Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT'R 18, 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 effect a thorough organization of the party for the pending campaign, by the *immediate* 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.

Supplement to the Weekly Intelligencer.

A pressure of real estate, and other advertising, which we can not refuse compels us to issue a large Supplement to the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER. We are forced to do that, or to deprive our subscribers of the usual variety of reading matter. The large and constantly increasing circulation of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER makes it an advertising medium second to none in the interior of Pennsylvania. A glance at our columns will show that persons desiring to sell real estate, and other advertisers are aware of that fact.

We shall continue to issue a supplement until after the election.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
No. 738 SANSOM STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9th, 1867.

To the people of Pennsylvania:

The Radicals attempt to evade the practical issues of the canvass and to delude you into the support of their candidates.

They alone are accountable for the prostration of your business interests. They have deliberately sacrificed them in order to place in the hands of Southern Negroes, the balance of power in the Republic and thus preserve their own rule. More than two years have passed since peace was restored, and we still look in vain for increased products from the South to aid us in paying the interest on our debt, and for her prosperous customers to buy our woolen, iron and other manufactures.

Instead of receiving aid to pay our debt, we are taxed to maintain a freedmen's bureau and a standing army in the South. Instead of prosperous customers to increase our trade, every business interest languishes.

Radical mismanagement, a negro policy, and Radical extravagance, weigh down our energies and fetter our resources.

The whole expense of the War Department in 1860 was sixteen and a-half millions, whilst in 1867 it is estimated by the Treasury at forty-seven millions, *both being periods of peace.* To give the Negro the power to rule us, therefore, costs the nation annually thirty millions. Of this amount, Pennsylvania's share is at least one-tenth, and *your* industry must annually pay three millions of dollars to support a policy that closes your woolen mills and stops your factories.

In your State affairs, mismanagement, corruption and extravagance are the rule. In 1860, under Democratic power the whole amount of money appropriated and expended, *independent of funded debt and military expenses,* as shown by the Treasury, was NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS. In 1861, *excluding the same items,* the Radicals appropriated and expended one million three hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars. In 1865, *excluding the same items,* the Radicals appropriated and expended one million five hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, and in 1866, *excluding the same items,* they appropriated and expended TWO MILLIONS AND ELEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. The reports of the Auditor General show these facts, and prove that IN SIX YEARS OF RADICAL RULE, YOUR CASH EXPENSES HAVE MORE THAN DOUBLED.

The men who have thus wasted your substance, prate of their loyalty and their sacrifices, and would maintain their hold upon the public treasury by fixing your attention upon other issues. You are oppressed by taxation through internal revenue and other machinery, as no other people ever were. It takes from you your legitimate profits and gives you no customers. It compels you to stop manufacturing and to discharge your workmen. Your goods remain unsold and your operatives suffer. Can you expect relief from this grinding taxation, so long as these enormous expenditures continue. Relief can only come through economy in public affairs, a reduction in your expenses, and the discharge of corrupt and extravagant officials.

It is their purpose to violate the great principle, "that each State has the right to determine the qualifications of its own electors," and give the negroes of Pennsylvania the balance of power between the two great political parties. Negro suffrage is to be forced upon you by Congressional enactment, and your "Supreme Court is to be placed in harmony" with that law, by electing Judge Williams, who is relied upon to decide that the negro is entitled to a right which you and your organic laws deny him. In the Senate of the United States in July last, the recognized leader of the Radicals of this State, voted to proceed to consider a bill that was introduced by Wilson of Massachusetts, to effect this infamous purpose.

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA!

Let the result in California arouse you to renewed exertion. Work is to be done, and *you* must do it. Committees may plan and order, but the result depends upon yourselves. Individual effort is the road to victory. See your neighbor, encourage him, bring him to the polls. Perfect your organizations. Block your wards and townships. Subdivide the labor and perform it with energy.

Press home upon your adversaries the real issues of the campaign. Demand of them that they shall answer:

Are you for or against the Radical policy that destroys our business and closes our workshops, mills and factories, to give the negro the balance of power?

Are you for or against continued corruption, mismanagement and extravagance?

Are you for or against conceding to Congress, the right to allow the negro the power to rule Pennsylvania?

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

Are You Assessed?

Look to the assessment lists Democrats. Do not trust to anything less than an absolute certainty that you are regularly and duly assessed. Go and see to the matter for yourself. Numbers of men annually lose their vote by neglecting this important matter. We need every Democratic vote to swell the majority for Judge Sharswood. The importance of a signal rebuke to the Radical revolutionists cannot be overestimated. Be sure that you are duly assessed, and that your neighbor attends to the matter.

