# Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867.


FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:
**Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, of Phila.**

### The Weekly Intelligencer for the Campaign.

Last year, about this period, we offered to send the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, during the political campaign, to any address for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. The result was that we had about a thousand new names on our list within two weeks, many of whom became permanent subscribers.

We now make a similar offer. THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER will be sent singly, or to clubs, to any address, from Wednesday, July 3d, until Wednesday, October 9th inclusive, for the merely *nominal sum of* FIFTY CENTS.

This puts within the reach of all one of the best and most widely known Democratic newspapers in the country. Let each of our readers make an effort to extend our circulation. By so doing they will help forward the good cause. A little effort on the part of each will accomplish much in the aggregate.

To you who are just now reading this we make a personal appeal. See your neighbors and make up a club at once. You can get five, or ten, or more subscribers in an hour or so. Can we rely upon you to do that much for us? We are sure we can.

☞ Our numerous exchanges will greatly oblige us by making an editorial note of the above.

### Shall We Win?

Shall we win in the pending political contest? Democrats of Pennsylvania, shall we win a great and crowning victory at the election in October? Shall we elect Judge Sharswood and crush out radicalism in the good old Keystone State? We can do it. We have the power. A full poll of our vote will secure the desired result beyond a peradventure. There is not a Republican in the State who doubts it. Many of them already give up the contest. We have heard very intelligent men among them concede that we would carry the State of Pennsylvania this fall. Shall we do so? What say you reader? Are you ready to do your full share of the great work?

We can win, but we can not win without proper effort. There must be a perfect organization of the Democratic party in every election district in the State—no half way work, but a complete and systematic organization, such as will bring every vote to the poll. Thousands of honest Republicans are ready to turn in with us. They must be properly approached, and every influence must be brought to bear upon them. Democratic newspapers must be largely circulated; your local paper first, and others afterwards. There must be public meetings and addresses by the best speakers who can be procured, and there will be when the time comes; but the great bulk of the work must be done through other and more quiet agencies. Organization is what is needed—close, perfect, and effective organization in every election district. With that we shall wipe out the Radical majority in Pennsylvania and make it certain that the electoral vote of the State will be cast on the right side in the coming Presidential contest. We can give Judge Sharswood at least twenty thousand majority. Shall we do it? What say you reader?

### Coming Back.

During the war, through various influences, not a few Democrats were induced to abandon the great political organization with which they had always acted, and to vote with the Republican party. Few leading men did so except under the influence of purely selfish motives, but they influenced a proportion of the honest masses. Most of the renegade leaders are still among the most dishonest and malignant radicals of the country, but the rank and file, those who were mistaken but conscientious, are rapidly leaving the Radical ranks and returning with renewed devotion and zeal to the fold of the Democratic party. They have had their eyes effectually opened, and have voted with the corrupt and revolutionary leaders of the Republican party for the last time. We know numbers of such men. We meet them daily, and their devotion to the great principles of the Democratic party is warmer, if possible, and more firmly established, than before they were induced to desert it. We welcome them back with open arms. In the present campaign, and in future contests, they will be found doing their whole duty with an earnest zeal that will tell for good upon the best interests of the nation.

### The School Election.

We publish elsewhere the returns of the election held in this city on Friday for School Directors, showing an average majority of 600 for the Democratic ticket. In view of the comparatively small vote cast, this is a very gratifying result. It is another indication of the rapid decline of Radical strength among us since the passage of the Military Despotism and Negro Suffrage Law. Two or three years ago an election was held here for School Directors under almost precisely similar circumstances, and in a vote of about the same number as that polled yesterday, the Democratic majority was but about 190. And we are convinced that at no time before within the last six years could the Democracy of this city have secured a majority of more than 200 at such an election.

Last night a prominent Radical politician announced that this was the last time that such a proceeding should take place here, and that the next Legislature would take us in hand. No doubt that this will be the case if the next Legislature should be radical. In that event it will doubtless either *reconstruct* the city of Lancaster, so as to secure a "decisive and trustworthy Republican majority," or it will deprive the people of the choice of their own School Directors, and vest the appointment of those officers in some Republican Board. And such a Legislature would also probably deprive the people of the election of their City Officers, and transfer the municipal government to some such commissions as those which prevail in the City of New York.

But we have an abiding faith that the next Legislature of Pennsylvania will not be Radical. On the issues made by the Republicans of

Monarchy,
Negro Suffrage, and
Prohibition,

we expect the Democracy to gain throughout the Commonwealth as they have done in the City of Lancaster. The October election will decide the complexion of the coming Legislature, and we believe that its complexion will be *white*.

The present indications point to a majority of at least 750 for Judge Sharswood in Lancaster city. And if the Fortieth Congress should be as industrious for evil in the month of July as it was in the month of March, we shall hope to swell his majority to 1,000.

BEN. WADE having got sober has taken to explaining his aggrarian speech. He declares he did not mean what he said. Any excuse is generally deemed better than none at all.

### The New Bounty Bill.

We are to be blessed with another session of Congress in July. The *fiat* has gone forth, the notes of preparation are heard, and in a few days the perpetual Fortieth Congress will resume its operations. The people know what this session will do towards forging chains for the South, towards elevating the negro and degrading the white, but they can scarcely anticipate the schemes that will be adopted to deplete the Federal treasury. Gen. Sickles demands more money to defray the expenses of his kingdom in the Carolinas; all the satraps complain that past appropriations are too scant to support their royalty; the army is stripped of officers to register negroes and manipulate the Bureau in the South, and partizan cormorants clamor for contracts in the war with the Indians on the Plains. How *deep* will be the responses to these demands upon the Treasury we know not; out we do know that there is another claim set up for public money, unjust, unequal and enormous, that will be satisfied, because members of Congress believe that its payment will *make votes for their party*.

