American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

Thursday Morning, July 13, 1871.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,

OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

The 'Volunteer' for the Campaign.

FOUR MONTHS FOR FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

In view of the importance of the approaching political contest in this State, we have determined to offer the VOLUNTEER at a reduced price during the campaign to all new subscribers within Cumberland county. It will be sent for the sum of FIFTY CENTS from now until the ballot-box in October shall have declared (as we hope) the election of our candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General. An increased circulation of our paper at this reduced price will impose upon us a profitless burden which we willingly assume for the sake of getting into the hands of as many new readers as possible the political facts, arguments, speeches and appeals presented from week to week in the columns of the "VOLUNTEER." We hope active Democrats in every township will take steps to make our offer effective in their respective localities. We will spare no pains to make the suite.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETINGS.

CARLISLE, July 13, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of the Crawford County system, the Primary Meetings of the Democratic voters of Cumberland county will be held in every District of said county, at the usual places of holding the delegate elections, on Saturday, August 6, 1871, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating

One person as a candidate for President Judge.

Two persons as candidates for Associate Judge.

One person as a candidate for District Attorney.

One person as a candidate for State Senator.

One person as a candidate for Assembly.

One person as a candidate for County Treasurer.

One person as a candidate for County Commissioner.

One person as a candidate for Director of the Poor.

One person as a candidate for County Surveyor.

One person as a candidate for County Auditor.

The Crawford County System, as adopted by the Democratic party of Cumberland county, is hereby published for the benefit of the voters and for the government of boards of elections of the several districts of this county.

THE "CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM."

First.—The candidates for the several offices shall have their names announced in one or more of the county papers, at least three weeks previous to the primary meetings, stating the office, and to be subject to the action of the party at the said primary meeting.

Second.—*The voters responding to Democratic principles* in each borough, ward or township shall meet on the FIRST SATURDAY OF AUGUST, at the usual places of holding the delegate elections, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and proceed to elect one person for judge and two persons for clerks, who shall form a board of election to receive votes and determine who are proper persons to vote, and shall hold the polls open until 7 P. M. After the polls are opened the candidates announced as aforesaid shall be balloted for; the name of each person shall be written on a list at the time of voting, no person being allowed to vote more than once for each office.

Third.—After the polls are closed, the Board shall proceed to count the votes that each candidate received and make out the returns accordingly, to be certified to by the judge and attested by the clerks.

Fourth.—The judges (or one of the clerks appointed by the judges) of the respective districts, shall meet at the Court House, in Carlisle, on the Monday following the primary meetings, at 11 o'clock, A. M., having the returns and a list of the voters, and count the votes, and the person having the highest number of votes for an office shall be declared the regular nominee of the Democratic party.

Fifth.—Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office, the judges shall proceed to ballot for a choice, between those thus a tie, the person having the highest number to be the nominee.

Sixth.—The return judges shall be competent to reject, by a majority vote, the returns from any election district, where there is evidence of fraud, either in the returns or otherwise, *to the extent of the frauds committed.*

Seventh.—Judicial, Congressional, Senatorial, and Legislative nominees shall have the privilege of selecting their own conferees.

Eighth.—The return judge from each borough, ward or township shall name the members of the Standing Committee from his district, and the committee thus appointed shall hold its first meeting on the second Saturday after the meeting of the return judges, and shall select its own chairman

Ninth.—The Standing Committee, at a meeting called for that purpose by its Chairman, shall have power to elect delegates to the State Conventions, and appoint the necessary conferees.

The following rules have also been adopted for the government of the boards of election in the several districts, viz:

1st. All qualified voters according to the laws of Pennsylvania, and within their own districts who shall pledge themselves to vote the whole Democratic ticket at the next general election, shall be entitled to vote at the primary elections.

2d. All candidates shall be required to pledge themselves in the Democratic papers of this county before the primary elections to abide by and support the nominations declared by the return judges, on Monday, the 7th day of August, A. D., 1871.

3rd. The following oath or affirmation must be administered to the officers forming the boards of election in every district, viz:

Cumberland County, } *S.S.*
Pennsylvania. }

We, ——, Judge and ——, and ——Clerks, who have been selected by the Democratic voters of ——— to hold a primary election for the year 1871, of our own free will and accord, (make solemn oath or affirmation) that we will hold the said primary election with all good fidelity and in strict accordance with the provisions of the Crawford County System and the rules above published by the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county. By order of the Standing Committee.

HENRY K. PEFFER,
Chairman Democratic Standing Committee.

