entrenchments in many scattered groups
Were quietly reposing the worn and wearied troops.
We had heard some broken rumors of glorious success,
Won by our Northern comrades in the distant Wilderness,
But we doubted when they told us that a little Western man
Was marching down to Richmond from the guarded Rapidan.
I lay half awake and watching the turkey buzzard's flight,
In many circles wheeling o'er the field of our late fight,
And listning to the sighing of the sweet wind in the trees;
Thus singing of the linnets and the humming of the bees,
And I thought about the tidings, and if they could be true,
And I turned and asked the Captain, for perhaps the Captain knew:
But he'd served with George McClellan, and said there wasn't a man
Could march a force to Richmond from the guarded Rapidan.
Suddenly a sound like thunder rolled faintly from afar,
A distant, hollow muttering, that seemed to fill the
It cannot be a storm, there's not the shadow of a cloud—
Hark! it sounds away to Northward!—Hark! it comes again more loud.
Oh, it's not the roll of thunder so short and sharply runs,
'Tis the roar of distant battle—'tis the boom of heavy guns!
It is the glorious army, and the little Western man,
Who was marching on to Richmond from the bloody Rapidan.
The sleeping soldiers started up from every shady place
And mingled joy and wonder lit up each sunburnt face
While louder yet and clearer the battle roar rang forth,
As if the trump of victory was pealing from the North,
And even the old captain cried half choked with manly tears,
"Three cheers for General GRANT, my boys, three hearty rousing cheers."
And we gave them with a tiger, for the little Western man,
Who was marching on to Richmond from the bloody Rapidan.
Four years since then have passed away, the cannon roar is dumb,
The boys have all come home again save those who no'er shall come;
But the heart of the old army beats through the country and
And we love our silent General with the unconquered will.
The fighting days are over, the people yearn for peace
And we offer them our leader to bid their troubles cease.
Three cheers for GRANT for President: the little Western man,
Who marched the boys to Richmond from the guarded Rapidan.

Political.
THE NEW REBELLION.
Record of the Democratic Party
AS MADE UP
BY ITSELF.

THE BLAIR AMMUNITION—WHAT THE REBELS WANT.
The Vicksburg "Times" finds Blair just suited to its rebel tastes. It says:
Objection is made down this way to the endorsement of the Blair letter by a few timid people, on the score of prudence, and yet it was this identical letter of Frank Blair to his friend, Colonel Broadhead, that secured the Missouri hero the nomination for Vice President. We want just such ammunition as Frank Blair uses.

THE COMPLETE ALLIANCE OF THE DEMOCRACY AND REBELS.
Gen. Preston, late of the rebel army, and who was the first to nominate Frank Blair in the New York Convention, made a speech at Lexington, on August the 1st, and here is what he said:
"The platform itself is clear, broad and unambiguous. There is no dead wood about it. The want of time precludes my going into a full discussion of it, which I would be willing to do, but we have put two men on that platform, one of whom, Kentucky may be especially accountable for. When the nomination of Frank Blair by Kentucky was made unanimous, it gave point and completeness to the whole thing. Two years ago I said I never would go into any party except it was based on amnesty and equality. I claimed no superiority after war had ceased. I claimed no superiority over the Federal soldier; none over the gentlemen who had been connected with the side of the Union; none over the third party—a representative of whom I see before me; but I thought I was as good as any of the men I fought.
When assembled at New York, I tell you my heart was warmed when the first resolution was offered, and when Hampton and those swords that had been the brightest in fighting for the South were greeted with warm hearts by the greatest soldiers of the North, it made us feel indeed as one people, on a basis of equality. [Loud applause.] It has been my fortune to see Napoleon when his conquering hosts returned from the great Italian campaign; I have seen the Queen of Spain, after the war in which her armies had been victorious; I have seen great ovations given in many places, to princes and others, but I never saw so fine an ovation as upon the nomination of Gen. Frank Blair, when they clustered around Hampton and the soldiers of the South, and, with outstretched hands, welcomed us to stand shoulder to shoulder with them in the great campaign. [Renewed applause.]

