

What Next?

WENDELL PHILLIPS READS A WARNING LETTER TO ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Abolitionists and all earnest Radicals are now summoned to address themselves to the work which is yet to be accomplished. It has become very apparent, through what has transpired in Georgia and elsewhere, that the Reconstruction laws require careful revision and perfecting in certain particulars. The negroes and loyal whites of the South greatly need the means of self-defense. The question of confiscation, especially with reference to the large amount of land fraudulently conveyed from the possession of the United States government to the hands of rebels, should be at once considered, in the interest of the landless blacks, to whom, by virtue of their past unrequited toil, the soil rightfully belongs. A system of national education which shall be comprehensive and at least co-extensive with the extension of the ballot, should early be inaugurated by Congress. The measure of primary importance now to be promptly initiated and adopted on the re-assembly of Congress, is an additional amendment of the Constitution forbidding disfranchisement, or proscription from official trust, on account of race or color, in any State or Territory of the Union. Such an amendment if adopted promptly by Congress and submitted to the legislatures of the several States, would, without doubt, now be ratified by the requisite number. It is urgently demanded to guarantee the ballot to Southern colored men, and to enfranchise many thousands in the Border and Northern States. This measure should not be postponed for the consideration of the Forty-first Congress, but should be promptly acted upon and adopted by the Fortieth. "Let us have peace" has been many times reiterated during the campaign just closed. One danger before us is the assumption that the fact of Grant's election in itself will insure "peace" at the South. Abolitionists and those who have "subscribed" to the Southern society know better than this. While Southern Legislatures are permitted to perpetrate such high handed outrages as the lawless expulsion of colored members, as in Georgia, without due punishment, it rebels are permitted to take seats in the House of Representatives who come from districts where colored and white Republicans were practically excluded from the polls. "Peace" cannot be realized. The negro is still the bone of contention, and until his moral and political equality is everywhere recognized he will continue to be a disturbing element in our politics. Smarting under their present disfranchisement, the Ku Klux will still hold sway, especially if it is to be possible. Grant is permitted to remain in the White House till the fourth of March next. With the triumphant return of General Butler, our White House is a nest of snakes. The new Southern members, for the revival of the measure, have strong hopes of the success of the assumption of the Reconstruction bill. The year with which the beginning of the new year will be followed by the "peace" of the White House and the "peace" of the South will be a year of peace and prosperity. The year with which the beginning of the new year will be followed by the "peace" of the White House and the "peace" of the South will be a year of peace and prosperity.

Illustrated Campaign Slanders-- Hang the Harpers.

We commend the following, from the Cincinnati Enquirer to the attention of our readers. Why should Democrats and the circulation of the publications of the Harper's, which pretend to be literary and yet are grossly partisan?

We have discovered a scrap of candid truth in the New York Tribune. The experience is so rare that we feel inclined to give our readers a stage in it, and we desire to invite the particular attention of those of them who adhere to the Democratic party. Here it is: "When the labors of the canvass come to be measured and valued, if that ever is done, a large share of the credit of our victory will have to be given to Mr. Thomas Nast, the celebrated artist. His political cartoons have been the most effective election papers ever published in America."

The channel through which these most "effective election documents" find their way to the public is Harper's Weekly—a paper which has the effrontery to style itself a "Journal of Civilization," yet fills its columns from week to week with appeals to bigotry, passion and prejudice, such as might be more properly addressed to the understanding of a Comanche than to the cultivated sense of a Caucasian.

