Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., of Missouri.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
Gen. WELLINGTON H. ENT, of Columbia co

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic County Committee will meet at the rooms of the Young Men's Democratic Association, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The attendance of every member is earnestly requested, as business of great importance will demand the consideration of the Committee.

R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

In accordance with the resolution of the County Committee, adopted at their meeting on Saturday, August 1st, you are requested to assemble in the several wards of the city, boroughs and townships of the county, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of SEPTEMBER next, then and there to elect the usual number of delegates to a County Convention, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Fulton Hall, in the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the ensuing October election, composed of the following officers:

A Member of Congress.
Four Members of House of Representatives.
Associate Judge.
District Attorney.
One County Commissioner.
Two Directors of the Poor.
Two Prison Inspectors.
One Auditor.

The township committees are requested to give early notice in their respective districts of the time and place of meeting for the election of delegates.

By order of the Democratic County Committee.

R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman.
B. J. McGRANN, Sec'y.

For the Campaign.

The INTELLIGENCER will be furnished for the campaign at 50 cents a copy. To clubs of five or more at 40 cents.

Organize! Work!!

Harvest is about over, and now is the time for Democrats to organize for victory. The good work can not be commenced a moment too soon. Let an efficient Democratic club be started in every Election District in the county without delay. Every sign of the times points to a glorious victory and the redemption of the nation from Radical misrule. But the battle can not be won without a full muster of our forces and perfect discipline in our ranks. Remember that Pennsylvania is the battle ground, and that the October election will decide the contest. The time grows short, and the great work which is to be done must be commenced at once and prosecuted with unremitting energy. Then,

Organize Clubs;
Circulate Newspapers;
Prepare for Township Meetings;
Enroll the Voters;
Appeal to the Reason of Your Republican Neighbor;
Organize;
Agitate;
Work;

AND VICTORY IS SURE.

Do not wait for your neighbor to begin the good work; but begin it yourself—and that immediately.

The Revolution.

The startling change which has come over the spirit of our Government within the past three years will appear from a glance at the present situation.

The President is stripped of his essential Executive power to remove his subordinates from office, and this power is vested in the Aristocratic Branch of Congress. The Chief Magistrate of the People cannot displace a postmaster or tidewaiter without the consent of a packed Senate. He is the mere puppet of the Senate.

The prostitution of Impeachment to partisan purposes puts the President absolutely within the power of two-thirds of the Senate and a majority of the House of Representatives. The People may elect a President to-day, and Congress may remove him without cause to-morrow.

Congress remains in Perpetual Session, avowedly to intimidate, and if needs be, remove the Chief Magistrate of the Country.

The Supreme Court is shorn of appellate jurisdiction over one-third of the land, lest it may perform its appropriate Constitutional function of deciding upon the validity of Congressional legislation. Thus one-third of our people are deprived of judicial shelter against Military Despotism. And the precedent is established, that Congress may rescue any Act from the condemnation of the Supreme Court by merely withdrawing the jurisdiction of the Court from cases arising under the Act.

Three States are entirely without recognized governments, and their people are prohibited, by fine and imprisonment, from participating in the Presidential Election, because they refuse to vote according to the wishes of Congress.

In three more States, the very voters to whom Congress has recently given the ballot, are denied a share in the Presidential Election, because the Negro Legislatures organized by Congress, can be better trusted to perform its wishes.

These are some of the changes wrought by Congress in the structure of our Government, for the purpose of perpetuating the power of a Party.—A few more turns of the screw will place the Radical Party and the Government of the United States forever beyond the reach of the People themselves.

Horatio Seymour's Letter of Acceptance.

We publish elsewhere Horatio Seymour's letter, accepting the nomination for President of the United States, which was unanimously tendered to him in behalf of a large majority of the white men of the United States. We have no comments to make upon this admirable production. There it is. If every man in the country can be induced to read it carefully, the election of its author by a vast majority will be rendered absolutely certain. Let it be put into the hands of every citizen, that all may see the marked contrast between it and the wretched affair which was put forth over the signature of U. S. Grant.

CONGRESS which has just adjourned, notwithstanding the faithlessness of an apostate President, has greatly reduced the national expenditure, and lightened the burden of the people beyond all former precedent.—*State Guard.*

How comes it then that every dollar of the many millions wrung from the people is recklessly squandered? How does it happen that the public debt statement shows a constant increase? Can the *State Guard* explain?

REPUBLICAN newspapers profess to be afraid of another war, if Frank Blair is elected. Let these cowardly creatures compose their nerves. Wade Hampton wont touch them, and should Lee attempt to invade Pennsylvania, all they would have to do would be to call on Seymour again. He would be as prompt to respond as he always was during the rebellion. We hope these fellows will not go to packing up their household goods immediately after the election.—Seymour and Blair are bound to win, and then instead of war we shall have a lasting peace on a sound basis. "Let us have peace."