AN anonymous circular has recently been scattered broadcast throughout the community, containing some severe and unjust reflections upon Hon. James H. Graham, in connection with the President Judgeship of this district. We have no desire to elevate this contemptible exhibition of petty malice into more importance than it deserves; but it is due to the cause of truth, and to the dignity and character of the Democratic party; to state that this circular is a weak invention of the enemy—written by a Republican and published under Republican auspices. In the card we published last week, from Wm. H. Miller, Esq., Judge Graham's competitor for the nomination, he states that this circular was issued without his knowledge, and by one who is no way interested in him as a candidate. We have felt it our duty to say this much in vindication of the members of the Democratic party from the charge of resorting to this species of electioneering. We have never known a document, such as the one referred to, to have been issued by any of our candidates in the past, and we never expect to see anything like it in the future. As to the circular itself, we desire simply to say that Judge Graham must indeed have lived his life in vain in this community, if such an assault as this can have any other effect than to increase his chances for re-nomination. We would say as much if a similar attack had been made upon Mr. Miller, and we know that each of the gentlemen prominently named for the Judgeship always speak of each other in the highest terms.

THE President of the United States, on Wednesday, issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the Treaty of Washington by the United States and the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the exchange of ratifications at London between Minister Schenck and Earl Granville.

SENATOR PINCHBECK, of Louisiana, has sued the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Company for $25,000 damages for refusing him a berth in a sleeping car on account of his color.

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The records show that over eighty thousand men are employed in the collection of the income tax. They are chosen, not on account of their fitness for the position they are called upon to fill, but solely on account of their political relations to some Radical Congressman or other official. Many of them are destitute of business talent, not a few lack honesty, and multitudes of them are mere bummers and brawling pot-house politicians. To keep up this vast army of inefficient officials costs the people many millions of dollars every year, in one way and another. The Revenue Department has been converted into an asylum, where many of the worst men belonging to the Radical party are pensioned off and supported at the public expense. The masses of that party cannot be so completely blinded by prejudice as not to see the evils which exist, and we are sure that thousands of them would gladly vote to remedy the abuses which affect all classes of the community alike.

In our judgment the best and the cheapest way to collect the taxes which are necessary to support the general government, would be to apportion the amount among the several States, according to their ability to pay, and to see that it was done in such a way as its authorities might deem proper. The same officials who collect the State and County taxes could collect all taxes levied for the general government, and the whole army of federal officials might be thus dispensed with. The States being responsible, would hold the county officials to a strict accountability, and they would exercise a like restraint over their subordinates. The people would choose the men who would gather the tax from them, and they would select honest and capable persons. The Legislature of each State could apportion the taxes in a more equitable manner than Congress does, and the whole system being brought under the immediate view and control of the people, would be vastly simplified, improved, and cheapened.

One of the greatest curses of this country is the increase of Federal office-holders which has taken place since the Radicals obtained control of the general government. This garden must now be weeded out, and whole crops of useless officials cut up by the roots. The people are all interested in cheapening the expenses of the government, and they begin to see how they have been imposed upon. Let them apply the remedy at the ballot box.

☞If we may judge from the tone of an editorial in the *Press* of York, the Democrats of York county are somewhat demoralized. The *Press* appeals to them not to send Delegates to the approaching County Convention who can be *bribed*, and intimates very plainly that bribery has nominated men in York county heretofore. The *Press* is correct in its views, and we are only sorry that it did not make the same appeals to the Democrats of York *just one year ago*. We hope our friend will continue his appeals to the good men of York county to weed out and repudiate the corruptionists who have brought disgrace upon the party. The great body of the Democrats of York are a noble set of men, but like honest Democrats of some other counties, they have, without knowing it, on several occasions, permitted bad and corrupt men to speak for and misrepresent them. Let the remedy be applied at once, without any attempt at disorganization.

AMONG the brilliant triumphs of Mr. Grant's administration must be reckoned the organization of the new territory of Columbia, with its Governor, Legislature, and the imposing array of high dignitaries who have been selected to conduct the imperial affairs of Washington, Georgetown, and the little patch of ground which formerly constituted the District of Columbia. The government of the territory seems to have been modelled on the system pursued in the reconstruction of South Carolina and other lately rebellious States. Mr. Fred Douglass was imported from Rochester via San Domingo to give to the concern respectability; but he very soon became disgusted with his associates, and with his carpet-bag in his hand took a new departure for his legitimate home. The new territory commences life with a debt of between three and four millions of dollars, and which the territorial authorities propose to immediately increase until it reaches proportions commensurate with their magnificient ideas of territorial dignity. In the meantime the tax paying citizens of Columbia utter unpatriotic growls about jobs, rings, and extravagance.

☞Mr. Jefferson Davis writes to the Atlanta *News* that he has been falsely reported in his Augusta as well as his Atlanta speech. He had not the most remote idea of counseling any renewal of armed resistance to the Government of the United States. He says that he expressly declared that, in saying the South could wait, he only applied his remark to the time for a removal of the more obnoxious features of the recent Congressional legislation. Above all, he did not intend to counsel the people of the South not to tolerate the situation. He looks wholly to the good sense of the North for relief from the evils which now oppress the Southern people, and not to any forced or factious opposition to facts as they now exist.