The political pictures designed by Nast are the most prominent feature of the weekly, and so completely give the tone to its pages that the entire sheet may be fairly said to have become a common sewer of political nastiness. No words could have conveyed more malignant, infamous and disgraceful slanders upon the larger portion of the American people, than have been concentrated in the cartoons with which this fellow NAST has ornamented the paper referred to during the late campaign. We have reason to believe that a very liberal percentage of the support of the Harper's publications has been drawn from members of the Democratic party, who have thus contributed the means for promulgating slanders on themselves. It is well remembered, that at about the period of the commencement of the rebellion, "Harper's Weekly" was filled with engraving of an entirely opposite character, addressed specially to the prejudices of Southern men. When the war cut off the publishers from communication with their Southern patrons, they executed a summons suit as subtle as any ever accomplished by the "New York Herald," and from that day have devoted themselves, with unflinching perseverance and marvellous ingenuity, to the task of maligning the South and its people, and the Democracy of the North by turns. It is time that Democrats should accept their self-respect by expelling the filthy publications of these mercenary Hessians of literature from their homes and business houses, and wherever else their influence extends. There are several other illustrated papers which compare to advantage in literary and artistic merit with any of the Harper's publications, and have this important and commendable quality, that they seek to amuse and instruct their readers without slandering any portion of them.

The Vote for Congress.

We give below the vote for the several candidates for Congress in this State, as returned to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth:

FIRST DISTRICT.	DEM. RAD.	REP. MAJ. MAJ.
Randal, D.	11,745	
Berry, R.	8,408	6,337
SECOND DISTRICT.		
O'Neill, R.	11,533	
Florence, D.	11,913	2,620
THIRD DISTRICT.		
Moffet, D.	13,836	
Myers, R.	13,729	127
FOURTH DISTRICT.		
Kelly, R.	17,107	
Nicholson, D.	16,248	1,859
FIFTH DISTRICT.		
Reading, D.	13,199	
Taylor, R.	13,158	41
SIXTH DISTRICT.		
Stiles, D.	15,247	
Reitelbach, R.	12,568	2,679
SEVENTH DISTRICT.		
Townsend, R.	12,771	
Monaghan, D.	9,481	3,290
EIGHTH DISTRICT.		
Galt, D.	13,738	
Eckert, R.	7,472	6,268
NINTH DISTRICT.		
Dickey, R.	14,993	
Swart, D.	8,674	6,319
TENTH DISTRICT.		
Carke, R.	12,501	
Conder, D.	12,276	225
ELEVENTH DISTRICT.		
Van Auker, D.	17,928	
Torry, R.	10,323	7,605
TWELFTH DISTRICT.		
Woodward, D.	16,687	
Strong, R.	14,898	1,789
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.		
Mercur, R.	12,723	
Piott, D.	12,412	111
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.		
Boyer, R.	16,598	
Koop, D.	12,902	2,695
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.		
Haldeman, D.	15,811	
Smith, R.	12,419	2,299
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.		
Cesna, R.	13,633	
Krinnell, D.	13,509	111
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.		
Morrill, R.	12,106	
Linton, D.	11,006	1,091
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.		
Armstrong, D.	16,760	
Myer, R.	14,732	2,028
NINETEENTH DISTRICT.		
Schofield, R.	16,993	
Brown, D.	11,753	2,518
TWENTIETH DISTRICT.		
Garland, R.	18,079	
De France, D.	16,267	1,812
TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.		
Lyster, D.	17,507	
Cassie, R.	13,766	41
TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.		
Nesby, R.	15,175	
Boyd, D.	10,696	1,479
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.		
Phillip, R.	16,995	
Mitchell, D.	11,916	5,079
TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.		
Douley, R.	13,860	
Cawley, D.	12,757	1,123

Radical majority on Congress. 7,111

It will be seen that the Radical majority for Congressmen in the State, is 7,111 less than that for Hartranft and Campbell. If the Radicals continue to purchase heavy weights upon their ticket as Kelley, Mercer, Covode, Schofield and Cesna, they will have no majority at the next Congressional election. *Hartranft Patriot.*

Naturalization and Voting.

There is much misconception in the public mind in regard to the connection between these two processes. They do not necessarily go together, as is generally supposed. A man may be allowed to vote without being naturalized, and be naturalized, and not be allowed to vote. Naturalization confers citizenship, not necessarily suffrage. The Federal laws naturalize the law of the several States regulate suffrage. People do not vote regularly because they are citizens. Women are citizens. So are children, so idiots and lunatics. But they do not vote. Each State controls this matter for itself. Putting this question upon its true basis, and taking the correct view of it, the naturalization laws should be regarded simply as a provision for giving the character and protection of citizenship to persons of the white race immigrating to this country for permanent residence, so as to secure those who are thus adopted into our American family against any claim of allegiance on the part of their native sovereign. They should have this character and protection extended to them the moment they land upon our shores with the intention of permanently abiding with us and sharing our fortunes.