A GLIMPSE AT THEIR LITTLE GAME.
The Charleston *Mercury*, which probably did more than any other Southern journal to bring about the late war, and which is now a staunch supporter of Seymour and Blair, thus shows that another war will be commenced if its favorites are elected: On the other hand, the Northern Copperheads, following the renegade Blair, are strenuous for another, war, in case their candidate shall be defeated. And both wings of the party are agreed to dispute the validity of any election which shall be decided by the votes of the new Southern States. Our readers are familiar with the Blair programme, but it will interest them to examine the annexed semi-official exposition of rebel opinions and intentions as put forth in the *Mercury*. Here it is:
Suppose now, that the Democratic party carries the next Presidential election, and installs its President in the White House. Must they not, forthwith, proceed to undo the wrong, and restore the Constitution? Is this impossible? Why is it so? The Government of the United States used the army of the United States to elevate the negro to supremacy over the white man, in violation of the Constitution. What is there to prevent it being used, to put the Southern States back to their original condition, of the supremacy of the white man over the negro, in vindication of the Constitution?
But it is said that the negro State Governments can prohibit the white population from taking any steps to vindicate their supremacy or the supremacy of the Constitution. They can call on the President of the United States for assistance to enforce their unconstitutional rule, and the President is bound to obey under that clause of the Constitution which says: 'The United States shall, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) protect each State against domestic violence.'
"Domestic violence!" But the white population do not mean to institute "domestic violence." They intend to assail no one, pretending or not pretending to authority in the Southern States. They mean peaceably to meet in Convention, probably recommended by the legislators of their former legitimate State Governments, and in such a Convention form a Constitution for the Government of those States."
But it may be said that the negro Governments in the Southern States will not permit the white population to assemble. They will assail them with violence. Suppose this is done, does it afford any ground for their support by the military authority of the United States? Clearly not. A Democratic President would most probably answer, to any application to him by the negro Government for assistance. "In my opinion, your Government in the first place is unconstitutional and revolutionary, and therefore I decline to recognize your application, and in the second place, you violate the Constitution of the United States in endeavoring by force to prevent peaceable assemblies by the people." Such an answer, in our judgment, would secure a peaceful progress of events. We do not think the negro Government in the South will attempt, by their own power, to force their rule over the white population. Supposing that this will be the course of things, the white population will proceed to form a Constitution and elect State officers and representatives to Congress. This can be done by the fourth of March next. Upon each branch of Congress then will devolve the responsibility of determining which are the legitimate Governments of the Southern States, the negro Government or the white man's Government! This determination can be sought and be obtained before any contest is made in the Southern States at all, as to these Governments. We know how it will be determined in Congress. The late protest by the Democratic members of Congress in the House of Representatives against the admission of the carpet-baggers from Arkansas clearly indicates the course of the control. The white men's representatives will be admitted. In the Senate it will be different; but a Democratic Executive will certainly regard the action of the House of Representatives as the controlling authority to determine his duty. If after this, any "domestic violence" takes place in any of the Southern States, he will recognize the white men's Government as entitled to his support by his intervention, if any is required.
But let us suppose that the negro Governments shall lawlessly endeavor to prevent the peaceable assemblies of the white population to recognize their Government—what then? The white population is amply sufficient to protect themselves. All they want is that the Government of the United States shall stand aloof. If the negroes are fools enough to attempt by their power to establish their supremacy over the white race in the Southern States, they can try it, but the trial will not very likely last long. We will have no objection to the Government of the United States insisting on enforcing peace. In either way, the white population will form a republican Government, and will send representatives to Congress to represent the States.

HAMPTON TELLS MORE ABOUT THE PLATFORM.
For great exactness we quote from another report of Hampton's speech at Charleston:
"I recognize on all occasions the right of the people to demand from their representatives an account of their stewardship, and I am, therefore, here in order to render an account of mine as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention.
"Well, gentlemen, I will only give an account of what transpired in New York, and how the platform upon which we can now all stand, was made. You recollect that the committee on the platform was composed of one member from each State. When we first met there were naturally great differences of opinion. Among the resolutions offered was one declaring that the right of suffrage was purely a matter for State legislation. There were men there, too, who told us that it was good Democratic doctrine. I agreed it was good Democratic doctrine, but asserted that it was necessary to define who formed the States; to establish guards and limits by which we could go back to some certain period in our history, and say who were the citizens. I therefore asked them to declare that the question of the right of suffrage belonged to the State governments that EXISTED UP TO 1865. Some doubts, however, were expressed of the policy of such a declaration. Gentlemen from the North, South, East and West, all showed the greatest disposition to act in harmony. I am free to confess that they met us everywhere with cordiality and good will. In fact, they declared their willingness to give us everything we could desire, but they begged us to remember that they had a great fight to make at the North, and they therefore besought us not to load the platform with a weight that they could not carry against the prejudice which they had to encounter. Help them once to gain the power, and they would do their utmost to relieve the Southern States and restore to us the Union and Constitution as it had existed previous to the war. I then withdrew my resolution, and agreed to the one offered by Bayard, of Delaware, that "suffrage was a matter for State legislation," provided they would allow me to add three words. They agreed to this, and I then added the clause which you will find embodied in the platform: "and we declare that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." That is my plank in the platform. The great Democratic party being pledged to that declaration, I want nothing else. I could wait in patience for their triumph to show us how it was to be worked out in their own good time. That the right of suffrage belongs to the States is a policy that suits us, when the great Democratic party is pledged to the declaration that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void; especially when every member of the party, and the warmest are from the North, is ready to take it up and carry it out."

