Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT'R 4, 1867.

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

To the Democracy of the City and County of Lancaster.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Democratic County Committee, held on Saturday, August 31st the Democratic voters of Lancaster city and county are requested to meet in the several Wards of the City, and in the different Boroughs and Townships of the County, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, to elect not less than three nor more than five delegates to represent such district in the general Democratic County Convention, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Fulton Hall in the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the ensuing October election.

The Chairman would most earnestly urge the Democrats of the different districts, to take occasion of the delegate election to effect a thorough organization of the party for the pending campaign, by the formation of an effective working club in each district.

Township Committies are requested to give early and general notice of the time and place of meeting for the election of delegates.

A. J. STEINMAN, Chairman.
B. J. McGRANN, Secretary.

Organize!

As we said in an editorial last week, we believe the result of the pending political contest in Pennsylvania depends upon the activity of the Democratic leaders in the rural districts. Upon some two or three men in a township the labor of organization falls, and the work of their hands is always seen in the result. If they have been active and diligent the full vote is polled. That is what we want in the pending contest—all we ask of Democrats throughout the county and the State. Let there be a full poll of our vote and we shall achieve a glorious triumph. Of that we are absolutely sure. There is no possibility of a defeat if we but do our whole duty.

To secure the victory which lies thus temptingly within our grasp, we must organize at once. Every Democrat and Conservative voter must be numbered and brought to the polls in good time on election day. That is *the work* which remains to be done. Let business meetings of the Democracy be held in each township in the county at once, and the work be apportioned out by school districts. Let some one man be made responsible for each sub-division, with the understanding that he may employ all the aid he can secure, but that he must be responsible for the fidelity and diligence of those he appoints under him. This work can all be easily done. It must be done, and done at once.

In this State there are nearly three thousand election districts. The absence of one voter in each of them would be a serious loss. Let that be remembered; let it be constantly kept in mind, as an incentive to exertion.

The present contest is one of the greatest importance. White men alone will vote at the coming election in Pennsylvania. Should the Yankee Williams be elected Congress will at once pass Sumner's Negro Equality Bill, and in all future elections the negro will jostle the white man as he approaches the ballot box, will take his place in the jury box, will claim and exercise all the privileges of a political and social equal.

Then let there be a full poll of the white vote on the 8th of October. Let us see whether a majority of the people of Pennsylvania are really in favor of negro equality. The Radical leaders claim that they are. The pending contest will decide the matter. If the Democrats in the rural districts organize perfectly we shall have no fear of the result. Remember the time is short, and that whatever is done must be done quickly. Organize then—*organize*—ORGANIZE!

The Origin of Pope's Newspaper Order.

Since the war certain wandering Yankee scribblers have attempted to establish Radical newspapers at different points in the South. At its last session the Radicals in Congress found it necessary to appropriate a million or so of dollars to keep the sickly things alive. The negroes down there cannot read yet, and if they could the more decent among them would be ashamed to be seen with one of these miserably vulgar and lying sheets in their hands. Not long ago that model military satrap, Bombastes Furioso Pope, of hind and headquarters notoriety, issued an order that all legal and other public notices should be advertised in such papers of that class as still survived in his district. The instigator of that order has just been exposed. The Livingston (Alabama) *Journal* confesses that it was the innocent cause of the whole affair. It is a decent, conservative sheet, ably edited and well supported by the intelligent white population of that section. Its editor believes, however, as all Southern gentlemen do, in giving even a negro fair play.

A darkey named John Thom, having been engaged in a slight fight with another of the colored sovereigns of the State of Alabama, was brought before a Court presided over by a certain Judge Abrams, and mulcted in the sum of thirty dollars and costs, fifteen of which went to pay a clerk of the Judge, who had privately seen the negro Thom and advised him to plead guilty. A day or two after, two white men got into a fight, and, not content with one set to, kept up a sort of running combat for a whole day. They were also brought before his Honor Judge Abrams; but having taken care to grease the Judge's Clerk, they were discharged without any fine.

John Thom thinking he had been unjustly dealt by took a card to the editor of the *Journal* and paid the usual advertising rates for having it inserted. Judge Abrams took offense at the publication and demanded that an apology be made. The editor agreed to correct the statement whenever good reason could be shown by the judge and his clerk for their seeming partiality. The judge, no doubt well aware that he could make no proper explanation, swore vengeance, and at once appealed to the satrap Pope. This military humbug and narrow-minded despot was glad of an excuse for aiding an almost defunct little radical sheet published in the same town with the *Journal*, and so he at once proceeded to act on the suggestion of Judge Abrams, only making his order general instead of confining it to a single county or State.