The claim to which we refer is the Bounty Bill that passed the House of Representatives at its last session. This Bill appropriates a Bounty of $300 to every soldier who served through the war, and *who has not received or is not entitled to receive that amount of State or local bounty*. As almost every Pennsylvania or Eastern soldier *has received or is entitled to* $300 of State or local bounty, it follows that the benefit of this Bill will enure almost exclusively to Western soldiers. If it passes, the people of the Middle and Eastern States, after having been taxed to pay the bounties of their own soldiers, will be taxed again to contribute to the bounties of Western soldiers. Then shall we be taxed twice for the same purpose; and the most grinding of all the burdens of the war will be proven useless, as they have not relieved us from the obligations they were imposed to discharge. We robbed ourselves to pay bounties, in the belief that by so doing we cancelled our debt and duty on this score; and now we find ourselves no better off than those who never assumed or paid a farthing of bounty tax. And the money *we* paid to our neighbors who enlisted in the service is deducted from their claim on the nation's gratitude, in order that Western soldiers may thrust their arms deeper into the public Treasury, and take out more money, because there will be fewer to satisfy!

It is computed that this Bill will involve the expenditure of $300,000,000. The little savings of two years of peace, increased by the pendency of war taxes, will thus be swept out of the Treasury by a single dash of the pen. Those of our people who for two years past have virtually served as the tenants and hirelings of a Government which has confiscated all their earnings by taxation, must awake to the bitter consciousness that their severe and protracted service has not diminished their burthens a particle. But what if the masses suffer and the pressure of our colossal debt should grind untold generations? The Republican party needs votes; these are cheap at $300 apiece, and as they probably would avail nothing in the Middle States, they must be secured in the West. With the West thus corrupted by a *largess* from the National Treasury and the South controlled by bayonets and negroes, the Republicans are confident that they can carry the next Presidential election and perpetuate their power. To accomplish this much desired object, they would gladly not only sacrifice all the property of the country, but the country itself.

### The Radical Candidate for Supreme Judge.

The Radicals of Pennsylvania have the most wonderful admiration for renegade Democrats and imported Yankees. Whenever they do especial honor to any man it may be safely predicted that he belongs to one or the other of these classes. John Scott, who presided over the Radical State Convention, belongs to the first class, and Henry W. Williams, the candidate for Supreme Judge, to the second. Mr. Williams is an original Connecticut Yankee. He is said to be a fair lawyer, and has been an associate judge in the court of Allegheny county; but he is almost unknown either to the bar or the people of this State. He is said not to be popular in his own section, and it is sure that Judge Sharswood, with his great abilities and high character, which have made him known to every voter in Pennsylvania, will have greatly the advantage in the contest. He cannot be beaten except by the most criminal apathy on our part. With a full poll of their vote the Democracy will certainly sweep this State by a large majority.

### Why Congress Meets.

The real reason for the assembling of Congress in extra session is to vote away more money to carry on the campaign among the negroes in the South. It is only since Sickles has written to Washington, stating that he could not get along in the Carolinas without more money than was appropriated for the whole South, that it became certain that a majority of the Radicals would be present in July. The more money is expended the greater the chances for their friends to enrich themselves by stealing. In the meantime the masses of the North are taxed until they are little better than slaves, but what do those who assume to be their masters care for that? The negroes must all be trotted to the polls with Radical tickets in their paws, no matter how many millions it may cost.

### Philadelphia Bigotry.

President Johnson on his return from Boston passed through Philadelphia without stopping. That city is ruled by a set of small minded fanatics who are doing all they can to destroy its commerce and trade. After the illiberal and unwise action of the City Councils a meeting of merchants and business men was held, and a cordial invitation was extended to the President, asking him to accept of a reception on his return. It reached him too late to be heeded. The reception of the President in Boston and throughout New England was most enthusiastic. Philadelphia alone showed a continuance of that mean bigotry which is injuring her so much.

### Hon. Wm. P. Jenks.

One of the men who made his mark in the last Legislature was Wm. P. Jenks, the Democratic representative from Clarion county. He is a very able lawyer and at once assumed the position of a leader in the House. Honest, pure in public and private life, and gifted above most men, he was admired and respected by all. We are glad to see that he has been renominated.

### The Waynesburg Messenger.

The *Waynesburg Messenger*, the organ of the Democracy of Greene county, comes to us this week enlarged and in an entire and handsome new dress. It is a good paper, and deserves the liberal support it receives.

SHERIDAN has agreed to extend the time for registration in Louisiana, and it is thought it will be carried on in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General.

### A Preacher's Idea of Political Morality.

The Temperance Union, which solemnly resolved to support no man for office unless he first pledged himself to do all in his power to secure the speedy enactment of a stringent prohibitory liquor law, was addressed by several preachers, some of whom conducted their discourse in a Christian manner, while others, we are sorry to say, did not. One man, Rev. John Cromlish (we name him in order that there may be no mistake as to whom we refer) seemed to have no faith in the efficacy of moral agencies. The natural inference would be that he has found his pulpit ministrations to be almost utterly unproductive of good. We should not be surprised if such had been the case with him for several years past at least. From the manner in which he championed the preaching of politics, and advocated the turning of the sacred desk into a standpoint from which to make stump speeches, we take it he has not advocated the cause of the Gospel with half the zeal he displayed in the service of a political party. It is a notorious fact that during the anti-slavery excitement many Northern clergymen most basely prostituted their pulpits. When the war came not a few of them almost ceased to present the cause of religion to the consideration of their hearers, and from Sabbath to Sabbath no sound was heard in their churches except such as was calculated to stir up strife and bitterness. Under their evil ministrations the cause of Christ languished, and while they were parading their stock of cheap loyalty (so-called), sinners were allowed to go to hell unchecked and unwarned. What cared they if the devil did assert almost supreme sway? Their hearers, the few who still went to listen to these blatant clerical demagogues, thirsted not for words of Christian charity, not for the teachings of the divine Messenger of Peace, but for such satanic jargon as would minister to their malignant natures. And they got it—got it often in terms as bitter as any imp hot from hell could have coined.