"A Chance To Make Money."

Under the above caption the *Express* copies the following sentence from the INTELLIGENCER:

"True to their instincts the Radical Legislature of Connecticut passed a law to prevent foreigners from being naturalized in that State."

And comments upon it thus:

Now, although we have not kept ourselves particularly posted in regard to the proceedings of the Legislature of Connecticut, we are so well satisfied, both from the nature of the case and from the source of the above statement, that it is false, that we hereby offer and will guarantee to any Irishman, German or American who reads the *Intelligencer* and who believes it possible for that paper to tell the truth, *a reward of one hundred dollars* for proof that the Legislature of Connecticut, either this year or at any time since it has been under the control of the Republicans, passed a law, or attempted to do so, to prohibit or prevent the naturalization of foreigners within the limits of that State. Many foreign born citizens, we have no doubt, regularly read the *Intelligencer*; and if among them there is one that has confidence in its veracity, here is a chance to make a hundred dollars, such as does not turn up every hour in the day.

We are disposed to help some one of our readers to make the money offered, which can be easily done. Let any one who wishes to convict the *Express* of lying, and be paid for doing so, write to the Editor of the Hartford *Times* for a certified copy of the law restricting the Courts of the State in their powers of naturalization, and the veto message of Governor English. The documents will, no doubt, be promptly furnished which will show that the Radical Legislature of Connecticut passed a law depriving the ordinary Courts of the State of the power of granting naturalization papers; and that too in the teeth of an existing law of Congress, which expressly declares that such Courts as our Common Pleas, shall be competent to do all that relates to naturalization.

The *Express* may want to creep out of the offer it makes, by taking the position that to force all foreigners to undergo the expense and difficulties of going to the Supreme Court of the State to be naturalized, instead of to the County Courts, does not "*prevent*" them from securing their rights; but we do not think any honest jury would hesitate for a moment to decide that the *Express* was bound to pay the money under the circumstances.

Any foreign born citizen can answer for himself whether he would have regarded a law requiring him to go to the Supreme Court at Harrisburg or Philadelphia to be naturalized, as an attempt to prevent him from securing the rights of citizenship. The Radical Legislature of Connecticut passed a law of that exact character, and the Democratic Governor, James E. English, very properly vetoed it at once.

Can the Democracy Win.

As we have seen lately in the Radical papers numerous estimates intended to show the certainty of Grant's election, we have prepared the following table, giving what we believe to be a fair estimate of the prospects of our party in the coming struggle. If Virginia, Texas and Mississippi are excluded from the Electoral College, the whole number of votes cast will be 296, making 149, the number necessary to elect. The following States were carried in 1867 or 1868, and we regard them as perfectly safe for Seymour, as in Kentucky, Michigan, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Montana, we have gained on the vote of last year:

California	5
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Kentucky	11
Maryland	7
New Jersey	7
New York	33
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	26
	101

We must get 48 votes more to elect Seymour, and these we can easily obtain from the following States. We do not mean that we shall carry them all, though we think it very likely, but we do mean that it is almost morally certain that of the 102 votes which the following States cast, Seymour will receive at least 48:

Arkansas	5
Georgia	9
Illinois	16
Indiana	13
Kansas	3
Michigan	8
Ohio	21
Wisconsin	8
West Virginia	5
Nevada	1
Missouri	11
	102

Our reasons for thinking that we can carry most, if not all of these States, are as follows: It has been demonstrated that the Democrats can carry Arkansas and Georgia, as it required 17 days voting in one State and 7 days in the other to carry them for the Radicals by small majorites. Large numbers of the negroes are joining the Democrats, and better than all, but one day will be allowed for voting at the Presidential Election. With the military away and but one day to vote, we may count safely on Georgia and Arkansas.

In Illinois and Indiana, there was no State elections last fall, but both States were carried by the Democrats on the vote for Judges and County Officers. These elections afford no perfectly certain test, but we may add that Chicago, which gave Lincoln 14,000 majority in a vote of 23,000, gave last spring a Democratic majority of 1,000, in a vote a little larger.

In Kansas and Michigan, there were no State elections last year, but in last November negro suffrage was defeated in Kansas by a majority of 9,000, and this spring it met the same fate in Michigan by 30,000 majority. These votes are sufficient to make these States doubtful, to say the least.