The above account exhibits the manner in which the power of such unscrupulous military despots as the despicable humbug Pope is constantly employed to gratify the personal malice of such fellows as this Judge Abrams. Of course he is a Radical; and, like the whole of his crew in the South, he is ready to do any mean act from mercenary or other ignoble motives. Such fellows will swarm in office throughout Alabama and other Southern States for some years to come. The Courts will be presided over by corrupt and vindictive men destitute of principle, the Legislatures will be made up of mean negroes and meaner white men, the Governors will be of the Brownlow pattern, and their will be great insecurity of life and property, and a reign of terror, anarchy and confusion so long as Radicals rule and negroes do the voting.

LET every voter remember that Judge Williams is pledged to decide Sumner's negro equality bill to be constitutional and binding on the people of Pennsylvania. The only way to prevent such a catastrophe is to defeat him at the polls on the 8th of October.

On the Anxious Seat.

Here and there, even in Lancaster county, are to be found intelligent and prominent Republican politicians, who may be said to be on the anxious bench. A few days since an ex-Sheriff of this county, a man well-known as a Republican politician, was talking to a friend whom he supposed to be sound in the faith. Of his own accord, the ex-Sheriff brought up the question of negro suffrage. He expressed a conviction that the leaders of the party were going too far in that direction, and declared that if ever that question was brought up fairly before the people of Pennsylvania, Lancaster county would give a majority against conferring the right to vote upon the negro. He asserted that the young men of the party were bitterly hostile to any such movement, and that he himself would oppose it openly. That gentleman is evidently on the anxious bench, but, like many a sinner under such circumstances, he still clings to his idols, and is willing to risk the future danger which he professes to dread. He says that his party is committed to the doctrine of negro equality, and is not a little disgusted; but he cannot quite make up his mind to abandon the organization. We fear his fate will be similar to that of the rich young man in the Scripture, who would willingly have done what he knew to be right, had no sacrifice been demanded of him. What his fate was all Bible readers know.

But some Lancaster county Republicans have been convicted and brought to the anxious bench by other considerations. The other day, as we were riding in the cars, we overheard a conversation between two of them. One of them, evidently a man of considerable intelligence, addressed his companion in substance about as follows:

"I am beginning to believe that politicians are all corrupt, and I am convinced that the people are being badly swindled by them. Just look at the extravagance of Congress and of our Legislature. The people are being robbed as they never were before. I know it, and I am not afraid to say so. John Stehman, a member of the last legislature heard that I had been talking in that way, and he called to see me. I asked him what I had been reported as saying. He told me; and instead of attempting to excuse myself I gave him to understand that I knew it to be true. I pointed him to the corruption of the Legislature of last winter, and to their awful extravagance. He tried to excuse it, but I shut him up by reminding him that about fifty thousand dollars had been appropriated for the publication of documents, and nine thousand dollars for postage to send them off—and that instead of being forwarded to the people they had been left in the capitol, and stolen and sold by our officials, tons upon tons of them being found in a paper mill above Carlisle. That is true, and neither Stehman nor any one else can deny it. The people are being robbed shamefully, and I tell you they are beginning to find out that our party is neither honest nor economical."

Here was another country politician on the anxious bench. The conversation was interrupted at an interesting point. John Stehman can tell whether such an interview ever occurred, and who the party was. The voice of the speaker was so loud we could not help hearing what he said, and we do not think we are violating any rule of propriety in publishing it. We have reported it with entire accuracy so far as the substance is concerned, and almost, if not quite, in the exact language used.

We shall pray heartily for the complete conversion of the ex-Sheriff, and of the gentleman who has such correct views of the corruption and extravagance of Republican politicians. May neither of them leave the anxious bench on which they now sit until a better and purer political faith is vouch-safed unto them, and may multitudes be brought to see the error of their ways, even in the dark region of Lancaster county.

Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Ever since Maryland escaped from under the disgraceful rule of a set of corrupt and thieving political desperadoes, the Radicals in Congress and elsewhere have been breathing vengeance against the devoted State. Congressmen and Senators fairly elected by the people have been refused admission to their seats; and, at the instance of such unscrupulous demagogues as John Andrew Jackson Cresswell, the white men of that State are threatened with the miserable fate of having their former slaves converted into their political masters. That the Radicals really intend to carry out that project there can be no doubt. They are preparing the mind of the North for it by a concerted promulgation of a series of lying and inflammatory reports. A cock and bull story has been started in regard to rebel military organizations, and such papers as the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, and the Lancaster *Evening Express*, profess to be terribly frightened. The Maryland militia are to march upon Washington, to disband Congress, to declare Andrew Johnson king, and to inaugurate a grand slave empire. Terrible! Isn't it?

The truth of the matter is not that the people of Maryland are likely to commit any unlawful act, but that the Radicals are. In Baltimore, a day or two since, we talked with several leading Conservative citizens, some of them residents of the city, and others from the rural districts. They all inquired most anxiously as to the political prospect in Pennsylvania, and they all gave it as their opinion that Sumner's negro suffrage bill would be at once passed by Congress if the Radicals carried this State. The Radicals in Maryland openly avow that there is no doubt about its speedy passage, and they assert that with the help of the negroes they will at once proceed to disfranchise a large number of the whites.