But we did not commence with the intention of reading a lecture to political preachers in general, or to any one of them in particular. We have, however, a word or two to say in regard to certain sweeping false assertions made by Rev. John Cromlish. In the speech he made before the Temperance Union he declared, unequivocally and in the broadest and most insulting terms, that the Democratic party was an "immoral party." The words used by him, as we took them down from his lips, were:

"There have only been two parties in this country; one the party of morality the other the party of immorality. The one defended the institution of slavery, the other opposed it."

We will not say Mr. Cromlish knowingly uttered a deliberate lie as well as a base and unjustifiable slander. That would not be exactly courteous, and we try to be courteous always, even if we are thereby occasionally constrained to refrain from speaking the whole truth. We will say, however, that we can not imagine how any man of ordinary sense, with the least knowledge of the history of political parties, could make such an assertion. It is well known that up to the time of the nomination of Mr. Lincoln neither of the great political parties of the country had ever arrayed itself against slavery as it existed under the protection of the Constitution. All parties of all sections declined to interfere with its existence in the South, except the small body of original abolitionists; and with them neither the Whig nor the Democratic party ever affiliated. Henry Clay was defeated by the abolition vote in the State of New York when he run against James K. Polk. Had he received the five thousand votes cast in that State for the Abolition candidate Birney, he would have been elected. At succeeding elections both the Whig and the Democratic parties, in their national platforms, pledged themselves to protect the people of the South in the quiet enjoyment of their system of domestic slavery. Even the Republican Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln at Chicago, declared that party did not desire to interfere with slavery where it already existed. What becomes of Mr. Cromlish's statements in view of these facts, with which every school boy is familiar? The truth is, and Mr. Cromlish could not help knowing it, that until after the commencement of the war, neither of the great political parties of this country had ever arrayed itself against slavery.

But if we look at his sweeping and insulting assertion in a general light it will appear even more glaringly false. What claim has the Republican party to be called "the party of morality?" It sprung into existence as the offspring of the dark lantern know-nothing lodges, in which men were sworn to assail Catholics and foreign born citizens, and taught to go out into the world with a deliberate lie on their lips, denying that they belonged to the infamous order. Was that moral? True it is that many protestant clergymen soiled their sacred robes by dragging them in this filthiest pool of political mire, but did even that make the party moral? Could their presence in know nothing lodges justify those they met there in the habitual utterance of deliberate and wilful falsehoods?

This despicable and immoral party, constituting as it did the great bulk of the Republican organization, only yielded up its peculiarly obnoxious and anti-American doctrines in the Chicago Convention at the bidding of the red republican infidel Carl Schurz, who told the leaders there assembled that unless the dogmas of Know-Nothingism were abandoned the votes of three hundred thousand Germans of his school would be lost to them. Here was beautiful material for the construction of a great moral party. A set of deliberate liars, a whole political party pledged and sworn to the habitual utterance of falsehoods for the purpose of securing political power through the basest means, discards the dogmas all its members had solemnly sworn to support, at the bidding of a blatant infidel of the most obnoxious school. Such was the origin of the political organization the Rev. Mr. Cromlish parades as "the moral party" of the country.

It is true, as we have already intimated that the Know-Nothing party numbered in its ranks not a few protestant preachers. But did they make either it or the Republican party moral? Did not their association with a set of debased politicians rather demoralize these very clergymen? Let the records of the last five years answer. How often has the country been startled by the announcement of the detection of political preachers in the grossest and most revolting crimes, culminating within a few days past in the unheard of beastliness of Rev. Sereno Howe? Many as have been these alarming and shocking exposures of immorality among American clergymen within the last few years, we can not call to mind more than a single case in which the culprit was not a loud-mouthed political ranter, a base creature who first prostituted his pulpit to the preaching of politics, before selling himself to the devil. That first step once taken, all the rest seemed to follow in natural order. We do not think an instance can be cited in Pennsylvania, where any preacher who had not introduced politics into his pulpit was constrained to apply for a change of venue to enable him to escape from a prosecution for fornication and bastardy. Can so much be said for all of those who have done so? We conscientiously believe that the church of God has suffered greatly in consequence of the introduction of politics into the pulpit, as advocated the other day by Messrs. Cromlish and Thompson, and we are equally sure that the clergy who have been engaged in the work have lowered themselves, even in the estimation of those who have applauded them for such prostitution of a calling which should be sacred.

What claims has the Republican party to be called "The Moral Party of the Country." It is beyond a question the most grasping and corrupt political organization which ever cursed any nation. Even its fanatic zeal for the destruction of slavery, and its seemingly earnest advocacy of negro equality, has been but a sham and a cheat; a subterfuge through which its leaders hoped to gain and maintain their hold on power for the purpose of plundering the public treasury. Everywhere the Republican leaders favor the enforcement of negro suffrage and negro equality upon the people of the South, because they know they must forever remain in a pitiful minority there, if white men are allowed to exercise control. In Ohio, in New York, in New England, in all the North Western States they endorse negro suffrage by plain outspoken resolutions. In Pennsylvania they still try to frame equivocal resolves, which may or may not mean negro suffrage and negro equality in this State, as may suit them best to interpret.

It is notorious that the leaders of the Republican party are little else than a band of bold and unblushing robbers. So gross and open was their thieving, that at the end of the first year of the war a prominent Republican member of Congress, one honest among many base and venal, boldly declared in his seat in the House, that more money had been already stolen from the public treasury than had been expended during all the years of Mr. Buchanan's administration.

And this statement was not only never disproved, it was not even contradicted. It is safe to estimate that one-fourth of the enormous sum of the National debt, which now hangs like an incubus upon the industry of the country, was stolen and misappropriated by thieving officials. The slime of fraud and the taint of theft has contaminated every legislative body of which the Republicans have had control. Congressmen, a majority of the Radicals both in the Senate and the House, are known to be purchasable. They have been repeatedly bought up by rich monopolists of New England. What our State Legislature has been since the Republicans have had a majority in it is known to all men. Its baseness is perhaps without a complete parallel, but it is only a sample of the morality of that party which is so much lauded by Rev. Mr. Cromlish and political preachers like him.