In Ohio we were defeated last year on the Governor by 2,083, though we elected the Legislature; we lost Wisconsin by 4,764 and West Virginia by 1,281. In these three States the majority against us was 9,028 in a vote of 655,804. To overcome this majority we must change 4,515 votes, or 1 in every 146. This change will certainly be made. The elections held this year show that the reaction of 1867 still continues. With Grant as the acknowledged candidate of the Radicals, the Democratic majority in Connecticut was increased from 976 in 1867 to 1800 in 1868, and the Republican majority in New Hampshire, the Radical majority of 3,146 in 1867, was reduced to 2,486 in 1868. These elections took place when we had no standard bearer, but Seymour and Blair have added vast power to the tide. Oregon gave a Radical majority 327 in 1866, but in a vote of 22,000 that is wiped out and we carried the State by 1,209 a few weeks ago. Kentucky ratifies Seymour and Blair by 100,000. Last year our vote was 90,225, our majority 43,119. The majority of 1868 is greater than the vote of 1867! On the heels of this comes the news from Montana that at the election held there a few days ago the Democratic majority of 1867 is largely increased. With such indications of the counter-revolution, we may regard Ohio, Wisconsin and West Virginia as sure for Seymour.

Nevada and Missouri alone remain. Nevada is little more than a county of California, and is governed by the same influences that have brought the Golden State into line. In Missouri the Radicals are carrying the burden of negro suffrage, and their defeat is almost certain. In fact, so demoralized are the Missouri Radicals, that the Treasurer of St. Louis, heretofore a bitter Radical, sought the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer, so sure was he of a Radical defeat.

We have not counted the States of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi casting 21 votes, in which States an election will be held, and which will go Democratic. Neither have we taken into consideration Minnesota with a Radical majority of but 5,344, nor South Carolina, which recent elections have shown to be very close. Alabama and Florida we could have carried, but for the recent revolutionary movement of placing the choice of electors in the hands of the Legislature. Such a survey of the field is highly gratifying, and to accomplish its glorious promise let every Democrat *work*, WORK, WORK!

The Grant Cotton Speculation.

The *Express* seems to imagine it has cleared General Grant from the very serious charge of using his position as General to enable his father and certain other parties to make large sums of money out of cotton speculations carried on within the lines of his army. Its vindication of the Radical candidate for President consists of an extract from a letter which it found in one of its exchanges. This losely written letter is not authenticated in any way. It may be a mere forgery, and in the shape in which it is given to the public it could not be received as evidence in any court. The evidence against General Grant, on the other hand, is documentary, is indisputable, well authenticated and perfectly overwhelming.

The charge which has been made against him is as follows:

That his father, Jesse R. Grant, entered into an engagement with a Cincinnati firm, by which he stipulated to use his influence at the headquarters of General Grant to promote a cotton speculation within his lines; this influence being regarded sufficient by both parties to entitle Jesse Grant to one-fourth of the profits, although he supplied no capital and incurred no risk. That he performed his part of the contract is sworn to by himself. The permit which he promised to procure from his son was obtained, and also the transportation which he promised to secure at the same headquarters. The cotton was actually bought, shipped and sold. Now, if this is all proven, we can not see how any one can doubt or deny that General Grant connived at and abetted the speculation. If he did not do so, why should Jesse Grant have brought suit against certain parties who declined to pay the proportion of profits for which he had stipulated? How many such arrangements Jesse Grant may have had with different parties we can not tell, but the proof of one is to be found spread upon the records of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has had a copy made of the documents now on file in that court, and we give them as they stand recorded there.

The first thing to which we would call the attention of the reader is the petition of Jesse R. Grant, the father of General Ulyssus S. Grant. It is as follows:

THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CINCINNATI, HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO:

Jesse R. Grant vs. Harman Mack, Henry Mack, and Simon Mack, partners as Mack Brothers. } Petition.

The plaintiff states that on or about the sixth day of December, A. D., 1862, he entered into an agreement with the defendants for the purpose of partnership purchases of cotton, in the Military Department commanded by General U. S. Grant, the conditions of said agreement being as follows:

Defendants were to furnish all the money that might be required in the said business, and the necessary number of men to purchase and ship the cotton, they being allowed seven per cent. per annum for the money so employed during the time it was necessarily used. Plaintiff, on his part, was to go with the men furnished as aforesaid by the defendants, to the headquarters of General Grant and procure a permit for them to purchase cotton, secure transportation and such other facilities as might be consistent with the usages and interests of the army. The defendants were to have the cotton thus purchased, shipped immediately to New York and sold, and the net profits of sales, after deducting from the gross proceeds the necessary expenses of buying, freighting and selling, except the wages of the men furnished as aforesaid by the defendants, were to be divided among the parties, in the proportion of three-fourths to the defendants and one-fourth to the plaintiff. The plaintiff in no event being liable for any portion of loss that might be incurred. Plaintiff says that said agreement was at once and faithfully carried out upon his part, and also was by the defendants so far as the purchase of cotton, its transportation to New York and sale were concerned, but defendants have broken said agreements in this, that they have utterly failed and refused to render to plaintiff any account of such transactions, or to pay over to him any portion of his share of the profits arising from the same, although said account and payment have been repeatedly demanded by the plaintiff. Plaintiff says that under said contracts a large amount of cotton was purchased, as many as three hundred bales or more, at an average cost of from fifty to fifty-four cents per pound, and which was sold in New York at such prices as to realize a net profit of $1,000 or over. The exact number of bales purchased, the precise price of each purchase, and the exact amount of expenses and proceeds of sale, he is unable to state, the account of the same being in the possession of the defendants, who refuse to furnish a statement of it. But the amount purchased, and the net profits realized, are not less than as above stated, while the same may and probably will exceed the amounts before stated.