WE are justly severe on the wretches, the Thenaides, who follow the army and strip the dead on the field of battle. But what words of execration are there for the base creatures who seek to rob the heroes of the war of their fair fame? These creatures are now busy in their calumnies of Gen. McCandless. After devoting three years to the services of the country, in the course of which his bravery was illustrated on many a battle field, he is denounced for not staying in the service long enough by wretches who never gave an hour to their country, or one thought which was not bent on plundering her.

THE jury could not agree in the case of McGeehan, in which Mr. Vallandigham was the counsel. He, it will be remembered, was demonstrating that the man who was slain might have killed himself accidentally in a certain way, which unhappily proved possible in Mr. Vallandigham's own case. As far as that went, Mr. Vallandigham unhappily proved his point only too clearly.

THE KU KLUX COMMITTEE.

The "Southern Outrage Committee" just at this time, are paying their respects to Alabama, endeavoring to make out a case upon which to report upon the reassembling of Congress. The Hon. Richard Busteed, United States District Judge for Alabama, who it will be remembered was an appointee of Mr. Lincoln's in 1865, and an extreme Radical partisan, was summoned before the committee on Friday last, and to their astonishment and disgust, no doubt, testified among other things, as follows:

In reply to a question by the chairman, he said he had been told confidentially, a year and a half ago, by a citizen of Huntsville, that there was a Ku Klux organization in the northern part of the State. His informant, however, did not tell him its object, nor did he know from any other source. He believed now that there was no such organization in that State. Having been asked whether there was any danger to person or property, he replied that they were as safe as in any other State of the Union. Since the administration of Gov. Lindsay, and the retirement of Gov. Wm. H. Smith public quiet and tranquility were essentially preserved.

As to the character of persons holding subordinate official positions under the State constitution, he said it was generally notoriously bad, both as to intelligence and honesty; he had been in the State since 1865, have previously been appointed Judge by President Lincoln; the laws in the main, up to the administration of the Republican Auditor of the State disobeyed the injunction of the court, for which he was fined and imprisoned; the greatest respect was paid to the jurors, and all other parties.

With regard to the feeling of the people towards the General Government, he thought it was to obey the laws, however obnoxious they were, although there was a deep seated conviction that they were not equal and impartial. Having been questioned as to the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Lakin, parts of which were read to him, he said it was entirely untrue. Lakin had represented that thirty-three indictments had been found in Busteed's court for violating the civil rights bill, and had been tried, but the truth was that only one indictment had been found, and that had not yet been tried. On ex parte inquiry it appeared to be a serious case. Lakin is a man who is apt to make wild statements without accurate basis. He had charged the jury to obey the laws, however distasteful, as it was within the power of Congress to enact them, and it was for the best interests of the community to respect them.

The above report of Judge Busteed's testimony we take from the columns of Forney's *Press*, and yet that paper, in common with the entire Radical press of the country is daily perverting facts in relation to the conduct and feeling of the Southern people, bolstering up by infamous falsehoods their rapidly failing cause, and attempting to sustain their political temple upon a foundation of hatred, malevolence and bad-blood engendered between the sections.

GRANT spent a day in Washington trying to catch up the "raveled threads" of the administration, and then made haste to get back to Long Branch for the races and other jollities. He has directed Attorney General Ackerman to define the duties belonging to the respective offices held by Boutwell and Pleasonton, and has informed the antagonistic officials that he will expect them to square their conduct to the rules laid down. If Ackerman should not show a clearer head in this than he has exhibited in other matters, the quarrel will only be aggravated, and Grant may be compelled to endure the fatigue of another trip to Washington, a city in which Democratic Presidents found it possible to live the year round.

THE Radicals of Pennsylvania are far from being a harmonious party.—The old feud between the adherents of Cameron and Curtin is breaking out like an eruption in various places. In Philadelphia, the ticket which was set up by a corrupt ring, is openly repudiated by a majority of the Republican journals. And now comes the news that the old quarrel in Huntingdon between Senator Scott and a large element of his party is raging with more than its former bitterness. In all the squabbles of the Radicals there does not seem to be any principle involved. That is something the leaders of that faction know not. They fight for the spoils of office, and for nothing more noble.

PHILADELPHIA NOMINATIONS.—The Democrats of Philadelphia have completed the ticket by putting up the most unexceptionable men for every city and county office which is to be filled in October. Nothing can prevent them from being elected, except it be the most outrageous frauds under the provisions of the Registry Law, which the Radicals of the Legislature refused to amend. Bill Mann would not now be a candidate for District Attorney if he did not expect to put himself and his comrades in crime into official position by the use of the foulest means. The Democrats of Philadelphia must see to it that the designs of the villains are defeated.