Throughout its existence the Democratic party has discouraged all such infamous courses, and at no time have its leaders been dishonest or purchasable. The moment any one elevated to position by it was accused of acting a fraudulent part, or taking a bribe in his official capacity, that moment his power and his influence with the masses of the Democracy was destroyed forever. We could cite the cases of several men in this State, once prominent and popular Democratic politicians, who were instantly killed politically by the discovery that they had acted no worse than the majority of Republican politicians habitually do. Yet, with such facts staring him in the face, this man Cromlish had the impudence to stand up and insult the whole body of the Democratic party by denouncing it as immoral. Out upon such a scurvy fellow!

Look at the leaders of what Mr. Cromlish is pleased to call "the party of great moral ideas." Simon Cameron is a fair type of its statesmen, and John W. Forney of its journalists. The one commencing life by plundering the Indians, has reached his present position by openly buying a seat in the United States Senate; the other deserting to the ranks of the Republican party with the declaration that he intended "to make money out of his politics," is now clerk to the United States Senate, owns two newspapers, both daily, and openly maintains two domestic establishments in the very moral city of Philadelphia. Of such men as these is this "party of great moral ideas" made up. From a longer rule of such a corrupt, thieving, infidel crew, may a kind Providence soon deliver this much affected nation. To that end, brethren, let us all pray!

### Death of Hon. Charles Denison.

Hon. Charles Denison, member of Congress from the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Wilkesbarre on the 27th inst., after a lingering illness. Mr. Denison was born in Wyoming Valley in 1818, graduated at Dickinson College in 1839, adopted and practiced the profession of law, was elected a Representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. Mr. Denison was a perfectly honest man, of a life so pure and gentle that none knew him but to love him. He was a useful, attentive and practical member of Congress, and filled his position in a manner which gave him the confidence and respect of all with whom he was associated.

### Don't Like It.

The *Express* does not like the manner in which the election for School Directors was conducted. Of course not. The Radical plan of conducting elections now is to disfranchise a majority of white men, and to employ a huge crowd of barbarian and brutal negroes to take possession of the polls. Only at elections conducted in that way are any Radical victories gained of late. Of course the *Express* is not pleased with an election at which white men voted as they have been accustomed to do herertofore.

### A Fizzle.

On the night after the adjournment of the Radical State Convention they tried to raise a ratification meeting in the Court House at Williamsport. The affair had been duly announced, but it seems the people utterly failed to respond. "Alligator" John Covode, with other "big guns," were on hand to do the talking, but the benches were empty. After waiting an hour or so "Honest John" announced to the half score present that the meeting "*would be held some other time*," and left in deep disgust. That is an evidence of the present unpopularity of the party which has lorded it over this country almost to its destruction.

### What It Costs.

The campaign among the negroes of the South, which is being carried on so vigorously by the Radicals at the public expense is costing more than it did to carry on the entire machinery of the Government under any Democratic President. How do the toiling and tax burthened white men of the North like that? How much longer will they endure it?

### A Foolish Temperance Convention.

Whatever may be thought of the morals of the score and seven advocates of a prohibitory liquor law who assembled in the Court House Tuesday last, we are very sure that the manners of some of the orators present stand sadly in need of mending. Scarcely one of them rose to speak without insulting the whole body of the Democratic party. They were disposed to put the cause of prohibition entirely under the sheltering wings of the Republican party. To that perhaps we have no right to object. If they spoke *ex cathedra*, by authority of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, it is all right we presume. They are correct in their conjectures that as a party the Democracy of this State do not favor the passage of a prohibitory liquor law.

The judgment of the wisest and most thoughtful men in the country is against all such enactments. They have been tried, and have been found to be a source not of good but of evil. Laws which make it a crime to sell a glass of beer or cider can never be enforced in any community. They will be constantly evaded. It is a notorious fact that drunkenness has never yet been lessened by stringent enactments prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. So long as the temperance cause is kept aloof from politics, so long it is enabled to accomplish great and lasting good. The moment it enters the political arena it loses its hold upon the confidence of the people and begins to decline. Under a system of popular elections it must necessarily be made subservient to the selfish interests of one party or the other, as soon as it begins to interfere in political affairs. Thus one-half the people are arrayed against it, and its power for good is necessarily circumscribed.

We warn the friends of the temperance reform that they are making a great and fatal mistake. We have seen with delight the increased activity displayed by the various temperance organizations of this State, and have noticed with sincere pleasure that many were being reclaimed from evil ways by the influence of that moral suasion which is ever the great lever in all such reforms. The attempt to drag the temperance question into the political arena can not fail to retard the good work now going on. Honest temperance men will not consent to be made mere tools to further the political advancement of ambitious aspirants. Yet, such they must become if the proposed course is pursued.

The debate upon the resolutions of Mr. Black shows plainly that he, and those who acted with him, expect to gain their end through the agency of the Republican party. In flattering that political organization some of the speakers were led to refer to the whole body of the Democratic party in terms which could not be regarded as otherwise than most insulting. Is the work of the temperance men to be confined to one political party? Are all who join any of the various temperance organizations expected to abandon the political principles which they believe to be best calculated to enhance all the great interests of this nation? So we would infer from the debate which we publish elsewhere. We would most respectfully inform the gentlemen who are making such calculations that they are greatly mistaken. No Democrat will adhere to any organization which avows such a policy. Democrats have not been tried in the severe school of bitter persecution in vain. By them the political principles of their party are regarded as most sacred. Through their triumph alone do they expect to see the liberties of the people preserved, and our form of free government transmitted to posterity. They are earnest believers in the great truths which underlie the time honored political organization with which they are proud to be associated. Neither by bribes nor flatteries, nor by any raising of false issues can they be turned aside from the discharge of the high political duties set before them. They are firm as adamant, a tried band of brothers which cannot be broken. By this merging of all the various temperance organizations in the Republican party, that really noble and worthy cause will suffer irretrievable injury. That is sure to be the result of such ill-advised action and such distempered debate as that of yesterday. The Republican party can gain nothing by it, the Democratic party can lose nothing; but the cause of temperance will be affected, and that most disastrously.