Plaintiff asks that an account may be taken between himself and the defendants, and that the defendants may be ordered to pay over to him such an amount as may be found due to him from them, under the agreement hereinbefore set forth, and that all such other orders may be made in his behalf as may be equitably entitled to in the premises.

H. SNOW,
(signed) Attorney for Plaintiff.

The State of Ohio, Hamilton county, ss: Jesse R. Grant, the plaintiff, makes oath that he believes the statements of the foregoing petition to be true.

JESSE R. GRANT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, A. D. 1863.

WM. E. JONES,
Notary Public, Hamilton Co., Ohio.
[Notarial seal.]

On the back of the above petition appear the following endorsements:

Jesse R. Grant vs. Harman Mack, Henry Mack, and Simon Mack, Partners as Mack Brothers.—Action for partnership account and for specific and general relief. Issue Summons. H. Snow, Attorney for plaintiff.

To the Clerk of the Superior Court, Cincinnati—Indorsed.

No. 17,587—Superior Court, Cincinnati.—Jesse R. Grant vs. Harman Mack and others. Petition filed Jan. 2, 1864. Charles S. Cist, Clerk, by E. Hoffman, Deputy. H. Snow, Attorney for plaintiff.

Did the father of Gen. Grant deliberately perjure himself when he swore to the correctness of the above petition? If he did not, then the permit was granted and the transportation and other facilities furnished by Gen. Grant. The *Express* can take which horn of this dilemma it pleases.

But the proof of Gen. Grant's complicity in this disgraceful transaction does not rest upon the testimony of his father alone. In their reply to this petition Herman Mack, *et al*, admitted that they got the permit and got the cotton, but undertook to avoid payment by denying that there was sufficient cause of action, by claiming that there was no *legal* consideration, and by setting up the plan that the contract was void, because contrary to public policy. Here is what they say:

SUPERIOR COURT OF CINCINNATI.
Harman Mack, *et. al.* vs. Jesse R. Grant. No. 17,587.

And the said defendants come and demur to the petition of the said plaintiff, and for cause of demurrer say:

First. The said petition does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Second. The petition does not state any legal and valid consideration for the alleged undertaking and obligation of the defendants.

Third. The contract on which the suit is brought is contrary to public policy.

The defendants therefore ask judgment, and that they may be dismissed with their costs.

CALDWELL & TILDEN,
Attorney for Defendants.

Indorsed—No. 17,587. Superior Court Cincinnati. Herman Mack *et al.*, vs. Jesse R. Grant. Demurrer of Defendants.

CALDWELL & TILDEN.

When the case was argued before the Court, the Judges were unanimously of the opinion that the claim of Jesse R. Grant could be barred on the plea of the unlawful character of the transaction; but, as Mack & Co., had not proved the statements made in their petition by sworn testimony, the case was deferred to give them an opportunity to do so. So it still stands upon the record; and it may be that Mack & Co., have agreed to make some sort of a statement through the newspapers, on condition that Jesse R. Grant abandons the suit.

Judge Storer, when the case was up for argument, said the whole trade, as disclosed in the proceedings, was not only illegal, but tended directly to disgrace the country—that it was the *price of blood.*

This transaction suggests some painful inquiries. What did Jesse Grant put in as an equivalent for the capital of Muck & Co.? Was it not his influence with his son to secure the success of an unlawful transaction? For if the transaction was lawful and legitimate, why should the privilege of carrying it on be paid for at a high price? Jesse Grant, being convicted on his own oath, of trading on his son's influence in one cotton speculation, how can it be shown that he did not do the same thing with equal claims to profit in many others?

As he had an equivalent for capital in his influence with General Grant, he could as easily be a partner in twenty such transactions as in one. The extent of his partners' transaction must have been limited to the amount of their capital, or by the amount they were willing to risk. But Jesse Grant, who risked nothing, was under no such limitation in working the rich places he had discovered within the military lines of his son, which then embraced the most productive cotton regions of the South. His other partners may have kept the honor of thieves, so that as yet the world is known of their transactions, but would have been of this one, if the firm of Mack & Co., had stood by their bargain.

