Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK

FOR VICEP RESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.,

OF MISSOURI,

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

Gen. WELLINGTON H. ENT, of Columbia co

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

In pursuance of authority granted to the undersigned by action of the County Committee, at its recent meeting of August 15th, the Delegate Elections ordered to be held on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, are hereby postponed until SATURDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER, and the Democratic County Convention, ordered to assemble on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, is postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 23 d day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, when it will meet 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.

Circulate Political Truth.

The campaign draws to a close. The work which is to be done must be done quickly. In no way can so much good be effected as by the systematic circulation of sound and reliable Democratic newspapers. The INTELLIGENCER is unsurpassed by any journal in the State. Spread it among all who will read it. THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER *will be furnished to clubs of five or more until after the Presidential election* FOR THIRTY CENTS.

No further reduction in price will be made. Then forward at once the names of such persons as you desire to have the paper sent to.

The cash must accompany the order.

Postponement of the County Convention.

As will be seen by an order of the Chairman of the County Committee, the Democratic County Convention has been postponed until Wednesday, the 23d day of September, and the Delegate Elections will be held on Saturday, September 19th. This will give but a short interval between the settling of the county ticket and the day of the State Election. Still there is no reason why this should in any way interfere with a vigorous prosecution of the campaign. The work of organization, and the discussion of the issues will go on, and the gallant Democracy of Lancaster county will be fully prepared to do their whole duty on Tuesday, the 13th day of October. To that end let every energy be directed, and the result will be all that could be expected or desired.

Hon. S. S. Cox in Lancaster.

Hon. S. S. Cox will address the people of Lancaster at Fulton Hall on Friday evening, September 18th. Mr. Cox is one of the most eloquent speakers in the country. Of course there will be a full turn out of the Democracy and the Conservative men of the city and county on that occasion.

The Time for Action Has Come.

Democrats, the time for active work has come. But a few weeks remain in which to perfect arrangements for the all important State election which takes places on *Tuesday, the Thirteenth day of October.*

Each township and election district ought to have already established, and in active operation, an efficient working club. If there is a single district where such absolutely necessary organization is not completed, let it be attended to immediately. The work assigned to these organizations must be completed without delay. Upon them will depend, in a great measure, the result of the coming State election, the vital importance of which cannot be over estimated.

The quiet work of a campaign is all important; but the times also demand a full and free discussion of the great issues now before the people. Public meetings should be held at every available point. We have nothing to lose, but every thing to gain, by free discussion in the present campaign. Then let arrangements be speedily made for public meetings at every point where they can be successfully convened.

Secure your speakers before fixing the day for your meeting. Let them fix the time for you as may suit their other engagements.

Have your meetings indoors when it is possible; but, if no room large enough can be obtained, then go to a grove and have plenty of seats comfortably arranged for the audience.

Have a covered stand erected, not boarded up high in front, but closed behind, so as to protect the speaker's voice and enable him to be heard.

Consume as little time as possible in preliminary arrangements. Get promptly to work at the hour appointed.

Be sure to invite your Republican friends and neighbors to go with you to the meeting. Every sensible speaker will be glad to see as many of them as possible, and no one who knows his business, will say anything calculated to wound their feelings. Urge them to come out and hear the issues of the campaign freely discussed.

Remember that the best interest of the nation demand untiring energy and sleepless vigilence on your part. The work to be done is all important—the time in which it must be done is short. Every man has a deep personal interest in the result of the coming elections; and each Democrat should labor as if

He felt that he, himself, were he,
On whose sole arm hung victory.

Exchange of Prisoners.

The Radical press is assailing the report of Robert Ould very bitterly. Will they be good enough to remember that Mr. Ould calls prominent Union Generals to testify to the truth of every statement he makes. Until these Generals deny the statement of Mr. Ould the Radicals may fume as much as they please, but it will stand uncontradicted that Grant was responsible to a great extent for the horrors of Andersonville.

Statesmanship.

At the present juncture, the one thing needful in the management of our public affairs is Statesmanship.—The truth of this assertion cannot be doubted by any one who has dispassionately considered the history of the past three years, and the present condition of the Government. The military skill that can best set a squadron in the field, or direct the movements of an army will now avail us nothing.—The stubborn determination which prompts a general to fight out a campaign upon a certain line, is now of no value to the people. Nor can we derive any advantage from the election of a candidate for the Presidency, who announces that he will have *no policy*, but will in all things tamely submit to the caprice of the leaders of that miserable faction which has well nigh-ruined the country.