THE *Express* never even alluded to the action of the National Labor Convention at Chicago, in which the Republican Congressman Kuykendall introduced a resolution which was unanimously passed, demanding the taxation of government bonds. All the other Republican papers in this State have been equally silent. The taxation of all such bonds is openly advocated by the Republicans of the Northwest. Is that repudiation, or not?

The Reaction.

The change of *twenty thousand each* in the comparatively small votes of the States of Maine and California, is extremely significant. It is an early and startling symptom of the deep reaction in sentiment now progressing among the people. If it is followed in the same proportion throughout the country, it will produce a political revolution without example in our history. It can be explained on no tea-pot theory of obnoxious nominations here and local issues there, for many obnoxious nominations and local issues have been made by and with the Republicans for five years past, without any such result. The cause of the convulsion, which shakes at once the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific, will be found deeper and more pervading, and must be sought for in national measures and the works of national politicians. Can we find any adequate cause for it there?

The year 1867 has witnessed greater outrages upon our system of free government than any that ever preceded it. In the language of our representative, a Federal Congress deliberately *repudiated* the Constitution its members were sworn to support, and governed the country *outside* of its fundamental law. This Congress stripped the President of the powers vested in him by the Constitution, and threatened to depose him because he protested against its usurpations. This Congress organized military despotisms over one-third of the territory of the Republic, wiped out the rights and governments of ten States, and set *five tyrants* over their people. At least two of the tyrants ruled their subjects with rods of iron, subverting courts and governments, enacting and repealing laws, and defying the judicial process of the United States, and received the *special thanks* of Congress for their services. This same Congress provided that the government of the ten Southern States should pass out of the hands of its satraps into the control of a degraded and barbarous race, and to that end at once enfranchised the negroes and disfranchised the most intelligent whites. This Congress attempted to perpetuate the rule of a political party, by establishing negro supremacy at the South, and so adjusting the balance of power in the Union as to give the negro South control of the whole.

Upon these usurpations Congress piled repeated insults to the superior race of the country. Personal and social equality were given to blacks at the point of the bayonet. At the seat of government blacks excluded whites from the voting places, or whites were compelled to *follow negroes* to the polls. Negroes were appointed to office for the purpose of annoying the whites. And in the Southern kingdoms, Congressional satraps insulted the democratic instincts of the people by aping the pomp of royalty, and Sickles and Sheridan drove the streets of Charleston and New Orleans in state carriages drawn by four and six horses, under the approving smiles of their Congressional employers.

Here is the secret of the change in Maine and California. The progress towards imperialism and negro supremacy has startled and shocked the people. Last year's endorsement of the Constitutional Amendment was not designed by them as a blank warrant of attorney to Congress to govern the country without and against Constitutional law. It neither authorized the creation of monarchies nor the establishment of negro supremacy in free Anglo-Saxon America. The people of California and Maine have voted that they mean to revoke the power their agents have abused. They intend to repudiate the representatives who repudiated the Constitution. They will teach Congress that the people are its masters not its servants.

Lessons of History.

History is said to be Philosophy teaching by example. And in the light of that philosophy, we think we can read the impending destiny of the powerful and insolent Republican party.

In 1852 the Democratic party appeared almost omnipotent. Gen. Pierce was elected President by an enormous popular majority, and the electoral votes of all the States excepting four. The Democratic majority in Congress was then almost as great as the Republican majority is now. But in an evil hour the Democrats were persuaded to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and from that day a fierce popular reaction set in, which, but for the support of the proslavery South, would have submerged the party in 1856.

In 1857 the Democracy carried Pennsylvania by 10,000 majority. In the following season the unpopular Lecompton Constitution of Kansas was adopted by a Democratic Congress, and in 1858 the Democracy of Pennsylvania were beaten by more than 15,000.

Gen. Jackson was elected by immense majorities, but his party offended the people, and a few years afterwards Gen. Harrison was elected by a majority as large as Jackson received. Harrison's party, in turn, forfeited the confidence of the people, and he was followed by Polk, who was succeeded by Taylor.

We believe that the present Republican party has outraged the people by a betrayal of confidence without parallel in the history of the country. Less than a year ago they proposed under their Constitutional Amendment, a scheme of Reconstruction that recognized the existing State governments of the South, and the right of those governments to control the question of suffrage within their limits. Their leaders urged this scheme upon the public, and secured for it the sanction of the Northern people. But within six months thereafter, the same leaders repudiated the scheme they had so earnestly recommended, subverted the State governments they had repeatedly recognized, and usurped the control of the right of suffrage in the States in avowed defiance of the Federal Constitution. This breach of trust was attended by circumstances of peculiar aggravation. The governments of the Southern States was superseded by Absolute Monarchies, and the right of suffrage wrested from its owners, was conferred upon a horde of ignorant and degraded negroes. Speakers in Congress announced that this was done, not only to *Africanize* the South, but to secure a negro balance of power in the country that would control the North.