Jesse Grant long ago gave up the tannery at Galena, and changed his residence to Covington, Kentucky "a convenient point for speculations like the one, which has been exposed. It seems that he made no money by this cotton speculation; did he gain the means of retiring from the tanning business by others? Even if treasury permits were in some cases procured, by whose influence, other than his son's, could Jesse Grant have procured them? What, besides this relationship, could have rendered his services so very valuable that sharp business men deemed it for their interest to pay for them at so high a rate?

We look to the *Express* for an answer to the documentary evidence we here produce; and it will see very clearly that the sworn testimony of General Grant's father cannot be disposed of by a mere close extract from some other Radical newspaper, which may have been very easily manufactured out of the whole cloth or garbled and altered to suit the circumstances and the occasion. It must either prove that the above record of the Superior Court of Cincinnati does not exist, or account for the damning evidence which is there set forth.

Our Financial Plan.

The Democratic Financial Policy is extremely simple and easily understood. It embraces two objects, the payment of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, and the taxation of Government bonds like other property. We do not now propose to argue the justice of these measures, as the people are familiar with the reasons for and against it, but to consider their effect.

The Five-Twenty Bonds amount, in round numbers, to Fourteen Hundred Millions of Dollars, constituting the bulk of our National Debt. They bear six per cent interest in coin, being Eighty-Four Millions per annum. It is perfectly plain that the payment of these bonds in paper bearing no interest, will relieve the country of this annual tribute. The Democracy propose to apply these $84,000,000 of gold to a yearly reduction of the principal of the debt. At the present price of gold, 145, they would annually liquidate more than $120,000,000 of the greenbacks issued for the five-twenties, thus discharging that entire branch of the public debt in less than *twelve* years.

We also propose to subject the remaining Government bonds, the sixes of 1881 and the ten-forties, together amounting to about Seven Hundred Millions of Dollars, to the average rate of taxation borne by the other property of the people. As from their nature these bonds cannot be reached by local assessors and collectors, they must be taxed by the General Government. By this operation we expect to save at least $10,000,000 of gold annually to the country.

The foregoing results are obvious to every understanding; but we are met with the objection that a large additional issue of greenbacks would greatly depreciate the currency. Our experience of Radical mismanagement of the finances, which in three years of peace and prosperity, has advanced the price of gold from 125 to 145, teaches us the force of this objection. But $300,000,000 of greenbacks could be at once substituted for the National bank notes, which would save the Treasury $18,000,000 per annum in gold, without adding a dollar to the volume of the currency. Beyond this point we should feel our way with caution. But it remains to be seen, and is extremely doubtful, whether the depreciating effect of a large issue of currency would not be counteracted by greatly reducing the drain of gold from the country to pay the interest of foreign bondholders.—Reform in the expenditures of the Government would also contribute to check the tendency of gold to advance.

But it would always be within our power to limit the depreciation of the currency, by allowing the holders of greenbacks to fund them into Government obligations, payable in coin by instalments without interest. The latter would at once acquire a fixed market value under which greenbacks could not depreciate, without passing into them by conversion. It is demonstrable that the bonds of our Government, payable in gold in ten equal annual instalments without interest, would at this day command a larger per centage of coin in the markets of the world and our own Eastern cities, than the present lawful money of the United States.

The question then presented to the people by the Radical and Democratic Financial systems is this: Shall we continue to pay interest on our National Debt for all time to come, without any hope of reducing the principal; or, shall we take the money we are now paying for interest and apply it to the payment of the principal, thus insuring the liquidation of the debt within the lifetime of a generation? Voters will make their choice between the two policies. If they regard the National Debt, with its attendant consequences of universal and inquisitorial taxation, as a National Blessing, they will support the Chicago Platform, if, on the other hand they consider the National Debt and its effects as a National Curse, to be speedily and honorably removed at the earliest possible day, they will support the New York Platform.

INSTEAD of adjourning *sine die*, Congress has taken a recess until the 20th of September, and its members have signed a paper requesting the Chairmen of the Radical Electioneering Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to call them together on that day, if necessary. This shows how completely the Government of the United States has degenerated into a party machine.

On this subject the Constitution declares: "The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses (of Congress), or either of them." But the Radical Congressmen have transferred the power of convening them in Extra Session to their Campaign Committees. They might have made a more simple and comprehensive arrangement by passing over the President's veto a Joint Resolution, vesting the Executive power of the Government in the Chairman of the Radical Campaign Committee of the Senate, and directing him to be treated as President of the United States!

Who Warmouth is.