We are decidedly of the opinion that the naturalization laws should be amended in accordance with this idea. This five years' residence, the declaration of intention two years before admission, and calling in witnesses to prove this and that, are all summary. Let's have an end of all this noise about naturalization frauds. Let the certificate of citizenship be granted to every white man who resides here and wants it, and leave the State constitutions to prescribe the qualifications for suffrage, and the State laws to guard against illegal voting. This will simplify matters, and get rid of a deal of corruption in politics. The first naturalization law adopted by the Federal Government required on-

ly two years' residence in the country, and one in the State. This was passed in 1790. In 1795 it was amended so as to require five years' residence in the country, and a declaration of intention to become a citizen three years before admission. In 1798, during the Presidency of old John Adams, the prejudice and bigotry of New England prevailed, and the law was amended so as to require fourteen years' residence and five years' declaration of intention. This was immediately following the suppression of the popular rising in Ireland, when a large influx of Irish exiles, fleeing from treason prosecutions, was anticipated. The Puritan instinct of New England, which then controlled the Government, not only led to the adoption of this measure for excluding these exiles from citizenship, but also carried its hostility so far as to get a law passed empowering the President, by his arbitrary order, to expel all aliens from the country. The Democratic party elected Mr. Jefferson in 1800, and in 1802 it got a majority in Congress, when this intolerant New England legislation was wiped out. Residence was reduced to five years, as we have before stated, answers no good end, and should at once be removed.

Negro Suffrage.

Now that the election is over, and there is no danger of damaging the Radical cause before the people, several of the leaders of that party throw aside all disguise and come out boldly in favor of enfranchising the negro in all the States. Forney, in his *Press* of last week, speaks thus plainly: "Common justice, common humanity, and common good sense call on us now to enfranchise with the ballot the colored man in every State. It can be done safely and successfully. We have no Presidential election to imperil now. We are on the wave of success."

The italics are ours. Forney proceeds to show how this great work is to be accomplished. He is not willing to trust the people. By no means. That would be following in the footsteps of the Fathers of the Republic. But he calls upon Congress to complete the good work they have commenced in enfranchising the negroes of the South, by proposing "an amendment to the Constitution conferring the power to vote for national purposes and office on colored men, under equal conditions with white men." Such a amendment, when ratified by three-fourths of the States would be the law of all.

Horrible Negro Outrage in Georgia.

Swift Retribution Follows. We have the particulars of a horrible outrage committed in Sumner county, in Emanuel county, on Tuesday last. A young lady, sixteen or eighteen years old, daughter of a respectable citizen of that county, who had applied in the Sumner county school, was met in the outskirts of the village while on her way to school, early Tuesday morning, by a negro named Price, who attacked her with a lighted knot, striking her on the back of the head, and forcing her to the earth. He then attempted to smother her with a pillow, but she resisted to the utmost of her strength and ability. In the struggle which ensued he beat her severely over the head and face, seriously injuring her eyes, and filling her mouth with sand to prevent her cries from being heard. From the effect of this terrible treatment she became insensible, and the fiend accomplished his heinous purpose, and left her apparently dead in the road. Some time after she was discovered in this pitiable condition, and taken to a house near by, when, Dr. Buchelle being called by her administrator to her relief, and she recovered so far as to be able to designate the demon who had committed the outrage.

Money is Scarce.