THE owners of real estate in the city of Washington, held a large meeting on Thursday night, for the purpose of protesting against the gigantic scheme of robbery which has been concocted by the Legislative Council. The project appropriates nearly five million dollars in such a way as to give the best possible chance for plundering the City Treasury. Two-thirds of the property of the district was represented at the meeting, but it is not known whether the protest of the tax-payers will be heeded by the gang of harpies who are anxiously waiting to seize upon their prey. Wherever the Radicals have the control extravagance and corruption prevail.

THE Sharon *Times* of a late date says: "We are gratified to see with what a hopeful enthusiasm the Democracy everywhere look forward to the election next fall. Our ticket is accepted by the masses of the party as the very one to whose support they can rally enthusiastically, while the platform is just the one they have long wanted. Indeed, we have received so many encouraging assurances that we now look upon the election of the Democratic ticket as a foregone conclusion. We earnestly hope that the nominations made by the party for county officers will be such as to increase the ardor which already prevails.

FREE BEER triumphed in Boston on Friday week by a large majority. The vote was small, which will be held by the prohibitionists to leave the question still open and unsettled. The vote in favor of the sale of beer was 7,421; in opposition 1,495. This indicates great weakness on the part of the prohibitionists in one of their boasted strongholds.

THE OUTLOOK

The Presidential tables are in order at all times, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* takes a deal, and says the Democrats hold in their hands the cards, if wisely played, which will win the Presidential game in 1872. The whole number of electoral votes are 317—it requiring 159 to constitute a majority. We present three columns, embracing the Democratic, the Radical and the doubtful:

DEMOCRATIC.

New Hampshire	5	Georgia	9
New York	33	Alabama	8
Indiana	13	Tennessee	10
Missouri	11	Kentucky	11
Delaware	3	Texas	6
Maryland	7	Nevada	3
Virginia	10	Oregon	3
West Virginia	5	California	5
North Carolina	9		
			151

RADICAL.

Maine	7	Minnesota	4
Massachusets	12	Kansas	3
Vermont	5	Wisconsin	5
Rhode Island	21	South Carolina	6
Michigan	8	Mississippi	7
Iowa	8		
			82

DOUBTFUL.

Arkansas	5	Nebraska	3
New Jersey	7	Illinois	16
Ohio	21	Florida	3
Pennsylvania	26	Louisiana	7
Connecticut	6		
			94

We might have placed Louisiana and Florida in the Democratic column, for we really believe they are Democratic, if anything like a fair election be held. Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Every ful will be warmly contested. Whatever may be the result in Ohio this fall, we shall not lose hopes of carrying that State against Gen. Grant, who will undoubtedly be the Radical nominee for the next Presidency. New Jersey, an old Democratic State, was carried by the Radicals last year on account of a splitamong the Democrats in one or two Congressional districts. The chances are that she will be all right in 1872.—Connecticut is so closely balanced that no one can say with confidence how she will cast her electoral vote. We have put Illinois in the doubtful column because the Democrats in the last election reduced the Radical majority from forty or fifty thousand down to a mere handful. Nebraska is rapidly wheeling into the Democratic line. Last, though not least, comes Pennsylvania. Should our Democracy triumph this fall—and we are very sanguine—we engage to take her out of the doubtful and place her in the Democratic column. No sensible man can look at the States and the figures we have presented without feeling that the Democratic party can elect the next President *if wisdom should guide its councils.*

THE FUTURE INDICATED.

The fact has been generally known for a long time that Beast Butler is about to seek the nomination of the Republican party in Massachusetts for Governor, but none of the politicians or party press have until now brought his name prominently before the people. The Newburyport *Herald*, published in Butler's district, has finally spoken in a leader, of three columns' length, and boldly nominates the Beast on a new departure Republican platform. The article reviews the present political situation in the country, and establishes, to its own satisfaction, that the old issues of the war are now settled, and will not do to go into a new campaign with. The future is indicated in the following paragraphs:

"The fact that the new departure of the Democracy has met with such general acceptance is not to be construed within these narrow limits. Other considerations are to be taken into account. With the changed circumstances of the times there is a change in the relation of parties, both to the country and to each other. The Democratic party is no longer a party of mere negotiations; it has distinctive principles and ideas of its own, and they are unmistakably such as command popular sympathy and support. While, moreover, it has no responsibility, it has all the advantages of a party in opposition. On the other hand, we find the Republican cause encumbered and embarrassed by systems and measures that are obnoxious to the people, prejudicial to their material interests, and, in some respects, it is seriously believed by many, inimical to the safety of the government. Its pristine principles are still discernible, it is true, to the eye of a loyal party faith; but that they have been sadly compromised and obscured by selfish and secondary interests there is no one so partisan to deny. What is worst of all, the evils to which we refer have grown up in such a way that the Republican party is held to be responsible for themselves, which must be abolished and cured, or the days of the party are numbered, and ought to be, and of which we enumerate, as among the most intolerable, a financial system under which capital is aggregated, and industry repressed, and which, levying tremendous taxes, discriminates against the many in favor of the few; an Income tax, unequal in its exactions; a prodigal waste of the public lands in the interest of railroad jobbers and speculators, whereby a monopoly has been developed to so great an extent that it is questionable in some instances which is the stronger, the government itself or its creatures, the corporations—these and other kindred evils, excrescences upon the party of the last ten years, and perhaps unavoidable as such in the rank growth of a time of war, but for which no party can be held to answer save that which has had charge of the government during that period of time.