Warmouth, the blatant fellow who has written a letter to President Johnson, demanding that a large number of troops be immediately sent to Louisiana, was a bush lawyer without practice in Illinois when the war began. He entered the army, but was dismissed from the service by General Grant for "*lying* and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." He went to New Orleans and under the rule of Butler managed to do considerable petty stealing. He secured the Radical nomination for Governor and was elected by bayonets and negro votes.

Senator Harris, of Louisiana, who is still in Washington, contradicts most emphatically the lying letter of this dirty carpet-bagger, and declares that the State is in a peaceful condition, and that there is no need for any increased military force.

THE real question is not so much whether the negroes and carpet-baggers are to rule the South, but whether they are to rule us. Already there is twelve of these loil leeches in the Senate and thirty-three in the House. Are they to rule us? That is the question.

Development of the New Impeachment Project.

Immediately after arriving at Washington, before they were all sworn in, the carpet-bag Congressmen who were elected by the negroes of the South held a caucus and prepared new articles of impeachment against President Johnson. The Northern Radicals being very anxious to get home, were not prepared to act on the matter at once, and the affair was postponed. *It was, however, given out in Radical circles, and telegraphed all over the country, that a call upon the President for an increased military force would be made by the Governor of Louisiana, and that his refusal to comply with the demand would be regarded as new cause for impeachment.*

At the time this announcement was made the State of Louisiana seemed to be in a perfectly peaceful condition. There had been no rumors of violence. It was understood that the freedmen were working quietly and efficiently on the plantations, with a perfectly good feeling between them and their employers, and the crops were said to be in a very promising condition. How then was the pretext that more troops were needed to be originated?

He who would suppose that the Radicals could be for a moment deterred by so slight an obstacle, has not studied the history of the past few years to any purpose. It is the easiest thing in the world for them to get up reports of rebel outrages. Such things have been manufactured in plenty whenever partizan necessity seemed to demand them. It only needs a slip of paper, and a pencil in the hand of some unscrupulous Radical newspaper correspondent to manufacture any amount of first class horrors to order. Had there been time for doing so, we have no doubt Radical newspapers would have been filled with accounts of murders of negroes by rebels, as a preparation for the letter of Governor Warmouth, (a very significant name, by the way,) which was presented to President Johnson, on Wednesday.

A full synopsis of this document appears in another column of our paper. Its true character and real design might readily escape the notice of the casual reader, but when scrutinized even slightly it betrays the infamous plot which is concealed beneath it. This blatant Warmouth says, "in many sections there exists no protection for the citizen in the Courts." Why not? Is not Louisiana reconstructed? Has it not a negro Legislature in session, with a negro Lieutenant Governor to assist Warmouth? Is not all the power of the State, civil and other, in the hands of the negroes and their white allies?—What class of citizens is it for whom there is "no protection in the Courts." It cannot be the dominant and governing class surely. So we must conclude it is the white ex-rebels; at least that would be the natural inference.

But again, says Warmouth, "men are shot in the woods, &c." What men are shot, and by whom? Where is the proof that anybody has been shot "in the woods" or elsewhere lately? We have seen no reports of such things even in Radical newspapers, and we more than suspect that Warmouth deliberately lies about the matter. "And no steps can be taken to bring the offenders to justice," continues he. Why can no such steps be taken? Is not the whole power of the State in the hands of Warmouth and his party? If there is a failure to bring offenders to justice the entire responsibility rests with the existing government. Either the system is unfit for the purposes of government, or the officials are neglectful of their duty, or else Warmouth lies, and no such outrages have been committed. He and his Radical supporters, North and south, can take their choice of the dilemmas. "A judge refuses to go to a certain court." Why? Did he start to go? Did he make any attempt to discharge his duty? If not, is he excusable?

This Warmouth Governor states that he "has no doubt 150 murders have been committed within a month and a half past." That is a round estimate we suppose—a Yankee guess. When and where were they killed? Why have the Radical papers said not one word about the wholesale massacre? Who were the victims? What was their color? Can any man believe such a statement? Is it not too much even for Radical credulity to swallow without gagging?

Again, says Warmouth: "There seems to be a settled determination among their men (what men?) to drive away all Union men, and influential colored men, so as to terrify the masses and dictate how they shall vote." Here we get at part of the plot. The freedmen are likely to repudiate the carpet-baggers and the incendiary negro agitators, and to vote with their employers, as they did in Mississippi. It is to dragoon the negroes into voting for Grant that these cavalry regiments are wanted, and the President is to be impeached and deposed by the votes of carpet-bag Senators, if he refuses to furnish troops for that purpose. A very nice plot indeed.