If American parties are not everlasting and indestructible, these revolting acts must sink the Republican party deeper than plummet ever sounded. We are aware that the leaders of that party coolly assume that the people have approved their iniquities in advance, but how the people regard them since let Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine and California answer. The honeyed phrases of *Reconstruction* and *Impartial Manhood Suffrage* will not commend the nauseous mixture of despotism and Negro Supremacy to the stomachs of Northern freemen. The Radical monster is stricken to the death, and the blow under which he reels and staggers to his fall was delivered full on his front by THADDEUS STEVENS.

IN the Radical stronghold of Bradford county, Laudon is laid out, the slate is smashed, and things are much mixed up generally. So it is all round—a general burst up among the corruptionists.

Crimes Committed in the Name of the People.

Always, when they are preparing to perpetrate some new outrage, we hear the Radicals cry out—"*it is the will of the people.*"

In the name of the people, they have destroyed the old Union.

In the name of the people, they have overthrown the Constitution, and subverted all the fundamental laws of our political being.

In the name of the people, they have broken down our federal form of free government.

In the name of the people, Congress has usurped the powers that rightfully belong to the Executive.

In the name of the people they have impaired the power of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the name of the people, they have set up a military despotism in the South, by the aid of which they hope to establish the Supremacy of negroes over the white race.

In the name of the people, they have constantly and diligently labored to prevent a restoration of the Union.

In the name of the people, they have prevented the country from reaping any benefit from the multitudes of lives and the billions of money sacrificed in the war.

In the name of the people, they have stolen at least one thousand million dollars from the treasury.

In the name of the people, they have used the public money in the most lavish manner to carry elections.

In the name of the people, they have crushed the poor man with taxes, while the rich bondholder is exempt.

In the name of the people, they have established the Freedmen's Bureau, and appropriated millions of money to support worthless negroes in idleness.

In the name of the people, they have multiplied offices beyond all precedent in any government, in order to make places of ease and profit for a multitude of political friends and favorites.

In the name of the people, the members of Congress have doubled their salaries, and greatly increased the salaries of all officials.

In the name of the people, they threaten completely to destroy the independence of the loyal States.

In the name of the people, they propose to confer the right of suffrage on the negroes of Pennsylvania by Congressional enactment.

In the name of the people, the leaders of the Republican party have been guilty of crimes against liberty, outrages against the Constitution and wrongs against the people which would justify the masses in rising up and disposing of them summarily, either by banishment from the country they have ruined, or, if need be, from the world.

The assertion so constantly made by the Radicals that they represent the will of a majority of the American people is a reckless and boasting lie. At the first election of Abraham Lincoln the Republican party was shown to be in the minority by about a million of the votes actually cast. At his second election, when the loyal States alone voted, Lincoln's vote was only ten per cent. greater than that cast for McClellan. Had their been no frauds practiced in the armies and at home that small percentage would have been greatly reduced or entirely overcome. It is high time there was an end of this swaggering assumption that the Radicals represent the will of the people. It has always been plain that they did not do so even in the North. Were the Union restored, they would at once sink into a beggarly and powerless minority, even if the negroes of the South should continue to be voters. They have relied much on the constant repetition of what was always a transparent falsehood. In no sense do they represent the will of the people. That is now being most satisfactorily demonstrated by the elections. Pennsylvania will effectually dispose of that brazen lie, so far as she is concerned, on the second Tuesday of October, and her people will enter a bold and manly protest against the many crimes which a set of reckless and revolutionary Radicals have committed in the sacred name of the people. To the polls then, Conservative men of the Keystone State, and make your voice heard at the ballot box.

The Radical County Ticket.

After a short but exciting canvas the Radicals of Lancaster county have succeeded in settling a ticket under the Crawford County System. The Thugs and the Temperance organization combined to return Armstrong and Steacy to the Legislature. In most instances the best men were defeated, and great dissatisfaction is openly expressed at the result.

Assembly.
Andrew Armstrong, E. Donegal.
Capt. Abraham Godshalk, E. Cocalico.
Maj. A. C. Reinoehl, Manheim twp.
David G. Steacy, Bart.
County Treasurer.
Lieut. William Thomas, Fulton.
Recorder.
John Baker, City.
County Commissioner.
John Strohm, Jr., Providence.
Prison Inspectors.
Christian Lefever, West Lampeter.
Maj. J. Rohrer, City.
Directors of the Poor.
Daniel Herr, (Pequea,) Strasburg twp.
T. Scott Woods, Paradise.
Auditor.
Samuel Shock, Columbia.
Jury Commissioner.
S. W. P. Boyd, Fulton.

An Old Veteran Commits Suicide Rather Than Go to the Poor House.