"We apprehend that the Republican leaders generally do not fully realize how profoundly the people are moved upon these subjects. Whether it is generally understood or not, these are the questions upon which the campaigns of the immediate future are to be fought, till they are as effectually set at rest as have been the questions of the war."

☞Senator Trumbull was the Fourth of July orator at Galesburg, Ill. He rejoiced at the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington, said that "the right of women to participate in the government of the country, whenever they ask it, can't be denied," contended against the exercise of the war power in time of peace, and declared that "an attempt has been made to clothe the Executive with too much power and centralization." This, he said, was the great danger of the Republic; and "liberal and kindly action on the part of the General Government was now needed to heal the wounds of the South."

MORE KU KLUX.—On Saturday last twenty-five armed negroes went to the plantation of Angus Red, in Barnwell county, South Carolina, about 12 miles below Augusta, on the Savannah river, Arriving at Red's residence, the party fired a volley into it, killing Thomas A. Lowe, and seriously wounding Red and his wife and mother. The alleged cause of this raid and murder was the discharge of a negro hand for stealing. Will the Sub-Committee, now *en route* to the South, extend their investigations into the lawless character of the blacks?

DECLINED.—At his own request we omit the name of Capt. T. F. Singiser, who was a candidate for Assembly. He has withdrawn from the contest.

"ADMIRABLE."

We hear a great deal said just now by the Radical leaders about the admirable financial system of the country. This admirable system bleeds the people annually in taxes to the amount of $800,000,000. In fact a revenue of $250,000,000 annually would fully meet all requirements for Federal purposes if the government were economically administered, and reduce the principal of the debt $25,000,000 a year besides. The interest charge is now about $111,000,000, and after this year it ought not to exceed $105,000,000. The charge for pensions is about $28,000,000, and probably will not be much less for several years. By reducing the military establishment to a strictly peace footing and disbanding the noble army of office-holders, the ordinary expenditures might be brought down to $80,000,000. The allowance of 33⅓ per cent. is ample to cover the increased expenditures on account of inflation and additional civil service necessary for the collection of internal revenues. We have then a total of $213,000,000 actually required for all purposes, and a revenue of $250,000,000 would give a margin of $37,000,000 to cover contingencies and discharge the principal of the debt. This "admirable system" the Radicals do not propose to interfere with. To reduce the taxes so as to prevent them from growing rich propose to keep up the system of high taxes.

THE following extract from the journal of a young lady in Virginia, who in 1772 visited the Lees and Washingtons on the Potomac, gives a different idea of the Father of his Country from that which has been generally entertained:

"I must tell you our frolic after we went to our room. We took it into our heads to want to eat. Well, we had a large dish of bacon and beef; after that a bowl of sago cream; and after that an apple pie. While we were eating the apple pie in bed—God bless you! making a great noise—in came Mr. Washington, dressed in Hannah's short gown and petticoat, and seized and kissed me twenty times, in spite of all the resistance I could make, and then cousin Molly. Hannah soon followed, dressed in his coat. They joined us in eating the apple pie, and then went out.—After this we took it into our heads to want to eat oysters. We got up, put on our wrappers, and went down into the cellar to get them. Do you think Mr. Washington did not follow us and scare us just to death? We went up, though, and eat our oysters. We slept in the old lady's room, too, and she sat laughing at it till she fell asleep herself at us. (Wonder where the pickles were?)"

If this were not published in an authoritative manner, we should doubt its authenticity. The idea of George Washington dressed in a woman's short gown and petticoat going with another woman dressed in his coat into the bedroom of some young ladies who were sitting up in bed at night eating bacon and beef, sago cream and apple pie, and joining in the frolic, is something astonishing. Not satisfied with this, it seems that when the young women afterward went down to the cellar to get some oysters to complete their banquet, Washington followed them and scared them nearly to death. We are afraid that our sterotyped conception of Washington's character will have to be considerably modified by these revelations.