This complaint came to us from all quarters. "Money is scarce and business dull." Why? Those who read the clear and statesmanlike speeches of Governor Seymour can have no difficulty in learning the reason. The unwise legislation of the party in power is at the bottom of the trouble. The Radical party destroyed the State Banks and set up National Banks and in their stead. Under the old system, each State could establish as many banks and authorize the issue of as much currency as the wants of its inhabitants required. But under the National Banking system, set up by the Radicals, only a certain amount of bank notes can be issued, and instead of apportioning them among the several States according to the wants of the inhabitants thereof, they were given out to those who were the first to apply for them. The New England States with characteristic greed, made haste to organize Banks under the new law, and gobbled up an undue proportion of the National currency. Governor Seymour shows that Massachusetts sucked up fifty-seven millions of it, while Illinois, with double her population, got only ten millions. Rhode Island has forty dollars of the currency to every one of her inhabitants, whilst States in the middle and West have only ten dollars to each inhabitant. Thus it comes that money is scarce and business dull in the middle and western States. Those who voted for Grant voted this condition of things. If they are incommoded and suffer by it, they will have none but themselves to blame. Those who voted for Seymour and Blair for the immediate restoration of the Union for the reduction of government expenditures and the consequent reduction of the public debt—for the lightening of taxation—for the more equal distribution of currency and the revival of business that would result therefrom—these will have no cause to reproach themselves, let matters go as they will. They can rest in the consciousness that they performed their full duty. If evil ensues, the fault will not be theirs. *Exchange.*

The National Democratic Committee.

There is such a thing as a Democratic National Committee. We are reminded of its existence about once in four years. It issues a call for the assembling of a National Convention when a candidate for President is to be nominated, and the Chairman calls the delegates to order. If it has done anything more than that during the eight eventful years which have just passed away, it has done it so very quietly and so unobtrusively that it has escaped the notice of the sharpest newspaper reporters. Is there no work for such a body? There certainly ought to be. The Democratic National Committee ought to be a power in the land. It is only reasonable to suppose that the different States select one of their ablest and most sagacious men to represent them in this body. Can they find no work to do? We think they could, if the right kind of a man were Chairman, and the body made up of active and sagacious Democratic politicians. It ought to be emphatically a working body. Its meetings should be frequent and full, and from it should go forth, from time to time, the word of command to the Democratic hosts throughout the nation. Without attempting to interfere obtrusively with the local organization in any State, it could do much to effect such unity of effort as would conduce largely to success. It ought to be in fact what it is in name, the head of the Democratic party, directing its movements, and marshaling its millions.

We hope to see a change in the method of action pursued by this body. It can be made potent for good. Meeting of the different members from time to time would enable this committee to review the condition of the party in every State of the Union, to advise and direct the concerted action on all important questions, and to mould and shape the policy of the party. Were the organization such as it should be, its words would be law to the party, its advice would be heeded, and its directions obeyed as implicitly as the orders of a commanding general. Organization is the only thing which the Democratic party wants. Wherever its organization is close and perfect, then it resist all assaults and constantly increases in numbers. The head of the organization is the National Committee. If that proves utterly inefficient, as it has done for years, how can such an example fail to be productive of evil. Let the Democratic National Committee show that it has some life in it. Let it do the work which lies before it. Let its members meet and consult. And then let vigorous action follow close upon judicious deliberation. Let us have a working National Committee. To have this we must have a working Chairman. The body of the present Committee so far as we know it, is composed of good men who are able and willing to do effective service, but we greatly fear it sadly needs a better head. Let us have in the future a Chairman of the National Committee who can find something better to do during important times in the history of the party, and during the sessions of its National Convention, than to drive out with four in hand to the races at Jerome Park. *Samuel Taylor.*

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Negro Suffrage.—To show the consistent adherence of Radicalism to its pledges, Forney's *Press* urges the immediate agitation of negro suffrage, for the North. Before the election, the platform manufactured at Chicago laid down as a conceded principle "that the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States." The moment the election is over, it is proposed to establish it, through an amendment of the Federal Constitution. Such is Radical consistency.

OUR SHOT GUN.

—Three negroes have been admitted to the bar of South Carolina. —The Radicals have lost their two-thirds in Congress. —Radical principles—Deal all you can get, and call every other man a thief. —We can without difficulty say more Radical majorities than we like. —The Radicals keep blowing about their majorities. "Let us have peace." —The Israelites cannot be regarded a success in jolting up Democratic majorities.