We clip the following from the Easton *Argus:*

An old man named Andrew Klotz, residing in Lower Saucon township, committed suicide one day last week, by hanging himself. He was an old soldier of the war of 1812 and had become quite poor. He was to have been removed to the Poor House the day after the commission of the deed.

The last "loyal" Legislature of this State did not scruple to vote themselves nearly *forty thousand dollars* extra pay, at the same time that they struck out the clause providing for the appropriation of the paltry sum of *seven thousand dollars* to the old soldiers of 1812. The little relief thereby afforded to the sensitive old veteran who committed suicide rather than go to the Poor House, would have kept him from that desperate deed. What do the soldiers think of this specimen of Radical love for the veterans who battled so bravely for the flag when haughty England was our foe?

The Radical Programme in Maryland.

The poverty-stricken Radical leaders of Maryland, the miserable white thieves who have been turned away hungry from the public crib, confidently expect Congress to overturn the new Constitution of that State. The white majority is to be put at the bottom, and a set of greedy harpies and greasy negroes are to be helped to rise to the surface. They have deliberately proposed to take the votes of all the negroes in the State at the coming constitutional election, and in case they are not able thus to show a majority against the new Constitution, they expect Congress to prevent it from becoming the law of the State. In this revolutionary design they are encouraged by leading members of Congress.

THE Athens *Republican*, a Radical newspaper of Bradford county, has turned into the Democratic line. Why, what has gone wrong in the negro tronghold? Has a ray of light struck into the piney woods?

To Government Bondholders.

We presume that, in due time, we shall have another correspondence between Thaddeus Stevens and Mr. John Gyger on the subject of government bonds, and the importance to bondholders of supporting the Republican ticket, and that this will again stimulate the bondholders into activity against the Democratic party. In view of the probability of such an occurrence, we beg to address a few words of reason and caution to the holders of government securities amongst us.

The mass of the Democratic party in the country, and especially in Pennsylvania, have always been and now are hostile to repudiation in every shape. Whatever they may think of the manner in which a public debt originated, or the extravagance and corruption which attended its creation, they recognize the fact that the public creditor, who advanced his money to the government, is not responsible for these circumstances. The government that obtained the money unfaithfully or squandered it recklessly is alone responsible for such abuses; and the people who created the government are religiously bound by the obligations their government has assumed. Such has always been the doctrine of the Democracy, and they now stand prepared, as they have ever been, to fulfil every pecuniary obligation of the United States government, not only to the letter, but in its spirit.

Has the Republican party been as honest? Prior to the year 1864 there stood unrepealed upon the statute book of Pennsylvania an engagement to pay the interest of the State debt *in gold*, which had been adopted to strengthen the credit of the Commonwealth in a period of severe financial pressure. In that year the Legislature deliberately repealed and violated this solemn engagement, every Republican member voting for the breach of faith, and every Democratic member, save one, voting against it, and the act was approved by a Republican Governor. Thenceforward the interest on the State debt was paid *in paper*. Can the creditors of the United States expect better treatment than the creditors of Pennsylvania from the Radical party, if ever its interest should appear to demand *repudiation?* Precisely the same thing was done at the same time by the Republican Legislature of New York, and under the same favorite Radical plea of *necessity*.

The present Government of the United States, Republican in all its branches, is tainted with repudiation. In the exigency of the war, this Government issued more than four hundred millions in amount of promissory notes, (greenbacks,) promising to pay the bearers thereof from one dollar to one thousand dollars each. There being no period specified on their face for the payment of these notes, they are, by every rule for the construction of contracts recognized in civilized countries, payable at once and all the time. Yet, with an overflowing Treasury and unlimited credit, this Republican Government makes no effort to redeem these notes. And when the Secretary of the Treasury enfered upon an attempt to do so, the Radical Congress promptly interfered, and prohibited him from redeeming them at a more rapid rate than four millions per month; so that the present prospect is, that the dishonored notes of the Government will continue to circulate for eight years, and gold remain invisible for the same period.

The Republican party has broken its moral faith even more recklessly than it has violated its pecuniary promises. How has Congress kept its unanimous engagement of 1861 to preserve unimpaired the equality, dignity and rights of the several States? How have its members regarded their oaths to support the Constitution of the United States, which demands representation in both branches of Congress for every State? And has not their leader shamelessly proclaimed that they have *repudiated* the Federal Constitution, and are governing the country *outside* of it? The word is ominous—REPUDIATED the Constitution. Do you think that those who have repudiated the Constitution will spare your bonds when they become troublesome and oppressive; and do you think that those who sneer at the obligation of an oath will respect the obligation of a bond? If in his way, the fragments of your bonds would trouble the kidneys of Thaddeus Stevens as little as the "shattered fragments of the old Constitution."