THERE is a first-class row now going on among the Alabama Radicals. Gen. Grant has just turned one Dr. Miller out of the Mobile Custom House, and appointed ex-Senator Warner. A large delegation of Miller's friends came to Washington to see Grant about it, but he had returned to Long Branch. They declare that Grant promised most positively that Doctor Miller should not be disturbed. The feeling against Grant is very bitter, and the Republican party in Alabama is torn by dissension, and on the verge of dissolution.

☞Our Democratic brethren in the different counties of this State are entering the field in fine style, and the indications are that they will make a gallant fight. Good tickets have already been nominated in some counties, and in others our friends are preparing to act. All seem sanguine of success. In our own county we have the material from which to make an excellent ticket, and when made we shall give a good account of ourselves. In the meantime, "push on the column" for McCandless and Cooper!

THE Democratic party is for a government for the people, and by the people, in which power goes through accredited representatives, who, being responsible to the people for a proper discharge of the trust, are chosen to reflect public sentiment and enact laws in accordance therewith. The Radical party would organize a strong central government, that would wield a kingly power and send down its mandates to control the masses consolidated into one grand scheme, with States existing only in name.

☞The whole policy of the Administration, and of the leaders of the party which it represents, has been to provoke resentment; to excite discord; to stimulate animosity, and, if possible, to bring about a collision, as an excuse for military occupation of the South, and as a means of excluding its votes at the next Presidential election. A conspiracy for this purpose, and looking to these very results, has been deliberately formed by desperate and designing managers, who to promote their own selfish ambition, would willingly precipitate the country into another civil war. In fact, the tendency of all their schemes is in that direction now.

IN Connecticut, the Democrats are urging a revision of the Legislative divisions of that State. In support of such a course, they state that while the four counties of New Haven, Fairfield, New London and Middlesex, with a population of three hundred thousand, have only one hundred and twelve members in the Legislature, the four counties of Hartford, Litchfield, Windham and Tolland, with a population of only two hundred and twenty thousand, have one hundred and twenty-seven members. Of course the Radicals will oppose the change, as by the present system they hold the Legislature of the State against the will of the people.

FOR every twenty dollars the people of the United States pay in the shape of a tariff on iron, nineteen dollars go into the pockets of the monopolists and one dollar into the public treasury. In the year 1868 the people of the United States paid, in the shape of a tariff on iron, the sum of $14,886,000 in gold, of which the government received $744,300, and the monopolists $14,141,700 as a bounty by the way of protection. This was paid by those who used nails, chains, spades, hoes, axes, plows, harrows, horse-shoes, wagons, carts, and in short everything made of or having iron about it.

RADICAL ROUGHS IN COUNCIL.

The disgraceful proceedings enacted during the sessions of the Radical nominating conventions in Philadelphia are thus reported by the *Ledger*, an independent journal with strong Radical proclivities:

"Upon re-assembling, the room was crowded with an excited mob, whose uproarious conduct entirely prevented the transaction of business, and it was twice found necessary to clear the hall before order could be restored. Finally, the committee on contested seats returned. In presenting their report they were met with much opposition, delegates from all parts of the hall accusing the committee of unfairness.

"During the counting of the ballot the scenes enacted were of the most disgraceful character, and the President in vain appealed for order. There were five different fights on the floor of the convention, black jacks were freely used, and the officers intimidated and insulted. As the names of delegates were called, other persons in the room would personate them, and so general did this become that the business was several times necessarily suspended. All kinds of irregular and disorderly motions were made, but the ballot was persevered in, and resulted finally as follows: Hancock, 192; Moore, 114.

"Mr. Hancock was declared by the President to be the regular nominee of the Republican party for the office of City Controller. Several young men then jumped on the platform, and seizing the records of the secretaries, made off with them. Several of the delegates were quite badly injured about the head during the fights referred to. After the announcement of the nomination it was proclaimed amidst not a few delegates that the nominee nority. In the midst of unparalleled confusion and excitement the Convention was declared adjourned, *sine die.*"

Piety and Politics.

Rev. J. P. Newman, of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, of Washington, D. C., is one of those preachers who thinks more of providing for himself and friends the good things of this world, rather than expounding the gospel and converting sinners. So in behalf of "Brother" Harlan, Senator from Iowa, he writes the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., }
April 25, 1871. }

DEAR BROTHER:—As a mutual friend, I drop you a few earnest words in behalf of Senator Harlan's re-election to the United States Senate. You know the importance of early and earnest action. The members elected to the next Legislature elect the next Senator. It is, therefore, necessary that the right men be nominated, and hence attention must be given to the primary meetings.