When the War of the Rebellion closed, the people of the South unreservedly accepted the situation. Gen. Grant himself has testified to the excellent spirit that prevailed among them. They renounced secession, abolished slavery, repudiated the rebel debts, and guarantied the civil rights of the negro. Had Congress frankly accepted their manly tender of mutual confidence, the wounds of the Rebellion would have rapidly healed, and the whole Country have entered upon a new career of prosperity and glory. But Congress refused to trust them, and resolved to lodge the political power of their section in the hands of the negro race. Congress subverted their State governments, set over them a military despotism without example in the history of any free people, disfranchised their most intelligent citizens, and organized among them conventions and legislatures, which have shown as little capacity for self-government as might be expected from assemblages of monkeys. No wonder that the temper of the Southern people has undergone a change since the end of the war. Degradation and misery will beget discontent even among slaves. But humiliation and suffering have not driven the whites of the South to resistance. They merely struggle to protect themselves from the violence of their brutal oppressors, and appeal to the North for Mercy.

The persecution of the South has blighted the prosperity and consumed the resources of the whole country. Our commerce is driven from the ocean, enterprise is prostrate, trade languishes and labor suffers. This giant young Republic, enthroned over a continent, blessed with such resources as Providence has not vouchsafed to any other country, and inhabited by almost countless millions of the proudest race on earth, actually staggers and sinks under its burthens. Its resources are drained to secure the bondage of the South. The proceeds of such taxation as never before oppressed any people have been for three years mainly appropriated to this purpose. More than One Thousand Millions have been expended, chiefly to this end. The cash promises to pay of our Government, propped by every contrivance to give them credit, are worth *less than seventy cents on the dollar* among our people. The bonds of the United States, paying *six per cent.* interest in gold, are worth but 72 in the markets of the world, while the bonds of Great Britain, paying but *three per cent.* command 94 in the same markets. That is, the world so completely distrusts us, that it would rather lend to England at 2½ per cent. than to us at 6. And effete Austria, hybrid Brazil and barbarous Turkey can borrow money at *four* per cent., which is refused to us at *six!*

In fact, the Credit of our Country is *bleeding to death.* Our Treasury cannot bear, nor could any Treasury on earth endure an annual waste of Three Hundred Millions of Dollars. We cannot afford to maintain Armies of Occupation in time of peace. We cannot afford to keep up gigantic Navies without any commerce to protect. We cannot afford to support three millions of negroes at the expense of the Government, so that they may vote the Radical ticket. We cannot afford to pay the expenses of Negro Conventions and Elections at the South. We cannot afford to keep a Revolutionary Congress in Perpetual Session. We cannot afford to pay the Civil officers of Government such salaries as enable them to respond to Radical Electioneering Assessments. We must put a prompt and decisive stop to such abuses, or the Credit of the Country cannot live.

To accomplish this desirable end, we shall require the highest order of Statesmanship. We shall require a Chief Magistrate who will probe the rank abuses of our Government to the very core, and then sternly apply cautery and the knife. We shall require an Executive who will have *a most decided policy*, and fearlessly pursue it. The Country needs a policy that will bind the Southern people to the Union with hooks of affection, and not with fetters of steel. It needs a policy that will make their State governments self-sustaining, by permitting the people to construct them for themselves. It needs a policy that will teach Congressmen that they are the servants and not the masters of the People; and that they are not commissioned to plunder the Treasury, and squander the contents upon revolutionary schemes to perpetuate the power of a faction. The People need this sort of Statesmanship, and by the grace of Providence, THEY WILL HAVE IT!

The People Are Thinking.

The overthrow of the Radicals at the coming Presidential election is regarded as a pressing public necessity by thoughtful men of all classes. The merchant in the cities is convinced that trade must continue to be dull and uncertain, so long as ten States of the Union are subjected to military rule, or made the victims of an attempt to establish negro supremacy by force of Federal authority. The manufacturer sees that the best market for his products must continue closed, so long as the industry of the South is fettered and all its energies crippled, as they now are by the policy which the Radicals in Congress are pursuing. The laboring men of the North have learned that their interests demand, that the people of the South be left free to manage their domestic affairs in their own way, without the interference of Radical politicians, the intervention of costly armies, and the expensive Freedmen's Bureau. Every taxpayer knows that his burthens have been vastly increased by the leaders of the Republican party, for the sole purpose of enabling that reckless organization to maintain its hold upon power. The bondholders begin to see that four more years of such rule as we have had will lead us far toward national bankruptcy.