The importance of the coming election in this State cannot be overestimated. A Democratic majority will prove to be a barrier to the mad wave of Radical revolution. With Judge Sharswood on the bench of our Supreme Court, Congress will not dare to pass Sumner's bill. That is the only thing which can prevent it. A full poll of our vote will save the country from these threatened ills. Will any Democrat absent himself from the polls at such an election? We should think not.

The County Convention.

As will be seen by the call which appears at the head of our columns the Democratic delegate elections will be held on Saturday the 21st inst., and that the County Convention will assemble on Wednesday, the 25th. Let there be a full turn out at the delegate elections for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the party in the different districts. We expect to see full delegations of our best men from every district at the Convention. We believe the Democracy of Lancaster county will give a good account of themselves at the coming election.

LET the bondholders of Lancaster county remember that the decision of Judge Sharswood is calculated to render their investments secure. If one contract to pay a debt in coin can be legally discharged by a tender of paper currency so may all others. Every attack upon the decision of Judge Sharswood is an argument in favor of making both the interest and the principal of the government bonds payable in greenbacks. If the bondholders wish to make sure of having the contract to pay in coin declared valid they should all vote for George W. Sharswood. It would not be safe for them to vote for a man who has no record on that question. Judge Williams has none.

The Republican County Convention—The Thugs Defeated.

Bubble! Bubble! How fiercely the political cauldron of the Lancaster county Radicals has been boiling for days! Of course there is no lack of dirt in the pot. It is no wonder much filthy scum has come to the top. If one half of what the different factions say of each other be true, the Republican party of this county must be rotten inside and outside, from its very heart to the outermost cuticle which contains but fails to cover its corruption. We have never read more disgusting and disgraceful exposures.

The *Express* of Monday had about a column of correspondence, showing how the Thug faction managed to carry certain districts. Here is a picture of a Radical Senator for you. The scene is in the town of Columbia:

EDITORS EXPRESS: Our delegate election, with one exception, passed off finely. The "Crawford County System" was carried in the North Ward by 46 majority; in the Middle Ward by 23 majority, and in the South Ward it was defeated by 6 votes, owing to the fact that our *sober* Senator, who was a candidate, by some means (I will not say by the free use of money and whisky, but any one can ascertain the fact, perhaps, by making inquiry at Jim Leece's [copperhead] lager beer saloon), induced a number of drunken copperheads to vote against it. As a "specimen brick," I give you the names of two: James McLaughlin and William Cobey, who openly avowed their copperheadism, and yet the individual alluded to could encircle their waist with his arm, and drag them up to the polls to vote, when he knew, or ought to have known, that he was perpetrating a great wrong upon the true Republicans of Columbia. But he will not more misrepresent them in convention than he did when in the county committee, where he asserted that there "was but one man in the 2d ward in favor of the new System" and two in the Upper Ward. He there voted for two wards, and was not a duly appointed committee-man for either.

Of course we do not pretend to say how near the truth that is. We do not suppose the correspondent of the *Express* lied, however. If the Senator alluded to does not take care he may have occasion next winter to ask for another investigating committee.

Under the significant and perfectly appropriate heading of "*A Dirty Trick*," we find the following exposure of another of the dodges practiced by the Thug wing of the "God and morality party" in the Washington district:

A DIRTY TRICK: *Messrs Editors:* The Republicans of this place have been encouraged by you to reform the present corrupt system of making nominations. We have talked over the matter amongst ourselves, and agree with you fully that a change is needed. On Saturday we made no distinct issue, but agreed to support B. U. Shuman, Henry Seiple and C. B. Shuman without instructing them, for we knew that the two latter persons were for, and expressed themselves in favor of a reform. Accordingly they were elected; when the officers came to count the ballots, it was discovered that under a small fold on the back of the tickets, for "the old system" was written in such a manner that no one would suspect the fraud, unless he was in the plot; and who do you suppose was the author of this dirty trick? Why, an aspirant for a seat in our Legislative halls. Good Lord deliver the Republican party from such brats as this one.

If we were sure that some better man than the "brat" alluded to would be chosen we would say Amen! most heartily. But, if Brubaker and his organ are to be believed the corruption and rascality among the faction which opposes his Thug organization are fully as revolting.

Of course such a mass of political corruption could not be drawn together without attracting attention. It would not require a nose educated to discriminate between the "nine and thirty distinct and separate stinks" discernible in Cologne, to inform any one that material for a buzzard feast was being collected at the Court House. Where the carcass was, thither the vultures flocked.

On Monday our streets were full of rumors. First the Thugs were beaten and then they were not. The Thug Chief looked grim and a little uneasy, but he brazened the thing out well, and bore himself with the air of a man who knew the material he had to deal with and who was sure he could mould it to suit his purposes. Late in the evening we saw him walk down the street and dodge into the *Examiner* office, followed by "Jolly Jack." What that meant we did not know then. Events which have since transpired have enlightened us.