To show how Radical extravagance and corruption are sapping the resources and credit of the United States; how the misgovernment of the Radicals is crippling the prosperity and reducing the products of the country; and how both conspire to maintain the debt and grinding taxation of the people would occupy more space than we can spare. But these matters are of vital concern to the public creditors.

A word of caution, and we have done where both parties profess the highest reverence for public faith and credit, it is not prudent for the bondholder to interfere between them, and make the payment of his bonds *a party question.* The influence of the Government bondholders, thrown into the scale, may defeat the Democratic party, and then again, *it may not.* The Democracy of 1867 is more vigorous and formidable than the Democracy of several years past. It has shown its strength and prowess in Connecticut, Kentucky, California and Maine. It is hopeful of success everywhere on the new issues of the year, and the returning reason of the people. In this State it expects to at least reverse the meagre majority of 11,000 on the Republican Congressional ticket of last year, and it even aspires to the control of the Federal government in 1868. If by any of the strange reactions which sometimes elect Presidents—such as elected Jackson, Harrison and Lincoln—it should chance to recover the confidence of the people and elect its President and Congress, the Government bondholders will feel much more comfortable if they have not made a party issue against it.

The Prospect.

Democrats, the political prospect in Pennsylvania is gloriously bright. A great victory lies within our grasp. We have only to perfect our organization and to bring our entire vote to the polls to secure it. The recent elections show that the tide has turned. We can only be beaten by our own want of energy. The work to be done calls for the unabated diligence and the most active exertions of every conservative citizen. The election is rapidly approaching. But little time is left to complete the necessary organization. It must be done, done thoroughly, and done at once. We urge that meetings for organization be called at once wherever it has not already been effectually done. Let no time be lost. Let no means be left unemployed to bring out the entire vote of every ward and township. Work as men should who feel the importance of the great issues involved in the pending contests and all will be well.

PRACTICE VS. PRECEPT.—One of the Republican nominees for the Legislature, who voted last winter for the passage of the stringent liquor law which has so much disgusted our people, who was one of the candidates of the temperance men, and who is said to pass for a praying Methodist in his section of the county, was gloriously drunk last night. Brother Black ought to look after him

The Radical County Ticket.

There is much dissatisfaction in the Radical ranks with the ticket which has been nominated, and it is openly expressed by many of the best men of the party. Not a few are thoroughly disgusted. Even the *Express* is able to utter only very faint praise of the ticket, and consoles itself with expressing the hope that better results may be achieved in future.

The candidates for the legislature are not such men as should be chosen to represent a great county like Lancaster in that body. By the combined aid of the Thugs and the Temperance organizations Messrs. Armstrong and Steacy managed to be renominated. The *Examiner* has openly denounced them as corrupt, and we presume with a perfect understanding of the truth of its assertion. In its last issue that paper exposed their style of electioneering. It said:

We have ascertained from the best of authority that the Good Templars have adopted Andrew Armstrong and D. G. Steacy as two of their candidates. These two are marked to be voted on all their tickets; while in the neighborhood of Mr. King, in Little Britain, he is one; in Mr. Diller's district, at New Holland, he is one; in Manor, Dr. Herr; in Conestoga, Mr. Peters, and so round the circle; but always Armstrong and Steacy. This is a very sharp Thug dodge to make the nomination of Armstrong and Steacy certain by means of the temperance vote. While the temperance men are doing this for them, they are making themselves *sociable* with the tavern keepers, and explaining how the liquor law *slipped through* the House last winter while they were out taking a drink!

We could not say anything more disreputable of them if we were to try, and we leave them, with only this remark, that we hope they will so conduct themselves during the coming winter as to relieve themselves from the imputation of dishonesty which has been openly cast upon them by the leading organ of their own party. Messrs. Gotshalk and Reinoehl have been soldiers, and we believe had no other claims for nomination. Mr. Gotshalk we do not know, but report says he is not such a man as should be put forward for the Legislature. He served his country well and faithfully, and, being crippled, deserves to have some more substantial reward than the empty honor of being sent to the Legislature, where, owing to lack of education, he can make no respectable figure, and no money, if he is as honest as a soldier should be. He might have been made Recorder. Mr. Reinoehl has a decidedly exalted opinion of himself, but we do not think he will ever be mistaken for a second Solon. He is a very young gentleman, with about capacity enough to make a respectable show in a country debating club. It is an even chance whether a session in the Legislature will improve him somewhat or spoil him utterly. We rather think he will receive some lessons which will do him good. If he will allow us to advise him, we would urge him not to attempt speechmaking, but to confine himself exclusively to business and especially to the local interests of the county. By so doing he may make what is called a "useful member," provided always that he does not follow Armstrong and Steacy into that dangerous circle, "the ring."