### Let There be an End to the Republic.

The objection urged by the New York *Times* to a July session of Congress is that it will injure trade and commerce. The objection rests on utterly mistaken grounds. Commerce needs nothing so much as security, and capital cares very little what may be the form of government so long as it is stable and not liable to change.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The above item from the central organ of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, is very significant. The announcement that "capital cares very little what may be the *form of government*, so long as it is stable and not liable to change," tells a startling story. The shoddyites, the rich manufacturers, the kings of the moneyed world would be willing to see the Republic destroyed if thereby they might be benefitted. Welcome a despotism like that of Russia, if under such a form of government a privileged class may be fostered to live at ease off the hard earnings of the toiling millions. That is what the *Telegraph* means if it means anything. What do the masses think of that kind of Republicanism?

### A Radical Victory.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* announces with quite a flourish of trumpets, that the Republicans at Hilton Head, South Carolina, have just succeeded in electing a Justice of the Peace. That is a Radical triumph, a thing that only occurs of late where white men are disfranchised while negroes do the voting.

PHILADELPHIA cannot maintain a line of Steamers; cannot receive the President of the United States; and cannot afford to celebrate the nation's birthday. Patriotic and liberal city.

### The Perry County Democrat.

This excellent Democratic paper has been enlarged and otherwise improved. Its editor, Mr. Magee, is a talented gentleman, and we are glad to see that his paper is well sustained.

### The Gettysburg Swindle.

We notice that a few of our exchanges which were foolish enough to insert the advertisement sent out by the Gettysburg Asylum Lottery Swindle, are still publishing it. We hope they may get paid. That's all.

THERE is no Maine Law and no State Constable in Germany; yet a letter from Leipsig says that in that city of ninety thousand inhabitants, the arrests for drunkenness average less than eleven hundred a year, while in Boston, with almost twice the population, the arrests last year were fourteen thousand six hundred. They *have* a Maine Law, and State Constable to enforce it, in Boston!

### The Clinton Democrat.

One of the ablest and best conducted newspapers in Pennsylvania is the *Clinton Democrat*, published at Lock Haven. It comes to us this week greatly enlarged and otherwise improved. We are glad to notice this substantial evidence of its prosperity. It deserves it all.

### A Chance for Jeff. Davis.

There is a chance for Jeff. Davis to become the pet of the entire Radical faction. He may, within one month, convert himself from an outcast and an object of abuse into the favorite of every "loyal" blatherskite in the country. All he need do is to write a letter, a little stronger than that of General Longstreet, endorsing the Republican party, lauding the Congressional plan for preventing a restoration of the Union, and favoring negro suffrage and negro equality. The telegraph would spread his words with the rapidity of lightning; they would be copied with approving comments by every Republican newspaper, and quoted by every Republican orator; his unconditional pardon would be instantly demanded; a house would be presented to him by the Union League of Philadelphia; and we are not sure that he would not be made the Radical candidate for President by acclamation. If we were disposed to advise him to imitate the servility of Republican politicians we would urge him to try that dodge. He would wake up the next morning to find all his bitterest enemies his most obsequious flatterers. Let him think of it!

### Morrow B. Lowry.

The Senate of Pennsylvania seems likely to be bored with Morrow B. Lowry three mortal years longer. In spite of the active and bitter opposition of the Republican newspapers of Crawford, he has carried that county and made his renomination a certainty. He has promised to widen and deepen their canals, to drain Grinnell's swamp, to dig down hills and fill up hollows at the cost of the State Treasury; and if it had been demanded of him, we have no doubt but he would have engaged to dye and crisp his hair and cut off his ruffles, in order to secure a renomination. It appears by the following item which we clip from the Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday, that in addition to all the forgoing, he intends to make a new county for the special benefit of the oleaginous town of Titusville:

In a speech from the balcony of the United States Hotel, in Titusville, on Thursday evening last, M. B. Lowry pledged himself in favor of a new county, and declared that if nominated and elected Senator he would pass a new county bill at Harrisburg. Is it possible Mr. Lowry can have such powerful influence in the next Legislature? We presume he meant only to say he would exert his influence for a new county.

### The Maine Radicals.

The Radicals of Maine have renominated Gov. Chamberlain. Among the resolutions passed by the Convention we find the following:

*Resolved*, That permanent peace can be secured to the nation only by a firm adherence to the self-evident truths that all men are created equal.

*Resolved*, That political powers being the inherent right of the citizen, impartial suffrage should be the uniform law of all the States, secured either by the authority already possessed by Congress or by the amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

*Resolved*, That the recent legislation of Congress providing for the restoration of the late Rebel States to their proper relations in the Union is characterized by justice and sound statesmanship; and receives the hearty support of the loyal citizens of Maine.

Away down in Maine Republicans speak out in meeting. They are not afraid to say what the principles of the party are.

### The Work to be Done by Congress.

The Pittsburg *Commercial*, the leading Republican newspaper in Western Pennsylvania, thus foreshadows what will be done at the July session of Congress:

"The confiscation plan said to be most popular among Republican Congressmen, and which will come up during the July session, is the following: First.—Abolish all the existing State Governments in the South. Second—Seize all lands to which a valid title can't be shown, and sell the same under patent to pay for the reconstruction and help to pay the war debt. Third—Make the military power supreme for six months, or until a Constitution is adopted and a republican form of government guaranteed to suit the views of Congress. Fourth—To proceed to the impeachment of the President at once. The conservatives will oppose the latter measure strenuously, but it is understood that they will not attempt to stay the other measures which are virtually a compromise with Stevens and Sumner."

If the programme thus laid down is to be carried out the session will not be a short one, and the country will be plunged into difficulties to which those surrounding us at present are light indeed. The revolutionists will stop at nothing they may deem necessary to ensure to them a continuance of the power they have shamefully misused. If the outrages proposed in the above summary are not all consummated it will be because they have some slight dread of public opinion left.