On Tuesday evening the delegates began to come in slowly from the rural districts. Here and there we noticed one who seemed full of importance and self-complacency, and on inquiry we found that these were invariably honestly for the Crawford County System. They felt that they had the masses at their back, and that they could afford to swell a little. The majority, who appeared thus early, were not of that class, however. They were principally of the set which have made up former conventions, the adherents and placemen of one or the other of the rings, the fellows who have long been in the habit of making merchandize of their positions, political hucksters who had votes to trade. Of these a majority were outspoken Thugs, and opposed to the Crawford County System on no less than seven distinct principles—viz: the five loaves and the two fishes. Others were willing to adopt the system,—thought it would be well to try it; but were inclined to put it off for a year. They wanted just one more dicker conducted on the old system, and then, being compelled to do so, they would be virtuous forsooth.

Between 10 and 12 o'clock we took a stroll around the city. In most localities and at the hotels people all seemed remarkably quiet. In an exquisitely apportioned and very retired drinking saloon we noticed the chief of the Thugs bowing over a smiling glass of J. B. to a crowd of apparently devout worshippers. As the last drop of amber colored liquor was drained slowly from each glass, we heard a singular guttural noise proceeding from the circle of tickled throats, which sounded much like the conclusion of some such mysterious oath as is administered by gangs of gamblers, smugglers, pirates and other unlawful associations to the daring neophyte who seeks admission into their order. Passing round a corner into the main street of our city we found quite a crowd in front of Jolly Jack's sanctum all slightly elevated, as usual, with good news or good whiskey, and while an ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the Pennsylvania Senate, patted Juba, the dancing was done with a shuffle and toe-to-heel and heel-to-toe movement that would have done credit to the original JUMBO JUM. Things were lively all around on Tuesday night.

On Wednesday the excitement about the head quarters of the two factions was intense. The clans were being marshaled, and evidences of the pending contest were sufficiently apparent.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock, and the choice of a presiding officer soon showed that the Crawford County System had a large majority in its favor; Brubaker finding that he was nowhere in the Convention, was very willing to take another chance to control the nominations through this celebrated System and therefore he and Joe Fisher and others voted for its adoption, while the other faction had too deeply committed themselves to the Crawford System to oppose it when they found they had a Convention which would have settled their friends. The slates were all badly smashed and the work has to be done over again. General Joe in a bombastic speech withdrew the name of a certain Roberts, who was a candidate for Treasurer, because as Joe said, Roberts had that morning for the first time heard that a soldier who hadn't any arms or legs desired the position, and God forbid that he should stand in his way. A certain Mr. Eshleman got excited during the proceedings and also made a speech. He would be d——d if the people were not able to select their candidates themselves; they didn't want by J—— C—— to be bought and sold in such corrupt conventions as this; George Brubaker the prophet, and the Thugs must be put down by G—d; and he'd go to H—, if he wouldn't say what he pleased, &c., whereupon Mr. S. A. Wylie wanted to know whether there was a President in the chair and if so, why such virtuous men as himself and father-in-law were allowed to be abused by a blackguard, when they (he and pap) "were his equals and perhaps his superiors!" Altogether it was a funny convention, and its adjournment has left the Republican party in an exceedingly demoralized condition.

A Case in Point.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Plaindealer* publishes the following account of a case almost precisely similar to the one which gave rise to the decision of Judge Sharswood, which the Radical papers of Pennsylvania are all assailing, but which they dare not publish in full:

"In July, 1861, a poor man in this city, having on hand four hundred dollars in gold, which he desired to deposit in some safe place for a short time, handed it to a friend for that purpose. The gentleman to whom it was given placed it in a banking house in this city and received a certificate of deposit, of which the following is a true copy:

"$400. HENRY WICK & CO., BANKERS, } CLEVELAND, July 5, 1861. }

"Thomas McMahon, Esq., has deposited with us *Four Hundred Dollars* COIN to the credit of himself, payable to his order hereon in *like funds* in 4 months with interest.

"No. 339. E. D. CHILDS, Teller.

"Indorsed THOMAS MCMAHON."

"When this certificate was presented for payment, the holder of it was informed that he could not get gold for it, because Congress had passed a law that "greenbacks" should be a legal tender. The holder of the paper, thinking this was rather sharp practice on the part of the bank, on the 14th of November, 1862, brought his suit in the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga county, to enforce the contract. The defendants in their answer admitted receiving the gold, and set up the law of Congress in defense. A tender in Court of four hundred dollars in greenbacks was made. The case was tried by the court. Judge Foote, now a candidate for re-election as Judge of that Court, presiding, held that, although there was a contract to return gold, yet the law of Congress, passed since the making of the contract, had declared greenbacks to be a legal tender, the plaintiff must receive that kind of money in return for his gold. A judgment was rendered against the defendants four hundred dollars and interest, and as the amount had been tendered to the plaintiff, he had to pay the costs."