A very sensible Republican from the lower end of the county, expressed to us a regret that some of the more influential and disinterested members of the party had not united in suggesting several intelligent and upright men from the country, and one or two really able and honest lawyers or business men from the city, as candidates for the Legislature. Had that been done we are sure a much better Legislative ticket would have been formed. It is high time Lancaster County should send a different style of men to Harrisburg. Let there be a change for the better next year.

The candidate for County Treasurer is a soldier who is to receive the legitimate emoluments of the office, while the large and profitable perquisites arising from the handling of the public funds are to go to the parties who put him forward and secured his nomination.

There was an understanding between the two contending factions that there should be no change in the administration of affairs at the county prison, and Thug and Anti-Thug voted harmoniously for Lefevre and Rohrer. If there have been abuses about that institution, as the well educated Editor of the *Express* alleges, there is no hope of a reform during the coming year, unless the people should elect the Democratic candidates.

The Democracy will put up a much better ticket in all respects; but we can hardly hope it will be elected. We presume the Republicans will be content to vote an inferior ticket and be able to beat us by a small majority, as usual. If, contrary to our expectations, we should carry the county, look out for an illuminated newspaper the day after the election.

Themselves and the Soldiers--A Contrast.

After perusing the general appropriation bill passed by the corrupt legislature which assembled at Harrisburg last winter we do not see how any honest tax-payer can vote the Radical ticket again. There is evidence of rascality, fraud and thieving in it, sufficient to damn any party. We only desire at present to present two sections for the consideration of our readers. We put them side by side:

SEC. 12. That "an act to provide for the *payment of gratuities and annuities to the soldiers of the war of one thousand eight hundred and twelve and to their widows,*" (amounting to the insignificant sum of $7,000), approved the 20th day of March, 1866, *be and the same is hereby repealed.*

SEC. 24. "And that each member shall receive *three hundred dollars*, and the chief, assistant transcribing clerks of the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall receive *two hundred and fifty dollars in addition to their present salary.*"

Here is, at the same time, a specimen of radical honesty and of radical love for the soldier. The thieving scoundrels boldly voted themselves the sum of $39,700 in the shape of extra pay, and $3,000 more to their clerks; but they refuse to allow the veteran soldiers of 1812 the small pittance of $7,000, which had been granted by a former enactment. That is a fair specimen of Radical economy. They are most profusely lavish in voting the public money into their own pocket, and cut off from indigent soldiers the little pittance which might afford them some support as they totter to the grave. Was there ever an exhibition of greater selfishness or baser ingratitude. Let the people of Pennsylvania remember that the only hope of reform is in a complete political revolution.

Address of the State Central Committee.

Read the able address of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, and then proceed at once to perfect the organization of the Democratic party. Remember that with a full poll of our vote a glorious victory is sure. We can only be beaten by our own apathy. Then organize thoroughly in every ward and election district.

Our Gains.

The Democracy have lately gained 12,000 votes in Connecticut, which gave Lincoln 11,000 majority, and have elected three out of four Members of Congress from that State; they have gained 2,000 votes in New Hampshire; 5,000 in Vermont; 20,000 in Kentucky; 14,000 in Maine; and 27,000 in California.

Surely here is good and substantial cause for rejoicing. Let every Democrat take fresh courage, and be assured that a full poll of our vote will give a grand victory in October. Forward the whole column!

Negro Suffrage.

The question of Negro Suffrage is upon us; not yet indeed in Pennsylvania, although that will probably come next winter, but in the South. The issue before the people is, will they have the richest and fairest portion of the country governed by negroes, and the balance of political power in the nation placed in the hands of Africans? Will the people of Pennsylvania consent to have their votes balanced by the votes of negroes, and their Senators and Representatives neutralized by the Senators and Representatives of negroes, or negroes themselves, in the Congress of the United States?

We have no prejudice against the African; on the contrary, we like him—in his place. He is docile, tractable and affectionate; but in the high mental and moral qualities that are essential to a free and self-governed people, he is miserably deficient. The very characteristics we most appreciate in him render him the easy prey of designing tricksters and demagogues. The facility with which he is manipulated through the Loyal Leagues of the South proves him incapable of self-government.

We do not recognize the African as the equal of the white. The Almighty has drawn a broad and deep distinction between the races. He has impressed it upon their forms, features, complexions and brains. He has given to the African far less brain, which is conceded to be the seat of mind, than to the Caucasian, and has stamped his whole person with the evidence of inferior manhood. It is not the result of accident that in the whole history of the world no negro community has ever risen to self-government or even civilization. It is rather the result of that overruling Providence, which adapts means to ends, and assigns to the negro an inferior place in the world's economy. There is not even a Radical wild enough to believe that, if the white race were wiped out of existence, the blacks could maintain our Republic for a single generation. But the Radicals desire to use this inferior race to perpetuate the power of their party.