I am glad to say to you that Senator Harlan is regular in his attendance at church, and his influence is in the right direction. I know personally that he stands high with the Administration, and has influence with the President, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-Senators. His speech on San Domingo has given him an elevation few Senators enjoy. Hoping that you will in all suitable ways interest yourself for Mr. Harlan, I am, truly yours,

J. P. NEWMAN.

When Senator Harlan was first elected to Congress he was poor in this world's goods, now he is rich—the most of which he acquired during the time he acted as Secretary of the Interior under Lincoln. He has been repeatedly accused of prostituting his office and of jobbing in the Senate by his own party papers, but he has never condescended to notice them. It is not all strange that such a character should have the endorsement of a political preacher such as Dr. Newman has proved himself to be.

IT is the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that says, now that California has sent Grant a magnificent palace car, he will never be happy until somebody makes him a present of a railroad!

☞In compliance with the call of the Chairman, the Democratic Standing Committee met in the arbitration room on Saturday. The resolution heretofore adopted, forbidding candidates from canvasing, was rescinded, after which the Committee adjourned.

THE Democratic press throughout the State exhibits the greatest unanimity in thoroughly endorsing the nominations made at the State Convention.

THE Republican State Convention endorsed Grant and his jobberies. The Republican nominees of the State and county will have to dance to that tune.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Another Letter on National Issues and the Condition of the South.

[From the Augusta (Ark.) Bulletin.]

Some short time since we wrote a letter to this gentleman upon political matters, expressing among other things, the apprehension that, with Grant's vast patronage, most unscrupulously used, he would not yield the Presidential chair, even if defeated before the people in 1872; and that our Republic, like its predecessors of old, is so rapidly drafting into the channels of corruption that the people, in despair, may look to one military leader as the only means of saving them from the utter ruin threatened by another. This was the general scope of our letter, to which the following is a reply. It will be seen that Mr. Adams, who regrets the anti-Radical party of New England, indorses the Vallandigham policy; and the question with the South is, can she save herself if she throws off her friends in New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the other States? They "accept the situation," not because it is right and just, but because it is imposed upon them by a force they cannot resist. Read Mr. Adams' letter:

QUINCY, Mass., June 5, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I cannot pass over silently a letter which gratifies me as much as yours, which I received to-day; and yet I feel shy of speaking to you or any citizen of the "subject States." I dislike to earn the retort, "Oh, it is very easy to preach; but suffer as we have and then tell us how you feel, and we will listen." I do not try to take it home to myself, and I no not doubt that in similar circumstances I should be to-day an "unrepentant rebel," sore, angry, beaten and defiant. And with me it would doubtless have been as it has been with you, that "the tender mercies of reconstruction have been harder to bear than all the horrors of an invasive war." I should have been galled by misgovernment, robbed by imported knavery of the pittance which the war had spared; exasperated by wilful and persistent misrepresentation, and cruelly condemned to hopeless impotence for the imputed guilt of cowardly crimes I abhorred. I should have been condemned, too, to hold my personal liberty at the end of a mercenary carpet-bagger or the military satrap. I say that I fear I should have been an "irreconcilable." In such a case I think I should be sulky; but I know I should be silly if I yielded to the feeling. For, whence must my relief come if my last estate is not to become worse than the first? Is there a man outside an asylum who thinks that by such a course the "lost cause" can be regained? By whom, then? If the North, believe me that the experiment of secession has satisfied us that no cause is worth a civil war. That war has confirmed, beyond a shadow of a turning, the destiny which decreed that there should be but one confederated people of the North American Union. No. Rebellious I might be; but weak enough to await the resurrection of secession I do not think I could be. You and I and your friends and neighbors and mine are of one blood; we were once "fellow-citizens," and the old-time kindness must linger yet, in spots. Our fathers were "brethren," and that must count for something. The whole political problem of the future turns upon the answer to the question, "Shall we live together as friends or enemies?" Now, the whole internal policy of the present administration says war. Reconstruction meant war; and the Ku Klux bill declared war. This Union is now held together by force. Certainly, if this is to be permanent, it would have been better to have parted at first. If the struggle to cast out slavery overthrew the Constitution, what chance is there for a "free" government, if the North is to rule the South? South Carolina is to-day the most shameless parody on republican institutions since republican Rome bestrode all the nations of the ancient world, put the sword to their throats, stripped them bare, and then lacked words to laud the loveliness of liberty. You cannot be subject and we be long free. The untrammelled exercise of local self-government by the people of the States is the salt which preserves our whole system. Take that, not as a partisan, but wholly as a fellow citizen, I trust that all the good citizens of the seceded States will frankly and honestly accept the revolutionary changes which have been forced upon the constitution, and with them cheerfully adopt the new relations of amity and political equality toward the emancipated class which these changes involve. And, therefore, I am glad when I see the noble spirit of your letter pervading the Southern people as it does, despite the malignity of a partisan press, while the sterling sense of Mr. Vallandigham has reformed the Northern Democracy. And it matters not what man may be chosen to lead us so long as his heart is large enough to hold his whole country, his soul brave enough to embrace a Confederate as a brother, and his platform wide enough for every American citizen to stand upon. To compass this end something of sacrifice is required of us all; much of self-control is demanded of the South. You and all I hear assure me the attempt will be made; and if made honestly and in earnest it cannot fail. Again thanking you for your letter, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. Q. ADAMS.