Here was an express contract to return coin as deposited. It would seem to be more binding, if possible, than a promise to pay any ordinary debt in specie. Yet a Radical Court decided against the right of the poor man to enforce the contract. For attempting to protect the right of a creditor in a similar case Judge Sharswood is being bitterly assailed. Yet the very same newspapers which attack his decision insist that both the interest and the principal of the Government bonds must all be paid in coin. Here is a specimen of Radical consistency. They forget the old saying that it is "a poor rule which won't work both ways." If a poor man is bound to take greenbacks from a bank when the express contract is that he is to receive gold again for the gold he deposited, why should bondholders be entitled to be paid gold coin for the greenback paper they loaned the Government? In many cases their bonds did not cost them more than fifty cents to the dollar in gold value. Is there to be one kind of currency for the rich and another for the poor—gold for those who pay no taxes, and depreciated ragged shinplasters for those whose daily toil furnishes all the revenue of the nation. If Judge Sharswood's opinion was wrong in law, or false in principle, then the sooner the rule laid down by the majority of the Court of which he was a member is applied to bondholders, the better for the country. If his decision was right, and the principles laid down by him are sustained, then all contracts made to pay coin can and must be enforced. Radical law and Radical logic are alike lame on this question.

A Question of Power.

Judge Lawrence, one of the Radical Congressmen of Ohio, in a late speech at Urbana, gave the following exceedingly statesmanlike reason why he was in favor of negro suffrage. He said:

"But, my fellow-citizens, this is a question of power. Now, I would rather have ten black men vote for me than one Copperhead against me. This amendment, if passed, will give us ten thousand more votes in Ohio, eight hundred more in this Congressional District, which, if we had had in 1863, we would have carried it, and we would not have been represented by that Copperhead who represented, or misrepresented it."

There is no higher motive, therefore, in this agitation for negro suffrage than the desire to have the negroes as voters to swell the ranks of the Radical party. It is with the Radical leaders a mere "question of power," as Mr. Lawrence admits. If they thought the negroes would vote the Democratic ticket we should hear nothing about "their inalienable rights." They are assured that a majority of the latter will vote against them, and they want negroes to overbalance the white Democratic preponderance. In their mad thirst for power they are willing to ruin the country. Fearful that the white South will vote against them, they have made it into a negro South, and vested in the degraded negroes the entire political control of half a dozen States. With these negro States they expect to neutralize in the Presidential election the voice of the great commonwealths of New York and Pennsylvania.

A. R. SHARP, one of the loyal thieves against whom a true bill was found for stealing valuable books and documents from the State Department at Harrisburg, has been dismissed from the position he occupied under the administration of Governor Geary. He threatens to make disclosures that will implicate parties holding much higher positions. There is quite a quaking among Radical officials in consequence. The probabilities are that Sharp will be furnished with substantial reasons for holding his tongue. That is the way such things are managed by "the God and morality party."

WHERE, asks the Pittsburg *Post*, were the Jack Cades in the Pennsylvania Legislature, when the proposition was presented by Governor Curtin to repeal the law for paying the interest on the State bonds in gold? Every Republican voted to pay in greenbacks; every Democrat against it. The State Treasurer, Hon. W. V. McGrath, a Democrat, protested against the violation of the contract. He said he had plenty of money to pay the interest in gold or its equivalent. There was no necessity urged—and the Republican authorities of Pennsylvania now boast of the reduction of the State debt by means of violated faith. Was not that barefaced repudiation? Let the bondholders of Lancaster think it over.

LET the white men of Pennsylvania remember that the Republican leaders are pledged to secure the establishment of negro equality in this State by a general act of Congress. Let them vote aye or no on that issue in October.—Every vote for Williams will be a vote in favor of Sumner's bill.

"The Progress of Justice."

Under the above heading we find the following article in the editorial columns of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*:

In New York the State Constitution, now being framed, provides for impartial suffrage. In New Jersey, a State Convention of the Republicans met at Trenton a short time ago, and the party formally insisted on a like modification of their Constitution, besides soliciting the action of Congress. In Ohio the campaign this fall will be conducted on this distinct issue. In Michigan the Constitution just framed also contains impartial suffrage. In New England none of the six States, except Connecticut, make any distinction in voting rights on account of color, Considering that all the slave States, except Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, already have impartial suffrage (Missouri is in process of amending her Constitution), and that, for some time at least, the bulk of the Republican party in the South will be colored, it is easy to see *that day is not likely to be long deferred, when national action will enfranchise all citizens, everywhere.*

The concluding words, which we have italicised, are decidedly significant. Not long ago the *Telegraph* had a leading editorial in which it openly demanded that Congress should, at the beginning of the next session, pass a general law making the negroes of Pennsylvania voters, and conferring upon them all the privileges of entire political and social equality. The *Telegraph* is the central organ of the Republican party in this State. That it speaks for the leaders of that party there can be no doubt. It calls upon Congress to take speedy action upon the question of negro suffrage, it urges the passage of a general law on that subject; and in so doing it only speaks out the sentiment and reveals the purpose of the leaders of the Republican party in Pennsylvania.