But Warmouth continues his assertions, all evidently baseless, and not one of them proven. He says there is "a secret organization throughout the State called K. W. C., founded expressly for persecuting the colored people and precipitating a conflict between the two races." Why not give the name in full? What do K. W. C. stand for? If Warmouth could learn that there was such an organization, that it's initials were K. W. C., what was to prevent him from giving us the full title of the concern? Is it not evident that he is lying?

Again, he says "it was the deliberate intention to assassinate the Lieutenant Governor and speaker of the House for deciding questions obnoxious to them." Why didn't they do it? What hindered? If his government be as powerless as he says it is, Warmouth and all his officials might be assassinated any day in the week, and, if the K. W. C's be as ferocious as he represents, we wonder that a single Radical officer is left alive in Louisiana.

But "secret military organizations drill *openly* at night in the streets and halls." What an absurd lie! Just think of secret military organizations *drilling openly* in the streets and halls of New Orleans. Yet this is a specimen of Warmouth's truthfulness.

Surely we need not follow this report any further. It bears on its face every mark of falsehood, and is put together in so bungling a shape that the most untrained mind can detect the ridiculously absurd statements in which it abounds. It is only worthy of notice as the development of a desperate plot to enable the Radicals to get up another impeachment trial. The President cannot send troops to Louisiana on any such statement, when to all appearance there is no disturbance, and not the slightest danger of any, unless it is gotten up by the revolutionary Radicals themselves. Yet, should he calmly discharge his duty in the premises, there is little doubt that he will be again tried on trumped up charges before a Senate in which the carpet-bag adventurers from the Southern States hold votes enough to convict him even in the absence of all proof.

That such an attempt will be made we regard as absolutely certain. This action of the Louisiana Legislature, and this letter of Warmouth are the initiatory steps to a new impeachment. How fast and how far the Radicals will go with the scheme remains to be seen. The outrage may be consummated at the extra session in September, or it may be deferred until after the Presidential election. That the Radicals will abandon their cherished design we do not believe. Nothing can relieve the country from the danger which threatens, but their overwhelming defeat at the coming elections.

Large Increase of the National Debt in July.

The official statement of the public debt has just been published.

It shows an increase, during the month of July, of THIRTEEN MILLION, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE DOLLARS, AND NINETY-THREE CENTS.

What has become of all the money raised by taxation?

How has it been squandered?

To what purposes has it been applied?

The debt has constantly increased for months.

Is that to continue?

Are the people to be taxed as they now are for all time to come; and never to see the debt reduced or paid off?

When will we see economy practiced by the Government?

When will some wise financial system be adopted?

How long are we to endure the rule of the set of thieves and public plunderers, who are expending all the money wrung from the toil and sweat of the masses, and constanty increasing the debt?

The people are asking themselves these questions?

There can be but one answer to them.

Not until the Radicals are turned out of power will there ever be a change.

Let the tax-ridden massess remember that when they go to vote.

Presidential Elections in the South.

The *Express* undertakes to defend the infamous attempt which is being made to abolish elections by the people in ten States of the Union. With brazen effrontery it sustains the action of the Florida Legislature in taking it upon itself to choose Presidential electors. It even goes so far as to attempt to argue that Legislatures elected a year ago can express the choice of the people of the Southern States for President, more truly than could the people themselves at a popular election held in next November. We are glad to see the *Express* pursuing this course. There may be a small minority of its readers sufficiently bigoted to accept its unconstitutional and revolutionary doctrines, but the majority must pause with a shudder as they see the lengths to which radicalism is leading them. Whatever else they may be led to sanction, we do not believe the rank and file of the Republican party can be induced to regard with approval the abolition of popular elections. They know that the ballot box is the last resort of freedom, and will abandon any party which proposes to abolish it. They know too that to sanction such an outrage in Florida is to encourage its adoption elsewhere. They know that the same thing might with equal propriety be done in Pennsylvania as well as in any Southern State. The masses may for a time be led astray by passion, but they are still jealous of their liberties; and, at the coming Presidential election, the Radical leaders of the Republican party will find themselves held to a strict accountability for their repeated assaults upon the most sacred rights of the people. Their action in Florida will be remembered and avenged. Every voter in every State of the Union will feel that he has a direct and personal interest in preserving the freedom of the ballot box, as the best gift to himself and the richest legacy he can transmit to posterity.

The Issue.

This contest will decide whether our Government shall remain a Constitutional Republic, or degenerate into a Congressional Oligarchy, to be followed by Military Despotism.

It will decide whether this shall remain a White Man's Government, or one-third of its powers be exercised by an inferior and brutal race.

It will decide whether the National Debt shall be paid within the lifetime of a generation, or continue to blight the prosperity of the country forever.

It will decide whether taxes shall be equally distributed, or real estate and labor bear all the burthens of government.