To J. T. Trenevant, Esq., Augusta.

Since we have been here I have had my eyes opened to the unwelcome fact that the United States would have an extremely small show in case of a foreign war, and, that we are reduced below the most insignificant power in Europe, as regards a Navy. Spain, Italy, and Portugal, countries head-over-ears in debt, support an iron clad navy that could blow our vessels out of water. In a foreign war the navy would be our main and only reliance. This needs no demonstration. No nation would attempt to invade us, nor could we invade another country, so the war must be on the water. Every little power has better navy yards than any we can boast. Italy has at Spezza, a yard far superior to the Brooklyn yard. It has seven large docks, and we have one. We are fond of telling of our prowess, but we are now sadly behind, and it cannot be denied for the truth is too plain to be disputed. American tourists and travelers rant and dilate about our superiority, ability, strength, &c., but they don't know the truth or they would be ashamed to open their mouths.

Our commercial marine is worse than our Navy. We are now lying at Marseilles alongside of an Austrian and a Spaniard man of war, the U. S. S. Richmond, an Italian, and an Englishman a short way off, tied up with our stern close to the docks. The place puts N. Y. to shame. There is one natural basin, but that is jammed with sailing craft; I never saw so many in my life in so small a space. Napoleon had a dock built with a large break-water about two miles long, with basins. In one of these artificial ones we are lying, merchant-men all around us, steamers mostly. I was astonished to see so many of all nations except American. The "Alaska" of N. Y., bound for China by way of the Suez Canal, for the Pacific M. S. Co., was the only steamer; and one little schooner, a barque, and a small ship represent the merchant marine. Once I used to think the U. S. was "some pumpkins" on the water, but one's opinion will change when the truth is known. Greece, poor little, stricken country, has a larger representation than we have in the first city of France. Marseilles is too much a place of business to have much beauty about it. Everything is dedicated to the useful and practical. The Cafes are the only places of interest and the only places one cares to go when ashore. Yesterday, the 22nd all the ship and foreign men of war observed the day with our vessels as a holiday. The day before the Australians had a festival of some kind. We had a boat race with the Richmond, our crew victorious. To-day our crew give them and the Englishmen a dinner, and another boat race come off. There is one of the Anchor Line steamers lying near us, bound for New York, and I'll try and send this by her.

All are well, Yours,

SAM.

[*Correspondence Volunteer.*]

LETTER FROM FRANCE.

U. S. S. GUERRIERE,
Marsailles, France, Feb. 23, 1871.

Dear Sir.—I am inclined to believe that the mail service between this and the U. S. is somewhat uncertain, for I certainly have written more letters than you have received. However, we can't expect much better during the troubled times in this country.

After making some necessary repairs and coaling ship, we left Lisbon for Villa Franche, where we expected to meet the "Franklin," the flagship of the European squadron. We coasted along in sight of land, past cape St. Vincent, in sight of Cadiz, between the famous "Pillars of Hercules" into the straits of Gibralter, and passed the rock of Gibralter during the night. In the morning the snow capped summits of the Sierra Nevadas, on the southern coast of Spain, loomed up in the far distance. We ran along with favoring winds until we passed Cape DeGatta, when the breeze became adverse, and we had to steam the remainder of the way against a head gale. Had the usual ugly weather in the Gulf of Lyons. The gale continuing, our captain decided to put into Toulon, about 80 miles from Nice. We went in there about two o'clock in the morning, and from the fuss there was made the Frenchman must have thought a Prussian fleet was at hand. Signals were made in every direction, drums were beating on shore, and lights flying about their batteries, and everything indicated excitement and alarm. We were in danger of being fired into, but they coon made out who we were and quiet restored.

In the morning, before the health officer came aboard, we sent a boat with our stewards ashore, and the authorities raised a row about it. Our Commander became incensed, so we up anchor and put to sea for Ville Franche. Arrived in Ville Franche safely and found there the Franklin, Juniata, and Plymouth, the latter vessel having on board six of our class who had come out last July. You may imagine how glad they were to see us and what eager inquiries were made about home and friends. I knew many of the others on board the other ships. So had a delightful time.

Ville Franche is only three miles from Nice, situated in the Southeastern part of France. Nice is celebrated for its olives and its delightful climate. Here, as in all parts of France, wine is found of all kinds, and in the utmost profusion.—So cheap that the poorest may drink, it seems that almost as much vinuous juice is consumed as a beverage as water. The scenery about Nice is magnificent.—There high mountains, the tops white with snow tower grandly to the clouds. Here in the valleys, in the shadow of these proud old hills, are spread