There is no class in the North which has not a direct personal and pecuniary interest in bringing about a complete change of administration. Intelligent men see that; the masses recognize it; all, except Radical politicians, and such as are blinded by prejudice and passion, admit it. That is the reason why the nomination of Grant elicited no enthusiasm, the reason why the Radicals have thus far failed to arouse the masses of their party. The judgment of the people condemns the corruption and extravagance of Congress. The good sense of the Northern masses repudiates the ridiculous reconstruction scheme of the Radicals.

The men who do the voting are reflecting seriously upon the responsibility which rests upon them. Every man feels that his own interests and the best interests of the nation for all coming time are involved in the result of the pending campaign. That feeling it is which gives an air of such great seriousness to the present struggle. The people are thinking. With a determination to vote as sound judgment shall dictate, the masses are pondering over the live political issues of the day. They can not be misled by stale party cries, or controlled by empty appeals to passion and prejudice. The American people will vote at the coming State and Presidential elections with a deliberate purpose to right the wrongs they have endured, to restore the rule of the Constitution, to re-unite all the States in bonds of fraternal affection, and to establish a true and lasting peace between the two sections of our common country. They have accepted Seymour and Blair as the representatives of correct political principles, and intend to elect them.

No Policy.

The People should carefully consider the effect of Gen. Grant's declaration that, if elected President of the United States, he will have No Policy, for it is full of significance. It deprives him of any advantage he might claim on the score of patriotism, virtue or capacity. The existence of these qualities in a President cannot profit the Country, unless he is ready to exert them for its benefit. And he can only exert them by the adoption of some positive policy, which will impress his views upon the administration of public affairs. This will more clearly appear from propounding a few questions to the Radical Candidate for the Presidency, and appending his own answer. Thus,

Will you enforce Retrenchment and Economy in the Public Expenditures? *I shall have no policy.*

Will you oppose any attempt by Congress to establish Negro Equality in the North? *I shall have no policy.*

Will you insist upon payment of the principal of Government bonds in coin? *I shall have no policy.*

Will you favor the taxation of Government bonds? *I shall have no policy.*

The adoption of this attitude by Gen. Grant converts the platform of his party into a mockery and sham. The antecedents of the party itself prove the Chicago Resolutions a fraud; and upon this point the No Policy declaration of its Candidate makes assurance doubly sure. The Platform of a party proclaims its *Policy*, and how can this policy be carried into effect, if its Candidate will have no policy? Who is to enforce and execute the Chicago Resolutions, but the Candidate of the Convention? Individual members of Congress are not bound by the platform of their party. Each one of them makes a platform for himself, such as best accords with his own views, or those of his constituents. The speech of the late Thaddeus Stevens upon the bond question illustrates the truth of this assertion. Radical Congressmen are about equally divided upon the questions of paying Government bonds in greenbacks, and taxing them. Many Radical Congressmen are committed in favor of extending Negro Suffrage over the North by Act of Congress. If, then, the People are to have no better guaranty for the fulfilment of the Chicago Platform than the bill of a Radical Congress, they have a right to assume that the Platform was made to be broken, and was expressly designed to cheat the Country.

The No Policy declaration of General Grant is in effect an announcement that, if he is elected, the revolutionary rule of the Radical leaders of Congress shall continue through his administration. It extremely simplifies the Issue of the campaign and puts it thus. Shall the Democratic platform and candidates prevail, or shall the Country be governed four years more outside of the Constitution, at the arbitrary will of the Radical faction in Congress? The real contest is not between Seymour and Grant, but between the former on the one side, and Sumner, Chandler, Butler, Bingham & Co., on the other. The Country "pays its money and will take its choice."

Taxation of Government Bonds.

The Democratic Platform advocates the taxation of Government Bonds. The Radicals insist that such taxation would amount to partial repudiation. Which side is right?