Our little experience of negro suffrage, under the usurpations of the present Congress, has been most unfortunate and disgusting. In Washington city the night before the first election in which negroes participated, they mustered at midnight to the sound of tin pans and horns, paraded the town with howls and screams until the polls opened, and then fastened in crowds upon the voting places, to the exclusion of the white property holders of the city. Not only did the negroes vote early and often, but they monopolized almost all the voting that was done. In Tennessee they were driven to the polls in herds like cattle, as they were. And as few of the newly manufactured voters could read, the tickets given them were adorned with cuts of a *Broad Axe*, so that the "picture" might inform the sable citizen which was the genuine Radical ballot.

But, say our Radical opponents, Negro Suffrage in the South is now an accomplished fact, the ballot has been given to the colored man and he can never be deprived of it. They say that the Southern States will be admitted to the Union with negro majorities, and then becoming sovereign, the blacks will rule them forever. Not quite so fast, we answer; you cannot treat the South as conquered provinces when it suits your purposes, and afterwards as foreign States, when you prefer it. The State governments your Imperial Congress is now creating find no warrant in the Federal Constitution, and will receive no additional strength from admission or recognition by that Congress. Usurpations cannot thus be perpetuated by the power that commits them. If the people of the North decide that they will not have Negro Suffrage and Supremacy at the South, the Democracy will speedily find a way to dispose of the African State governments, without going as far *outside* of the Constitution as the Radical Congress went in creating them.

Negro Suffrage by Congressional Enactment.

On Thursday last what is called the Border State Republican Convention assembled in Baltimore. Delegates were present from quite a number of States. Some were white, others black; but they were all imbued with the spirit of Radicalism. The object of the assemblage was to urge the immediate enforcement by Congress of negro suffrage and consequent negro equality in every State in which it does not exist. There was no mincing of words in this Convention. The resolutions speak out plainly. Here are a few of them:

1. That it is the duty of Congress, under the National Constitution, to protect the equal voting rights of all loyal American citizens, regardless of their complexion, for the reason that *to admit the right of a State to limit the franchise to one class admits its right to limit it to any extent*—an abuse effectually guarded against by the Constitution in requiring that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government."

2. That with this duty placed upon it by the fundamental law of the Republic, the Congress that has prescribed a code of equal rights for nine States, lately in rebellion, cannot, in reason or in justice, withhold its patient audience nor its swift and thorough relief from States, a majority of whose people have always faithfully adhered to the Republic.

3. That we respectfully urge Congress to act bravely and thoroughly in the adoption of whatever measures they may determine to be requisite for the establishment of peace and prosperity throughout the whole land; and we expect them to repose full faith in the courage, loyalty and intelligence of the masses of the people, who regard no perils as more to be shunned than timidity and indifference at their representatives, and who would always sustain Congress in their efforts to establish by law the most thorough development of true republican institutions.

4. That while we affirm the constitutional power and duty of Congress by statute to secure to the States a republican form of government, yet we earnestly urge upon Congress to present to the States for their adoption an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that no State shall disfranchise any citizen because of race or color, and thus put beyond the danger of political changes the fundamental rights of American citizenship.

Letters were read from a number of prominent Radical United States Senators and members of Congress, a few extracts from which may serve to show the people of Pennsylvania what is the fixed purpose of these men. Sumner said:

Congress will leave undone what it ought to do, if it fails to provide promptly for the establishment of equal rights, whether political or civil, everywhere throughout the Union. This is a solemn duty which cannot be shirked or postponed.

The idea is intolerable that any State, under any pretension of State rights, can set up a *political oligarchy* within its borders, and then call itself a republican government, I insist, with all my soul, that such a government must be rejected as inconsistent with the requirements of the Declaration of Independence.

John Sherman of Ohio said:

I heartily commend your organization, and only regret that I cannot accept your invitation.

Senator Yates of Illinois said:

It is my earnest wish and hope that your assemblage of patriots will bravely accept the lessons of the time, and in their resolutions will recognize and proclaim their entire devotion to the great fundamental principle which underlies our form of government, viz: universal equality of rights and privileges among the governed. Nothing less than this will stand the test of popular scrutiny, and nothing less will restore us to peace and prosperity.

Senator Wilson of Massachusetts wrote:

I had hoped to be at your convention, but the sickness of my wife may prevent it. I suggest that your convention declare for suffrage either by law or constitutional amendment. We can carry the amendment if we cannot the law. At the last session I offered an amendment on the 17th of July, allowing all, without distinction of color, to vote or hold office, making no distinction of rights or privilege. Some of our strongest men doubt our power to pass a bill. If we cannot do it, let us set about amending the Constitution. Our State Convention will go for suffrage either by law or amendment.