### Democratic Judges.

Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia, is a Democrat, and has been on the bench for some years. By limitation his term of office would expire this fall, but the members of the Philadelphia bar, without respect to party, have united in recommending him as a candidate for re-election. The *Ledger* and even Forney's *Press* commend this action, and no candidate is likely to be presented in opposition to him. A similar compliment was paid to Judge Sharswood during the war. What high evidence of his entire fitness for a place on the bench of the Supreme Court could be adduced. That he will be triumphantly elected no one who is well posted doubts.

ROBERT J. WALKER, himself a zealous supporter of the war, in his argument before the Supreme Court on the military bill, thus characterised it:

"I have gone through Egypt, Syria, Turkey in Asia and Turkey in Europe, and thousands of miles through Russia, and there was no such despotism in Africa, or Asia, or Turkey, or Russia, as that which was established by these acts. They all had courts of some description, and allowed a hearing and opportunity of defence. The sword was not the only arbiter; but here an act of Congress swept ten States out of existence, reduced them to a worse than territorial bondage, and subjected every one of them—ten millions of people, of all ages, sexes and colors—to the despotic will of a military commander.

The Radicals affected to sneer at this description of their pet measure, when it was first uttered. Now they insist that it is exactly what Mr. Walker said it was, and they clamor for a meeting of Congress to give it that effect!

### Somerset County.

The Democracy of Somerset county held their county convention on Monday last. Hiram Findlay, Esq., of Elklick, was nominated for the Legislature; Cassimer Cramer, of Middlecreek, for Treasurer, Isaac Miller, of Summit, for Commissioner, and Lieut. Lepley, of Larimer, for Auditor.

### Address by Judge Lowrie.

On Tuesday evening last ex-Chief Justice Lowrie delivered the annual address before the Belles Lettres Society of Dickinson College in Carlisle. His subject was "Liberty" and the *Volunteer* says his address was one of great power and eloquence. It will be published in pamphlet form.

### The Sheriff After Fremont.

The leaders of the God and Morality party do not seem to get along smoothly. The Sheriff is after the great "path finder" who was the guest of Old Thad a few days since. A radical cotemporary says:

"The sheriff of St. Louis has seized about one hundred and twenty tons of railroad iron belonging to John C. Fremont, destined for the use of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The writ was in favor of the German Savings Bank, which had loaned the company some six thousand dollars, and had not been able to get pay when the money became due."

### The Radical Platform.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Radical State Convention:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania appealing again to the people, take pleasure in recalling the repeated occasions in which the voters of the Commonwealth have sustained and ratified their candidates and principles, and strongly impressed with the importance of the issues involved in the ensuing election, make this declaration of their opinions and principles:

*First.* That, in the name of the nation saved from treason, we demand security against its repetition by exacting from the vanquished such guarantees as will make treason so odious as to be forever impossible.

*Second.* That, as in the past we cordially justified the administration of Abraham Lincoln in all necessary acts for the suppressing of rebellion, we record it as our judgment that the administration of Andrew Johnson has been chiefly faithless, because it has failed to try to gather up and fix in the organic and statute law the great principles which the war has settled, and without whose adoption as the rule of action peace is but a delusion and a snare.

*Third.* That, in the completion of the task of reconstruction, so firmly as to be perpetual, it is indispensable that traitors beaten in the field shall not find a sanctuary in the courts; that the laws shall not be tortured to justify or palliate the crimes of which the country's enemies have been guilty, and that the law of war shall be so distinctly declared by the courts that no disturbing and paralyzing doubts may ever be raised, as in 1861, affecting the essential rights of the Government or personal duties of citizens.

*Fourth.* That this convention, speaking for the Republicans of Pennsylvania, unreservedly endorses the reconstruction measures of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses as a basis upon sound principles, essentially just and wise, and promise an early legal and permanent restoration of the rebel States to their share in the government of the Union; that we denounce and condemn the efforts of President Johnson, through his pliant Attorney General and a majority of his Cabinet, to evade these laws by interfering to obstruct and prevent their enforcement in the spirit in which they were passed, and that we call upon Congress, soon to meet, promptly to dispose of this new nullification.

*Fifth.* That the thanks of the loyal men of this Commonwealth are hereby tendered to Major General Sheridan and Major General Sickles for their publicly-declared unwillingness to be made instrumental in the startling and truthful words of the former, "in opening, under the Presidential declaration, a broad, macadamized way for perjury and fraud to travel on," in pursuit of the coveted reposession of political power in the rebel States; and that this convention confidently expects that General Grant will vindicate his past record by cordially sustaining them in their patriotic efforts to execute the law.

*Sixth.* That President Johnson further merits our condemnation for his reckless pardon and attempted restoration to political rights of many of the chief conspirators against the Union, and that especially his persistent efforts to compel the release of Jefferson Davis without question for his crimes were a reproach to the administration of justice and an insult to the whole loyal people of the nation.

*Seventh.* That warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people, to the end that the court may never again, by unjust decisions, seek to set aside laws vital to the nation, nor imperil the safety of the public securities, nor impair the operation of the bounty, pension and tax laws, which were required for the public defense; nor in any way thwart measures which were essential to the public protection; but that, on the other hand, it may become and remain a fit and faithful interpreter of the liberal spirit of the age, a bulwark of public faith, and an impartial and fearless exponent of the equal rights of man.

*Eighth.* That protection being a cardinal feature of the Republican creed, we trust that such legislation will be secured, at the earliest possible period, as well afford adequate protection to American industry.

*Ninth.*—That, in conformity with the pledges given last fall by both candidates for Governor, we now demand the enactment of a free railroad law, by which the enterprise of our people may be stimulated, and the resources of the Commonwealth developed.

*Tenth.* That in Governor John W. Geary we recognize an honest and courageous public servant, who, in the chair of State, is adding freshness to the laurels gallantly won in war.

*Eleventh*, That the gratitude of the people to the soldiers and sailors, whose bravery met and overthrew the slaveholders' rebellion, should have repeated and emphatic expression; and that we heartily disapprove of and condemn the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in postponing and ignoring the just claims of our brave defenders upon the bounty of the Government, awarded to them by the National Congress.