The language of the bonds themselves stipulates for no exemption from taxation. The Acts of Congress creating the bonds provide for no such exemption. There is, therefore, no *express* contract against taxation; nor is there an *implied* one. It cannot be fairly argued that the Government is under an implied pledge not to tax its bonds because it has never done so heretofore. If this were true, Government would be under an implied pledge not to impose any new taxes. Any man who purchases property, or embarks in business, not at the time taxed, might with equal justice claim that Government is under an implied pledge never to tax his property or business.

The extent of exemption from taxation which Government bonds have hitherto enjoyed is this. The Courts have decided that U. S. bonds are not taxable for State and local purposes, because State and Local Taxation might become so severe as to destroy the market for Government securities, and leave the United States unable to borrow money. But the Courts have never decided that the Government might not expressly subject its bonds to State and local taxation. Nor have they ever decided that the U. S. Government could not tax its own obligations. Such a decision would deny the Government an essential attribute of sovereignty.

There has never been any satisfactory reason urged against the taxation of Government bonds. These bonds enjoy in a peculiar manner the protection extended by Government to the property of its citizens. Their very existence depends upon the preservation of the Government. Then, why should they not contribute to the support of the Government? Why should they not share with all other property and business, the burthens of the Government? The fact that they are privileged from State and local taxation furnishes the strongest reason for subjecting them to Federal taxation. The soundest rule for the imposition of taxes is to levy upon the descriptions of property best able to bear them, and least burthened with other charges.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania for many years charged and collected a tax upon the bonds of the State. The House of Representatives of the present Congress voted by a large majority to tax the bonds of the United States. This was done under a controlling conviction that the sentiments of their constituents demanded the measure. And the majority of the people unquestionably demand it now. They are unwilling to permit Two Thousand Millions of the money of the Country to entirely escape taxation, when all other property is overloaded with public burthen.—They insist that these bonds should pay their proportion of the expenses of the Government on which they depend for security. And unless we are greatly mistaken, they will emphatically express this opinion at the Polls.

Aha!

JOE BROWN, the first secession Governor of Georgia and founder of the Andersonville prison, who figured at the Chicago Convention, has just spoken at a mixed Radical Meeting in Atlanta.

"He said the Negro would not surrender the right of suffrage *without bloodshed.*"

Rather strong language this from a recognized champion of the Party that denounces Revolution. But it dont frighten anybody. The People of the United States will decide at the BALLOT BOX whether the Negro shall exercise the right of suffrage, and if they decide against him, Sambo must submit, *with or without bloodshed.*

Geary on Stevens.

On the 14th of August, 1868, Governor Geary "addressed the people of Pennsylvania upon the death of Thaddeus Stevens." In the message issued by him he said:

"The people of Pennsylvania owe to the enlarged statesmanship of Thaddeus Stevens the initiation of a system of public improvements which has since developed the vast resources of the State, and rendered its prosperity a subject of wonder and admiration. To his wisdom and liberality we are indebted for our present magnificent system of free school education, by which the children of the poor are enabled to reach a degree of cultivation beyond which the wealthiest and most favored of other lands cannot go. As a member of the convention which revised and amended the State Constitution—as a representative in the lower branch of the Legislature—and as a Canal Commissioner, the late Thaddeus Stevens displayed the same great abilities which distinguished him as a jurist in the highest courts, and as a leader in the councils of the nation."

Now justice both to the living and the dead, require that the erroneous statements contained in the above paragraph shall be corrected. While it is right that no word of unnecessarily harsh criticism should be uttered when the grave has closed over the remains of a public character, it can not be claimed as proper to accredit to any one that praise which belonged of right to others. Governor Geary is known to be an ignorant man. Had he been conversant with the history of his native State, he would never have made the blunders he did in the message to which we refer.

The truth is, the system of internal improvements, which led the way to the creation of the net work of canals and railroads which now traverse this State in every direction, had not only been inaugurated, but was far advanced before Thaddeus Stevens ever made his appearance in public life. It was actively begun in 1827, and it was not until 1834 that Mr. Stevens first made his appearance in the Legislature as a member from Adams county, a district which was utterly opposed to the system. In this opposition Mr. Stevens represented his constituents consistently, until the inauguration of his celebrated "tape worm" railroad, the ruins of which are still to be traced among the hills about Gettysburg. Much money belonging to the State was expended on this more than useless scheme. It was kept running during Ritner's administration, but was abandoned as utterly impracticable and valueless after the inauguration of Governor Porter. Every dollar expended upon it was as completely lost to the people of the State as if it had been sunk in the sea. Robert Morris, Yardley, White, Darlington, Clarke, Holgate, Sergeant, Rush and others had expended their own means, and millions on the part of the State, in judiciously planned internal improvement before Thaddeus Stevens was heard of in the councils of Pennsylvania. So much for Stevens' "initiation of our system of public improvements."