These extracts from the letters of leading Republican Senators will suffice. All the numerous letters received from different members of the lower house of Congress were of a similar character.

We ask the people of Pennsylvania to look at this matter in its true light. There is no doubt that the Radicals intend to force negro suffrage and negro equality upon this and other States by Congressional action. It can only be prevented by a grand uprising of the people against the proposed outrage. By the election of Judge Williams we would invite the immediate passage of such a bill. A Radical Legislature would promptly endorse the proposed Constitutional amendment. Let the white men of Pennsylvania remember this when they go to the polls.

Who Favor the Payment of Five-Twenty Bonds in Greenbacks.

Just now, when the Radical newspapers of this State are busily engaged in a concerted howl about the proposition to pay the holders of government securities in "greenbacks" it may be well to see who is the father of the idea, and who are its chief supporters. Any one who will examine the file of the *Congressional Globe* for the month of June 1864, will find that Thaddeus Stevens was Chairman of the Committee which prepared the bill creating the five-twenty government bonds. The bill being under discussion in the House the following debate occurred:

Mr. Spalding—I desire to ask the gentleman (Mr. Stevens) if, in his judgement, the principal of the $500,000,000 of five-twenty bonds is payable in gold?

Mr. Stevens—*It is just as clear as any thing is clear that the interest is payable in gold, but the principal in lawful money.*

Mr. Spalding—I ask the gentleman if he knows whether that is the opinion of the head of the Treasury Department?

Mr. Stevens—Well, sir, I have not consulted him. *I know that a great many legal gentlemen of distinction agree with me in the opinion I have expressed.* I suppose I should be to the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject if I had it and it was right, but I have not.

Mr. Pruyn—I would like, with the permission of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, to ask the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Spalding) whether he has any information if the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the principal of the five-twenty bonds was payable in gold?

Mr. Spalding—If I may be permitted to reply to the gentleman from New York, I will say that I have this morning learned from the Secretary of the Treasury that, in his opinion, the principal of the five-twenty bonds is payable in gold.

Mr. Stevens—*Then, sir, his opinion is entirely different from the law. These bonds are made payable in money by the express terms of the law, and if legal tender notes are money, then the notes are payable in that.* But, sir, if both principal and interest are payable in gold, then the difficulties in which the Government is becoming involved are all the more aggravated.

Mr. Wilson—Was not the statement just now made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania based upon the payment of these five-twenties in gold?

Mr. Stevens—Upon the payment of the interest in gold. There is no doubt that the interest is payable in gold.

Mr. Wilson—I speak of the principal. I understood the gentleman to say that there were now about eight hundred million dollars of the public debt payable in gold.

Mr. Stevens—No, sir; the interest is payable in gold. *I say that no man who is a lawyer—and I could not say that the Secretary of the Treasury is not a lawyer—who will carefully read the law can possibly come to any other conclusion than that the principal of these five-twenty bonds is payable in currency.* The law says expressly that the interest is payable in coin and that the principal is payable in money. The difference in the terms employed is as distinct and definite as if it had been, in so many words, that one is payable in coin and the other in paper currency.

We commend that debate to the especial attention of the holders of five-twenty bonds in Lancaster County. They know Mr. Stevens, know the position he occupies in the Radical party, and they know that he is not much accustomed to change his opinions. He is the father of the proposition to pay the principal of the five-twenty bonds in what he calls "lawful money."

If proof is needed that the Radical leaders of the Republican party still adhere to that idea, it is furnished by Benjamin F. Butler. In a letter over his own signature, published in the New York *Evening Post* one day last week, he states his plan for paying off the National debt in the following remarkably clear and strong language:

To the assertion that by this course the public creditor by five-twenty bonds is injured, I reply that *I propose to pay him when his obligation falls due in precisely the same currency or money which the government has provided for every other creditor, public or private,* to be paid in, and that which it is declared upon the back of every legal tender note he may be paid in, the best and most valuable money which the credit of the country can sustain, bearing relation to-day to gold as 113 to 100—while the money that these five-twenty creditors lent the government (being the best which the then credit of the government could afford), stood in relation to gold as 200 and 285 to 100. If the government pays them in *a currency from fifty to one hundred per cent. better than they lent the government, of what have they to complain,* save that the government will not tax the people to pay them a usurious share; or, in other words, will not tax the people to enable the capitalist to make a speculation out of the war necessities of the government.

History tells of no government which has yet paid its creditors all they loaned to it, and thus made them whole; and *I doubt whether good faith, good conscience or equity require this government to pay its creditors three times what it received from them, with interest at six per cent. on the whole amount.* Of course, if any contract to do that be shown, "the Jew shall have his bond, but not one drop of Christian blood."

We hope we shall have no more charges made against Mr. Pendleton and other Western Democrats, until the utterances of Thadde