WHAT A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL SAID BEFORE THE CONVENTION MET.
On the 15th of June, the New York *World*, after recapitulating the legal difficulties the enemies of reconstruction would encounter, said:
"Since negro suffrage can be upset during the next Presidental term neither by Congress nor the Supreme Court, by what agency is it to be overturned? Not surely by the negroes or by the Governments in which they are voters. If done at all, it will be by the white citizens of the South acting outside the new State Governments. But what shall prevent the new Governments trying them for treason against the State, as Rhode Island tried and sentenced Dorr? Or who can doubt that they would do it? It is too evident that the negroes can be ousted from the suffrage only by a successful insurrection of the white citizens against the new State Governments; and the *World* has too deep a sense of responsibility, and too clear a foresight of consequences, to advise the Convention to recommend this method of redress."
Yet, in spite of the *World's* advice, the Convention has recommended precisely that method, as the necessary result of its platform, and the *World*, which is nothing if not partisan, jumping in the Democratic boat, bellows the loudest of all for the inevitable insurrection and anarchy which it predicted.

HOW BLAIR ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.
From his official letter of acceptance we quote:
"I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the Convention and most cordially concur in every principle and sentiment they announce. My opinions upon all the questions which discriminate the great contending parties have been freely expressed on all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them. The issue upon which the contest turns is clear and cannot be obscured or distorted by the sophistries of our adversaries."

HE PROPOSES TO STAMP OUT THE SENATE.
Mr. Blair made a speech at St. Joseph, Mo., August 1st, from which we quote his throats against the United States Senate. It is to be FORCED to submit to the Democratic scheme. Read what he says:
"But we are told that even if the Democratic party elect their President, and a majority of the House of Representatives, that these carpet-baggers, who assume to constitute a majority of the Senate, will defeat legislation, and will impose this ignorant and semi-barbarous race of negroes upon the country as the superior of the white man. Let them dare to do it, and they will find that the more than one million majority of voters who are opposed to this scheme will make it impossible for them to perpetuate such a continuing outrage upon American citizens."

MORE BLOOD-LETTING REQUIRED.
Says the Mobile *Register*, of August the 4th:
"We know there are many Democrats at the North, including some distinguished soldiers, who believe that the political atmosphere, poisoned by the long reign of Radical despotism, will not be so purified, that liberty may flourish on it until a just constisment is inflicted upon the daring men who have conspired against the freedom of the nation. In other words, that the counter-revolution will not be complete without more blood-letting."
There was a grand Seymour ratification meeting at White Sulphur, Virginia, a few days since, presided over by Gen. Thomas L. Price, of Missouri. About twenty ex-Confederate Generals were present. Gen. Price spoke at considerable length. One of the resolutions passed was the following:
"*Resolved*, That the efforts of the Radicals in Congress to overthrow the Constitution, change the form of government and establish negro supremacy in the South, cannot succeed without involving the country in another bloody and desolating war."

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT TO BE DEFIED.
The Charleston *Mercury* says:
"If the Democratic party succeeds in the next Presidential election, the ratification of the amendment will doubtless be treated as it is—as a gigantic fraud, and, therefore, void."

WHAT NORTHERN DEMOCRATS SAY.
Mr. T. W. Clagett, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Keokuk, Iowa, district, says:
"Do not Northern Radicals, who are the authors of all the miseries which have befallen our country within the last six years, know that the two million Democratic voters in the North will never permit another Radical to occupy the Presidential chair who may succeed in getting a majority of the electoral votes, either by excluding the Southern States from voting or by forcibly depriving a majority of the white citizens of those States of the elective franchise.
"We tell them that the days of their tyranny and thieving are fast drawing to a close, and that they will go out of office at the next Presidential election either by ballots *or by bullets*—by ballots, if the people are allowed to vote, and by bullets if they are not."
Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kansas, at a Democratic ratification meeting declared:
"On the third of November next the American people will endeavor to restore these States to their constitutional rights. Should this by a possibility fail, the white population of those States may succeed in placing themselves in possession of their governments; otherwise, as sure as the Anglo-Saxon blood runs in the veins of Southern men, there will be an upheaval of civil war, and then, should Congress sustain the blacks, ashes will cover the ruins of the whole Republic."

THE NEW REBELLION PROMISED.
The New York *World* says:
"For as many crimes against law, the Constitution, and human nature as our Congress commits, the British people would smash Parliament and hang peers and commoners in Hyde Park.
"In case of a new rebellion, Jeff. Davis will have a chance to go bail for his bondsman, whose paper now stirs up war."
Mr. C. L. Vallandigham, in a late speech before the Democracy of Hamilton county, Ohio, said that he would justify the action of the New York Convention. Talk of Christianity, of religion, of priests, of pulpits, of churches; he believed and affirmed that there was more of the benign spirit of Christ express