Governor Geary also attributes to Thaddeus Stevens the authorship of the Common School System of Pennsylvania. This is as great a fiction as that we have noticed. Gov. Wolf, a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the wisest and most laborious governors the State ever had, was the real father of our Common School System. He was elected in 1829, and no sooner was he inducted into office than he at once set to work with all the energies of a well ripened intellect to perfect a system of public education, as provided for by the State Constitution. In his inaugural address in December 1829, he strongly urged it upon the Legislature. During the session which followed some considerable progress was made. On the 2d of April, 1831, more than two years before Thaddeus Stevens was first elected to the Legislature, Gov. Wolf had the pleasure of signing the School Fund law. In all his messages to the Legislature in 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1833 the measure was urged forward toward completion with all his energy. In 1834 the fund had been increased to $546,563.73, and it was voted to increase it to two millions. True it is that Thaddeus Stevens spoke in favor of liberal appropriations, but so did a large majority of his colleagues. He is deserving of equal credit with them, but he was not even a member of the committee which reported the bill, and he framed not a line of it. Let Mr. Stevens have all the credit, to which he was entitled, but let not others be robbed of the mede of just praise which of right belongs to them.

There are men still living to whom can be ascribed a large share of the honor which the ignorance of Governor Geary would thus heap upon the head of Mr. Stevens. A member of the Committee which formed the school law of 1833-4 was Chief Justice Thompson, who was also at the same time on the Committee of Internal Improvements. In both these capacities he ably served the State. Let justice be done to the living and the dead, and let not even Governor Geary dare to falsify the facts of history for political effect. It was a stupid and blundering act which we have felt it to be our duty to expose.

The District of Columbia.

Congress has established Negro Government in the District of Columbia. Negroes are eligible to office, and negroes serve as policemen and jurors there.

Most of our citizens desire, some time or other, to visit the seat of Government. Many of them are called there by public business. When there, they will be exposed, as at other places, to accident or difficulty. And accident or difficulty may bring them into Court. In Court they will be tried by negro jurors, and perhaps by negro judges.

Does this suit the taste of Pennsylvanians? They have excluded the negro from the jury box in their own State and have never authorized their Representatives to admit him to the jury box in the Federal Capitol. Yet every Radical member of Congress from Pennsylvania voted for absolute and universal Negro Equality in the District of Columbia. This is the entertainment the servants have prepared for their masters!

Col. John P. Linton.

Col. John P. Linton has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 17th district, composed of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties. He was a gallant soldier, is an able man, was our candidate for Surveyor General three years ago, has served two years in the Legislature since, and we sincerely hope he may be elected, as we believe he will be.

Gen. McClellan Coming.

The announcement that General McClellan is coming home, will be hailed with pleasure by thousand of his admiring fellow-citizens. It is announced that the hero of Antietam will return on the 20th of September next, and will take an active part in the campaign for Seymour and Blair. The soldiers will turn out en masse to greet their favorite general, when his feet shall again press our shores.

ONE Johnson, who is a candidate for the office of Attorney-General on the Radical State ticket in Missouri, made a speech in Saline the other night, in which he is reported to have said:

General Grant, backed by the army and supported by the whole Radical party, would prevent, with the bayonet, the inauguration of a Democratic administration at Washington, even if it were elected by the people; and also that the Radical State government at Jefferson City would resist and put down in the same way any attempt to inaugurate the Democratic party into power in the State of Missouri.

The papers which are circulating forgeries, and are telling their readers what Wade Hampton did not say in South Carolina, would do well to inform their readers what prominent "peace" men of the Grant stripe do say in Missouri.

Corruption of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania—The Office of United States Senator to be Sold Again.