The masses of that party have followed the leaders so closely that they believe they will go with them to any extreme. The *Telegraph* and other Republican journals are acting with concerted design. The intention is, in case Judge Williams is elected, to claim the result as an endorsement of Sumner's plan for forcing negro suffrage upon this and all other States which have declined to adopt it. In such a case Congress will not hesitate to pass the bill at once. We will then have only one of two things to do. We must either submit quietly to see the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania openly violated, or we must prevent the execution of the attempted outrage by a resort to force. Henry W. Williams stands pledged to declare such a law of Congress to be binding upon the people of Pennsylvania. Shall he be put in a position to do so? That is the great question of this campaign.—Reader, how do you intend to vote on it?

Rough on "Pap."

The bitter contest between the Thug and anti-Thug factions in this county has led to some very fierce quarrels and some remarkable estrangements between friends. The controversy as conducted in the different Radical newspapers of this city, has been most acrimonious and the sharpest personalities have been indulged in. It was, however, reserved for the Thug organ, in the hour of its defeat and humiliation, to give the most notable instance of that kind of thing. George Brubaker has always been regarded as the real owner and controller of the *Inquirer*. S. A. Wylie, its ostensible proprietor, is Mr. Brubaker's son-in-law, and in public and private, has always exhibited the greatest affection and the most obedient reverence for the old gentleman whom he lovingly styles 'pap.' The *Inquirer* has heretofore been only the echo of Mr. Brubaker's voice; but a change seems to have come over its editorial columns. One Elwood Greist, the County Treasurer, a gentleman who seems to find time to do much scribbling, but who has not been able to spare a moment or a line of space to inform the people of Lancaster county what amount of *extra State tax* they are expected to pay, has had his name placed at the head of the columns of the *Inquirer* as chief editor. What the arrangements between Mr. Griest and his assistant editor, Mr. Wylie, may be, we know not. But it is sure that the affectionate and chubby faced son-in-law is powerless to protect the reputation of his revered "pap." In the *Inquirer* of this morning, prominent in a heavily leaded leading editorial, we find the following bitter personal assault upon Mr. Brubaker:

Some of the delegates to the Convention, who had been elected as Anti-Crawford men, when they found the new system would be adopted, cast their votes in its favor. Prominent among these were General Fisher and George Brubaker. Such a performance as this may seem very smart to some people, but we confess our inability to see it. Had we been a member of that Convention, elected as an opponent of the new system, we should have opposed it though not a single vote were cast with us. This much we think is always due from a representative to the people who elect him. If a delegate may advocate a doctrine when he is a candidate for election, and afterwards vote in direct opposition to his own professions, merely because he wishes to be with the party which happens to be strongest, the whole representative system is a farce.

That is the language of Mr. Griest. It could not be the language of Mr. Wylie, because he was a delegate to the convention, and he voted *aye* with "pap" in favor of the Crawford System, after having persistently opposed it, and after being "elected as an opponent of the new system." We are aware that Mr. Wylie denies that he did so vote; but it is just simply impossible that both the tellers and all the reporters present should have been deceived.

The only way we can account for this bitter assault upon Mr. Brubaker is, by concluding that neither he nor Mr. Wylie have any longer an interest in the *Inquirer*. Mr. Griest must be not only the chief ostensible editor, but the real owner of the concern. In view of the turn affairs have taken we can not safely presume to congratulate him on his purchase. The mission of the *Inquirer* is ended. With the defeat of the Thug faction it virtually gave up the ghost. Perhaps kicking the dead chief of the defunct Thugs may be regarded as an appropriate final act. We cannot, however, help reminding the fat little son-in-law that it was very rough on "pap." If he can not protect his near relation and best friend from assaults of such a character, he had better admit at once that he is neither owner nor editor of the *Inquirer*. If he is only at liberty to defend himself in the *Inquirer* by a note at the end of a report, he surely can not have any control of its columns. We have never seen a pretended newspaper proprietor reduced to such a ridiculous position.

LET the laboring men of Pennsylvania remember that they and their fellows of the North are being taxed at the rate of *more than fifty millions of dollars a year*, for the purpose of establishing the supremacy of the negro in the Southern States. Let them say whether they desire a continuance of that system when they go to the polls on the 8th of October.

Dauphin County.

The Democracy of Dauphin county have put in nomination the following ticket, which the *Patriot and Union* pronounces a most excellent one:

Assembly—Dr. John B. Beshler, Daniel Dougherty.
Prothonotary—Dr. Jackson Sheadler.
Register—David P. Lescure.
County Treasurer—Wm. K. Verbeke.
County Commissioner—Dan. Bitterman.
Director of the Poor—Jacob Buffington.
Coroner—Charles B. Jack.
Auditor—George Runyan.
Jury Commissioner—A. Stewart Wilson.