These are questions of liberty, self-respect and property. To solve them satisfactorily, Democrats should work as they have never worked before. Every leisure hour should be devoted to rousing your fellow Democrats, and reasoning with rational Republicans. The signs of the time are auspicious and promising, and if every Democrat performs but half his duty, we shall achieve a crowning victory, and liberate the country from despotism, negro supremacy, debt and taxation.

A Reason Why Grant Should Be Elected.

A Radical paper in Maryland enumerates several reasons why it thinks Grant ought to be elected, and at the head of the list it puts the following:

Because it would blot out the last remnant of the curse of slavery, and forever establish the doctrine that all loyal men are entitled to equal, civil and political rights.

All who desire to make negroes their equals will vote for Grant; all who believe in the superiority of the white race should vote against him. If he is elected, negro equality will be speedily forced upon all the States by act of Congress. There can be nothing more certain in the future.

Leaving the Foul Party.

At the last meeting of the Seymour Club in Media, Delaware county, this State, J. M. Borrell, Esq., who had been elected Secretary of the Grant Club at that place, signed the roll of the Democratic Club, renounced all connection with the Radical party and made an eloquent speech in favor of the election of Seymour and Blair. Many other changes have occurred in Media. Honest men are "coming out from among the foul party" all over the State, and in October there will be a general stampede. The doors are still open.

THE negroes of New York are to hold a Convention at Utica on the 6th of October. Horace Greeley is urging them to organize thoroughly. He says there are from fifteen to twenty thousand negroes in the State who are entitled to vote under the property qualification. Query? Have the Radicals been dividing their stealings with them, so as to swell the number of black voters?

IN this the hour of their despair, the Radicals are begging Irish votes. There is not a man of that race who will not remember how his countrymen have been assailed by this party; how its speakers have openly declared their purpose in enfranchising the negroes to be to counteract the Irish vote. The Irish have good memories, and they will all resent as an insult the appeal which the Radicals make to them for support.

THE *Democratic Watchman*, published at Bellefonte, says:

"Within a circle of five miles from this place, we have the names of forty-three men who have all their lives voted with the opposition, and who are earnestly working for the success of Seymour and Blair."

Similar changes are going on all over the country, and the downfall of radicalism is decreed.

WHY should Richard Roe, who work by the day for a living, and who has a house and lot worth say $1000 pay more taxes than John Doe, who is worth sixteen times as much and has his money in government bonds? That is the question for laboring men.

What We Ought to Save.

Take down your slate and pencil, voter, and cypher with the *Thousand Millions* Radical extravagance has squandered since the war. They have gone to the graveyard of spendthrifts' fortunes, and no magic can restore them. They should have paid Seven Hundred Millions of your Debt; but the money has vanished, and the debt remains. Copy from Mr. Wells' *Apology for Radical Profligacy* the following expenses of last year:

Civil List,	$53,000,000
Navy,	25,775,000
Army,	56,718,000
Engineer Bureau,	6,182,000
Bounties,	33,000,000
Freedmen's Bureau,	3,215,000
Reconstruction Expenses,	1,800,000
	$184,635,000

Now make these items what they ought to be, viz:

Civil List,	$20,000,000
Navy,	5,000,000
Army,	10,000,000
Engineer Bureau,	1,000 000
Bounties,	Nothing.
Freedmen's Bureau,	do
Reconstruction,	do
	$36,000,000
You find the difference	$148,635,000
Add subsidy to National Banks $18,000,000 gold, currency value,	27,000,000
Tax on bonds, $10,000,000 gold, currency value,	15,000,000
	$190,635,000

This amount the Democracy propose to save you every year. See how nicely it corresponds with the whole yield of Internal Revenue taxes, which Mr. Wells states for last year at $193,000,000.

We may have placed some figures low in our slate estimate of corrected expenses, but these under estimates will be more than balanced by Mr. Wells' under statements of actual expenses. He puts the cost of the Freedmen's Bureau at least $19,000,000 below the true figure. He manipulated the Army and Navy Expenditures to suit his purpose. But we have shown enough to prove that the Radicals have literally *thrown away the whole Internal Revenue of the Country.* The proceeds of the Income Tax, of Licenses of all sorts, of Taxes on Occupations, of Stamps, of Taxes on Liquors, Tobacco, Legacies, Successions, and the endless catalogue of impositions that torment us from the cradle to the grave, and pilfer our estates after the grave has closed over us, are all dissipated by Radical Extravigance and Corruption, and leave no trace behind.

The Electoral Vote of Alabama.

The following despatch will be read with indignation by every patriotic American citizen:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 8.—The House to-day rejected the Senate bill by a vote of 43 to 32, authorizing the Legislature to count the electoral vote of the State. This afternoon the House reconsidered its action,