*Twelfth.* That in the Hon. Henry W. Williams, of Allegheny county, we present to the people of Pennsylvania an eminent jurist; one in every way well qualified for the responible duties of the office of Judge of the Supreme Court; able as a lawyer; impartial, prompt, and thorough as a judge; honest, upright, without suspicion as a man, and loyal and unwavering in his devotion to the cause of his country.

### Gen. Sherman and the Indians.

Gen. Sherman has just issued a comprehensive order for regulating military operations against the Indians, applicable to the States and Territories embraced in the military division under his command. He is willing to accept the services of mounted forces, raised by the States and Territories, when any emergency arises, which, in the judgement of the Department Commander, makes it necessary to employ them; but he requires that, in such an event, the men shall be mustered in according to the laws of Congress now existing, and that they shall act in connection with the regular troops. This provision, in effect, discountenances and forbids all independent military action on the part of a State or a Territory against the Indians; but the order recommends that the civil authorities should have small armed companies prepared at all times to pursue and hunt down the small horse-thieving bands of Indians who, by dispersing, manage to avoid the military forces. But in these cases, when captures are made, the Indians, whether belonging to a reservation or not, are to be proceeded against according to law. With regard to Indians actually residing on a reservation, or restricting themselves to territory guaranteed to them by treaty, the order commands the military, and notifies the civil authorities, that those treaty rights are the supreme law of the land, and must be respected. These are the main points in the order, which has been conceived in an eminently humane spirit, honorable to Gen. Sherman alike as a man and a military commander. Henceforth the Indians are not to be treated as wild beasts, to be mercilessly hunted down by bands of white men scarcely less savage than their victims. Their treaty rights are to be respected, and they are to be taught the lesson they have never yet properly learned: that the power that can smite the marauder is able and willing to protect in the enjoyment of all their rights the peaceable and well behaved. It is only by following such a policy as that set forth in this order of Gen. Sherman's that any rational hope can be entertained of bringing to an end the Indian wars in which the United States have been perpetually embroiled.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### The Muster-Rolls of the Confederate Army.

The New York *Tribune* publishes an abstract, from documents which fell into the hands of the United States at the downfall of the Confederacy, of the returns of all the Confederate armies, from their organization in the summer of 1861 down to the spring of 1865. It appears from these documents that the number of Confederate troops at the east and the west was throughout nearly equal, and that, with the exception of September, 1863, when Longstreet, with his corps, was sent from Virginia to Tennessee, no considerable body of soldiers was ever transferred from one army to the other. The greatest number on the Confederate muster-rolls at any one time was 550,000, and this was when every male from 17 to 50 was enrolled in the army. The greatest number present for duty at any one time in the whole Confederacy, and that for only a brief period, was 300,000. There were not three periods of a month when they had 250,000. At only three periods did the Army of Northern Virginia, under Lee, number 100,000 men fit for duty.

In October, 1861, when McClellan confronted Johnston at Manassas, the actual force of Johnston was less than 40,000, and in December, only 54,000. When, in April, 1862, McClellan landed on the Peninsula, Magruder had 15,000 men; and when McClellan assailed Yorktown the Confederates had on the whole Peninsula less than 50,000 men. When he reached the Chickahominy the Confederates had at Richmond but 47,000, increased at the close of May to about 60,00 effectives. On the 26th of June, when Lee began his movement against McClellan, the Confederates numbered a little more than 100,000 effective men.—When, after the battle of Gettysburg, Meade reached the Rappahannock, Lee had 41,000 men. The Confederacy was at its highest point of military efficiency in the early summer of 1863, when the movement into Pennsylvania was commenced. Every able bodied man, except those in the workshops and civil departments, was enrolled; seven out of ten were actually present, and six out of ten were "present for duty." When the Confederate army, in April, 1865, withdrew from Petersburg, it is supposed not to have numbered, all told, 25,000.


AS A TONIC AND APPETIZER, nothing can equal the effect of Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water. Unlike all stimulants its effect is *permanent*, building up the body, and giving strength and vitality to all parts of the system. In old and chronic cases it may be used with almost a certainty of success.—*Communicated.*


### News Items.

A fire at Toledo, O., yesterday, destroyed $28,000 worth of property.

Fifty Mormon missionaries have arrived at St. Louis, on their way to Europe.

The latest official news from Crete, received in Washington, does not confirm the reported victories of Omar Pasha.

Several deaths from cholera are reported in Memphis and Louisville.

The trial of the May rioters begins in Richmond, Va., to-day.

Madame Juarez has left Washington, to return to Mexico.

On leaving Paris, the Czar of Russia gave 1,000,000 francs for the poor of that city.

Two men were killed by a railroad accident near Elmira, New York, yesterday.

Tom Thumb and wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren, arrived from Europe on the steamer Iowa.

The recent rains are reported to have injured the crops in Maryland. It is feared they have also caused injury to the crops in this State

The steamer Eagle, from New York to Havana, on Wednesday, had but sixteen passengers. The yellow fever reports were the cause.

The suppression of the sale and firing of crackers on the ensuing Fourth is warmly urged by the press of several of the principal cities, and in some of them the prohibition has been decreed

In Baltimore, yesterday, Francis Hart, a printer shot Columbus Fenchell, restaurant keeper, on the street. Fenchell died in half an hour. Jealousy was the cause of the murder.

An Austrian, representing himself as an officer of Maximilian, has passed through Galveston, and reports that Maximilian has been pardoned on condition of leaving the country.

The customs receipts at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the 15th to the 22d inst., were $2,723,889. The receipts at New Orleans, from the 8th to the 15th, were $48,696.

The steamer F. W. Brooke was robbed and burned at St. Louis recently, and the captain and crew are charged with a conspiracy to rob and burn her, for the purpose of obtaining the insurance money.

Near Somerville, N. J., on Saturday, a boy twelve years of age, was murdered by a man named Vanarsdale. The boy, a son of Andrew Beard, was sent to call Vanarsdale to breakfast, when the latter cut the boy's throat. Vanarsdale is under arrest.