Why No Negro Suffrage Plank was Inserted in the Republican Platform.

The *Village Record* of Chester county, a well-known and leading Republican journal, thus explains the failure of the State Convention which nominated Judge Williams to insert in the platform it presented a resolution endorsing negro suffrage. It says:

"The subject was thoroughly discussed by the committee on resolutions, the member of the committee from Bucks county making an argument in favor of the adoption of such a resolution. The expediency of this action, however, was decidedly opposed by some of the delegates from the interior, who thought their constituents were not yet quite prepared to face the music. It was suggested that the subject would at any rate be acted upon by Congress, as soon as the pending constitutional amendments would be ratified, and that the States themselves would be relieved of the responsibilities of fixing the qualifications of citizenship in this respect. Thus it came about that the suffrage plank was omited from our State platform."

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, one of the most widely circulated Republican paper in the country declares that:

"Sumner says he has positive assurance of votes enough to pass his universal suffrage bill next winter. He says it must be passed before the Presidential election, to secure the negro vote of Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut, otherwise these States will go Democratic."

The programme of the leaders of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is too plain to be misunderstood. By their own confession it is clear that they expect Sumner's negro equality bill to pass at the next session of Congress, and they are assured that Judge Williams will, if elected, declare it to be constitutional and binding. There is no doubt that he would enforce such an act of Congress most rigorously, visiting all the penalties of the law on any election officer who might dare to violate it. He would not hold it to be a violation of either the Constitution of the United States or of that of Pennsylvania. We do not ask any one to take our word for such assertions. The evidence of the truth of what we say comes from the highest Republican sources. Let any one who doubts read the extracts which we give above, and then let him vote for Judge Williams and negro equality, if he can do so with his eyes wide open.

The Philadelphia Radicals.

A pretended love for the soldiers has been one of the chief methods adopted by the Radicals for humbugging the masses into a support of their ticket in Pennsylvania. They have prated about honoring and rewarding "the boys in blue," and passed resolve after resolve, all testifying their devotion to that deserving class of men. Very many of the returned soldiers have taken all these pretenses for just what they have been all the time, the mere dishonest clap-trap talk of a set of selfish and designing political demagogues. Last week these professed friends of the soldier were put to the test in Philadelphia. There are several very lucrative local offices to be filled at the coming election in that city. Among the candidates presented were a number of honorable and competent veterans—men who had received wounds and won distinction on more than one battle-field. The old political hacks were opposed to them. The result was, the soldiers were all slaughtered in the house of their pretended friends, and a set of corrupt political traders carried off all the prizes. Not a single soldier was nominated. The Democratic ticket will be largely made up of true soldiers, and the "boys in blue" will take care of them at the polls.

Signs of a War of Races.

Throughout the South the negroes are beginning to show marked evidences of a most lawless disposition. They have armed themselves, and serious trouble is apprehended. In some parts of Missouri an absolute reign of terror exists among the white population, and white people residing in the rural districts have flocked into the towns for protection from an anticipated uprising. In Hanover county, Virginia, an investigation conducted under the order of General Schofield, reveals the fact that a secret military organization exists among the negroes which is spread throughout the State. This creates no little alarm among the whites, who are alike destitute of arms and organization. Our telegraphic reports of Saturday contained an account of an open war between the negroes and the whites in Rhea county, East Tennessee. These things have a very ugly look. There is no doubt that the Radicals, unless they are speedily checked, will stir up a war of races of a bloody and revolting character.

The Fat Candidate.

Mrs. Swisshelm, who is now writing editorially for the *Pittsburg Commercial*, the leading Republican organ of Western Pennsylvania, was last April a correspondent of the *Franklin Repository*. At that time Judge Williams, the present candidate of the Republican party for Supreme Judge, was spoken of in Pittsburg as a candidate for that position, and Mrs. Swisshelm in one of her letters to the *Repository* alluded to him in the following terms. The sketch, coming from the pen of one who is now an editress of his home organ, we cannot doubt, does full justice to the Judge; but if so, he has reason to exclaim, "Save me from my friends!"