—With a hundred beggars for each of the sixty thousand offices, Grant will have a jolly time making appointments. —The Radicals released twenty-eight negro prisoners from jail in Memphis the day before the election, to give them the opportunity to vote for Grant. —Fifteen hundred negroes were imported into Shelby county, Tennessee, from Northern Mississippi, and voted for Grant. —We think it safe to notify our Democratic friends that they need not apply to the incoming administration for appointments.

—Considering that the law is "for- nant them," the Ohio negroes did good voting on the 3d inst. —The Richmond radicals have thrown Hunicutt and his paper overboard, and established for their organ the "State Journal." —Negro constables in Louisiana, when serving a warrant, first shoot their man so as to save trouble in arresting him. —The New Orleans Picayune says Pollard's Life of Davis will be a "label and a lie from beginning to end." —Doesn't that involve shooting? —Secretary Seward's marriage is said to have been prevented by the remonstrances of his family against his ringing that little bell.

—He is a poor soldier who deserts his colors on account of a defeat. He is a coward who abandons his political principles on account of a political reverse. —The carpet bag Legislature of Mississippi has passed a bill forbidding the grand jury from examining the bonds of officers. Another specimen of "Let us have peace." —Wendell Phillips has made the wonderful discovery that Andrew Johnson "the reasonable chief of the murderous fraternity" best knew how to newspaper readers as the Ku Klux Klan.

A squad of negroes made an unsuccessful attempt to burn the town of Lexington, Massachusetts, on the 15th of September. The fire was discovered in time to prevent a serious conflagration. When the new Congress convenes, the first business will be to elect enough Democrats to produce the majority of two-thirds needed for two years past by the Star Chamber committee of fiction. —The *N. Y. Herald* says: The Democrats have proved themselves, in the late elections, a party not to be despised. We wish the Democratic party could return the compliment.

—Even negro prisoners have been sent to the prison in Massachusetts for breaking into houses, and stealing children. They were all members of the Equal League, but not they got away to highland hills. —A lady who looks like a sick puppy, and has a dot on her eye, says it was brought about by "Shanley." The *Los Angeles* Standard says they must have a game for lying that will beat the devil. —Every Abolitionist who would do it for Congress, by the people, in the late election, proposed to "reconstitute" in order to get mileage and a few days' stealings.

—The Radicals have discovered that Grant has been chosen President, that the story attached is entirely too small, and they now propose to raise it to fifty cent a copy five thousand dollars a year. —Henry. —Bills. —The Radicals have discovered that Grant has been chosen President, that the story attached is entirely too small, and they now propose to raise it to fifty cent a copy five thousand dollars a year. —Henry. —Bills. —The Radicals have discovered that Grant has been chosen President, that the story attached is entirely too small, and they now propose to raise it to fifty cent a copy five thousand dollars a year. —Henry. —Bills.

—Money matters are close at this time—the grain market down—business dull—times hard and Grant elected. What is to follow, we know not, but we suppose the radicals can tell if the people will only believe them. —Affairs in Florida are still in a very muddled condition. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are at daggers' points, each claiming the right to "run the machine." Pistols have been called into requisition, and there is no telling what will be the result of Radical social law.

—Colored Philip Gross, of Liberia, has been learning dentistry in Springfield for five years, and now he is going back to Africa to practice it on the cannibals of his race. The mastication of the human flesh is said to be rather hard on Cuffee's grinders. —The "conscience fund" in the U. S. Treasury received seventy-five dollars more last week. Pity shoddy contractors and radical Congressmen are not afflicted with a conscience. In that event our National debt would be paid immediately by the restitution of their ill-gotten wealth. —Where would the party of universal suffrage be without disfranchisement? Just figure it up: All Virginia disfranchised, 170,000 votes; all Texas, 65,000; all Mississippi, 70,000; all Missouri, 90,000; in Tennessee, 100,000; in the so-called reconstructed States, 170,000 total, 665,000. Then when they have taken this out by disfranchisement, they by negro suffrage juggle in 760,000 making in all a difference of 1,365,000 votes. Can an election so carried be considered a fair one? Is this the voice of the people?

—The money panic in the East does not look like "the universal confidence that was to follow the election of General Grant," of which we heard so much previous to his election. "Stand from under."