In consequence of the *per capita* tax at New York having been increased to three dollars, ship owners are preparing to land emigrants elsewhere, and with that view have sent agents to the Eastern States to provide for the exigencies of the case.

A very cheering feature in this season's business in California is the enormous yield of wool received from the southern counties. Tulare alone is set down for 600,000 pounds, worth to the producers not less than $110,000. Fresno, Merced and Stanislaus are also becoming large wool producers.

The United States are getting on poorly in prosecuting claims before the British Courts, which invariably decides against us, whether we are plaintiffs or defendants; and what is worse, Judah P. Benjamin, who conducts the cases against us, is petted, while our counsel are snubbed.

Despatches from Washington say it is pretty certain that there will be a quorum of Congressmen present on Wednesday, *provided* the Democrats do not absent themselve. Any Democratic member who would aid in making up a quorum at this time would deserve to be characterized as a fool or worse.

Gettysburg has come to consider the battle there a good thing, or in the language of a local hotel keeper, "the battle turned out well for Gettysburg. Hack drivin' and hotel keepin' are a bit more encouragin'. It was difficult to see what Providence set us atween two fires for, but on lookin' into our cash accounts we understand it all."

The Register of Vital Statistics notes the fact that the deaths in New York last week were fewer than in any similar period since 1860, the total number being 80 less than the average in any corresponding week in the last fourteen years. The first three weeks of June usually give the lowest mortality in the year. He again urges thorough surface drainage and the improvement of sewers for the prevention of epidemics.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: It is announced that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., designs starting a daily paper in London. If he has a fortune superior to that of the Marquis of Westminster, and willing to sink a good portion of it, he may, perhaps, succeed; but that nobleman, with his $5,000 a day income, failed to keep his newspaper in existence more than three months, and the Pall Mall *Gazette* was not able to stand alone until its proprietors had sunk about £100,000.

A lady arrived at a St. Louis Hotel the other day. At a favorable moment she induced a young man to visit her room, when she closed and locked the door. Thereupon she offered him a hundred dollars and large promises of more if he would marry her. The young man was disinclined, being otherwise engaged. The next day she gave birth to a child, which died At the last accounts the mother was doing well—but no one knows who she is, and thereby she keeps her secret well. No one should wish to rob her of it.

Fort Wallace, Kansas, was attacked by several hundred Indians on the 26th ult., and out of its garrison of 40 men, four were killed and four mortally wounded. The Indians were repulsed with a loss of twenty killed. Fort Wallace is on Pond Creek and is about 200 miles from the present terminus of the Eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad. There is a report from Fort Harker that Gen. Custer, with a small force of cavalry, has been overpowered by Indians, and that the General has been killed.

The Marquis of Hastings, who was generally supposed to have been ruined by his losses on the Derby, astonished every body on the settling day by appearing at Tattersall's at an early hour with a thousand hundred-pound bank bills, new and crisp from the Bank of England. He was befriended in his strait by Mr. Bass, M. P. for Derby, whose name has become famous the world over in connection with bitter beer. Whether the Marquis will get any benefit from what ought to be a salutary lesson to him is doubted by his friends; but he is ungrateful if he does not instantly add a beer barrel to the family arms.

### Crops in the West.

A writer in the Chicago *Tribune*, who claims to have traveled much in the West, asserts—contrary to nearly everybody else—that in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, the prospect of even an average crop of corn is poor indeed. In Missouri, he says, the prospect is better: but on the whole, he thinks the great staple of the West the corn crop, this year, cannot by any fair calculation be set down at more than one-half to two-thirds of the usual yield, and the chances are that it will be even less. The wheat, he says, looks better, and if rust, weevil, grasshoppers, or anything else don't prevent, there will be a tolerable yield. The potato crop is assailed by the bug, and the writer sees nothing to rejoice over in the prospect. But the hay is heavy and fine, and the fruit crop of every description unequaled. This is the first croak, concerning the crop prospect, we have heard.

### Not Accepted.

Secretary Stanton has written to General Sickles declining to grant his request to be relieved from command of the Carolinas. It will be remembered that General Sickles sent his request to the Secretary of War. General Grant has replied to Sheridan's last letter, but refused to give a reply for publication until the return of President Johnson.

It is not known but by a few what the reply was. It is stated on good authority, however, that he merely ordered General Sheridan to act as usual until the return of the President, when definite orders will be given.

### Wilkes Booth and the President.

The Judiciary Committee recently sent down to Nashville a confidential person to ascertain the relations that existed between J. Wilkes Booth and President Johnson when both were in Nashville, during the latter part of the war. After interrogating many prominent men of both parties, nothing further was discovered than that Booth and the then military governor of Tennessee had no connection with each other whatever. Apropos of this, a Nashville paper says: "Strange to relate, Gen. Grant, who knew that Booth was a rank rebel, and had refused to take the oath, gave him a pass to go to New Orleans in the early part of 1864, writing and signing the document himself."

### Southern Voters.

There were in 1860, 50,510 white voters in Louisiana. Thirty-eight thousand colored voters have thus far been registered under the Military Act. It is computed that the total will amount to forty thousand, all of whom will vote the Republican ticket in the State. Notwithstanding this, the New Orleans *Republican* (Radical) states that if all the white voters in the State are registered, "as they may be under Mr. Stanbery's decision," they can vote down a Convention by five thousand majority. The Mobile *Times* (Conservative) "regrets to see a growing sentiment in Mississippi against the holding of a Convention," and warns the people that if they yield to it there will be a "new period of anxiety and uncertainty."

### An Indiscretion Only.

The statement of the elopement of the Radical preacher MERRILL, of North Adams, Mass., with Miss HOUGHTON, a girl of sixteen, is denied by his friends, who claim that the Reverend's offence was "indiscretion, not crime," They ask for "a suspension of public opinion." On this point the Boston *Post* says:

"An eloping clergyman, who decoyed away a young girl, asks for a suspension of public opinion. Public opinion would be very glad to see him suspended."