It appears to be an acknowledged fact that the Pittsburg bar is to-day as little burdened with brains as it any period since it was a bar—and no better evidence of its appreciation of *respectable mediocrity* could be offered than its selection of Judge Williams for the Supreme Beach. In '41 and '42 when he was a law student in the office of Judge Lowrie, I had some business in settling my father's estate. He who was since Judge Lowrie was my attorney. Going to the office one day, I found him explaining to Mr. Williams and another student a point of law, and he asked me to sit down and wait. I sat down and had the benefit of the explanation; heard the questions propounded by Mr. Williams and the other, and the going over and simplifying the case by a teacher. I sat in blank amazement, wondering if that little man ever, ever, EVER, would get enough law into his head to make any kind of living by letting it out in quantities to suit customers; but he is sober, industrious, patient and plodding, and after all his dullness of comprehension, did learn a good deal of law, and I think that in any case which was well established by precedent, and which had been carefully and lucidly explained, and simplified, he could understand it, and would decide according to the best of his knowledge and belief. When he comes to a new field of investigation, the saints have compassion on the poor, fat, short, puffy man.—What a time he would have wading, floundering—and what a muddle he would be likely to make out! A man of active brains would not be likely to run quite as much to that substance most valuable in whales, and if the Republican party of Pennsylvania have *no better material* out of which to manufacture a Supreme Judge than Hon. W. W. or H. W., or W. something Williams of Pittsburg, *they had better vote for the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be, on the ground that they cannot be worsted.*

Tax-Payer!

Your attention:

Cost of the "loyal" Legislature of 1867	$265,861 16
Cost of the Legislature of 1867	42,376 19
	$223 484 97

Behold this difference, tax payers! Your Legislature of 1867, with John W. Geary as Governor, has cost you just $223,484 97 *more* than did your Legislature of 1847, with Francis R. Shunk as Governor. Think of it.

Adams County.

The following is the Democratic ticket for Adams county. The Convention was full and harmonious, and the *Compiler* predicts that our majority will be increased. The ticket is pronounced to be a most excellent one:

Assembly—Nicholas Heltzel.
County Commissioner—Jacob Lott.
Jury Commissioner—Henry J. Kuhn.
County Treasurer—Harvey D. Wattles.
Director of the Poor—Martin Getz.
County Auditor—Martin E. Bollinger.

Wholesale Indictment of Germans.

The Radicals who carried the election in Tennessee by driving hordes of drunken negroes to the polls, have turned their attention to the white German population. A Radical newspaper announces that the Grand Jury at Nashville have indicted over a thousand of them for drinking lager beer on Sunday. It adds, "the Germans are indignant." We suppose they would be. The action of the Radicals of Nashville is only of a piece with their conduct everywhere. In Maine they imprison farmers for selling a glass of cider; in Massachusetts they employ an army of spies and informers to entrap offenders against the prohibitory liquor law; in this State our humbug of a military Governor swills beer when he is electioneering at Erie, and after having joined the Good Templars, declares he never drank a drop—not "since he was seven years old." The party is a combination of Yankee deceit, corruption, cupidity and fanaticism, and the best interests of the country demand that there should be a very speedy end to its rule.

Fish Baskets to be Removed from the Susquehanna.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

Yesterday, upon the occasion of the trial of Jacob Gayman, for obstructing the passage of fish in the river by placing therein a fish basket and dam, in the vicinity of Dauphin. His Honor, Judge Pearson, fully expounded the law relative to the removal of obstructions from the Susquehanna. In the course of his remarks, the Judge asserted that the mere placing of a fish basket and dam in the river is a violation of the law, and a failure to remove such obstructions, would render their owner liable to prosecution and subject him to all the penties imposed by the act referred to. Fishermen should take warning from this decision, and at once clear the river of all basket and dams therein. If it is not attended to, suits will certainly be instituted against all offenders.

This is a matter of interest to some of our citizens. Several of the dams erected along the river line of this county are large and costly, and they are a sources of considerable profit to the owners. But we are assured that multitudes of young shad are yearly destroyed by the different baskets. If an arrangement could be made by which that would be prevented the baskets would not be interfered with. Unless it is done they will all be summarily disposed of by the Fish Committee.

THE Pittsburg *Post*, in a recent issue, placed Judge Williams, of Connecticut, the "nutmeg" candidate for the Supreme Bench, in the following uncomfortable position:

Now, during this trying and deep agitation (repudiation), without making any "insinuation" or charge, we inquire, as we have a right to do, and as it is respectful to do, where was Judge Williams? Did he step into the little band arrayed against repudiation, bear his share of the odium cast upon them, and assist them by his counsel and the weight of his name and position? Did he join the repudiators in their folly, and unite with the multitude to do evil, presuming on the immensity of the crowd for escape from responsibility should the movement finally become unpopular? Or did he choose the timid, unworthy position of a neutral, when a great moral, political and pecuniary question was shaking the society in which he resided from its centre to its circumference?

An Admirable Letter.

The following excellent letter from James F. Shunk, Esq., a gentleman well known throughout the State, will be regarded as good Sunday reading by all honest and conscientious Christians. The paper to which it is addressed is published at Cleveland, Ohio:

YORK, Pa., July 18th, 1867.

Editor Christian Standard: I observe in a recent issue of your paper you commenced a "Life of Abraham Lincoln, for the Sabbath School and the Home Circle" as a book proper for your subscribers to introduce into their families, and you refer to "the moral and religious characte