The Harrisburg *State Guard* is a well known Republican newspaper, and what it says in regard to the corruption which exists in the Republican party of Pennsylvania must be accepted as true. We would, therefore, call the attention of all to the following remarkable article, which appeared in Wednesdays issue of that Journal:

Whither are We Drifting as a Political Organization?

However much we may be inclined, as an organ of Republicanism, to conceal the imperfections which show themselves in ours, as they do in all political organizations, the great mass of the people cannot be deceived that while one class of Republicans are sincerely devoting themselves to the fair advocacy of their principles, there is another class who are utterly indifferent to anything like principle—who do not regard our organization as worthy of consideration, beyond the means which it affords to gratify their ambition, and who are as ready to strike at our candidates when it suits their interests, as they are to fight our avowed enemies. Taken altogether, we, as a party, have the largest and the dirtiest loads to carry that were ever strapped on the back of any political organization. It is our duty to defend and uphold the national credit; to secure the interest on the national debt: to advocate the rigid collection of the national taxation; enforce laws enacted to punish traitors, and ensure the rights of all men who fought to save the country from destruction. The burdens of the war are the issues which the Republican party must sustain. Hence it is that we have a terrible load to carry, and in order that we may succeed at the polls, we should have the energy, the integrity, and the disinterested efforts of all men professing to be Republicans. We should have sacrifices of all personal preferences, a compromise of all personal differences, and a union upon our principles. This, we are sorry to say, we have not. Clique rule in the Republican party is as tyrannical and as unrelenting in its hate, as ever traitors hated the Republican principle. There is more corruption to-day, to attain favor in the gift of the Republican party, than disgraced the war to obtain contracts by which frauds on the Government were perpetrated. It is our duty to tell our friends these things. It well becomes a Republican organ to warn the masses of the party against the woe which threatens us, *and unless those masses promptly open their eyes and their ears to the actions and proceedings of the miserable men who are plotting our disgrace, we will be defeated in October and utterly ruined in this State in November.* We declare it boldly and without the fear of successful contradiction (however much we may be abused for the declaration) that while *a class of men in the Republican organization are deliberately arranging to buy the election of United States Senator, another is at work secretly to defeat the election of a Republican, so that in the event of Grant's election the patronage belonging to this State may be monopolized by a certain clique of our organization. In regard to the purchase of this election there is no attempt made at concealment. Those who propose to do so, declare they have had a precedent on the subject, that they know how it was purchased heretofore, what it cost to do so,* AND HOW LITTLE THE PEOPLE SEEM TO CARE ABOUT SUCH CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC MEN.—We do not hesitate to say that the Republican party cannot exist and have such talk publicly made in reference to its leaders. It must be rebuked in some public manner, or the mass of men who are honest will not remain attached to our organization. The Republican organs of the State must do this talking. It is better to win victory while denouncing the evils which we know to exist in our midst, than deplore defeat by secretly attributing it to the bad men we were afraid openly to denounce.

It is well known that the Radical Legislative ticket of this county was set up with direct reference to the Senatorial question. The men who have been nominated by "the ring" are pledged in advance to vote just as Simon Cameron may dictate. For so doing they may or may not receive money. That will depend upon the character of the bargain they made with those who set them up, ran them through, and who own them. It may be part of the bargain that the profits are to go into the pockets of those who worked the wires and manipulated the votes. We are not informed as to the precise terms of the contract, but we do know that the votes of the four members of the House from Lancaster county will be perfectly under the control of Cameron, if the settled Republican candidates are elected. They are pledged to vote for either Simon's son-in-law, Wayne McVeigh, or for L. W. Hall, of Blair county. One or the other will be put forward by Cameron as his candidate, if the Republicans have a majority in the Legislature, and the length to which he will go to carry his point was shown when he deliberately and openly bought votes enough to control the Republican caucus and to secure his own election to the United States Senate. He is determined to have no rival in the control of the patronage of the State, in case Grant should be elected, and there is doubtless some truth in the intimation of the *State Guard*, that Cameron would defeat any Republican candidate for Senator except one of his own selection.

Cameron is not to have the field all to himself, however. It is currently reported that Wm. H. Kemble, late State Treasurer, has declared that he will *buy a seat in the United States Senate* if the Republicans have a majority in the next Legislature; that he knows how much it cost Cameron; that he has the money to foot the bills; and that he will bid higher than Cameron for the votes of Radical members. It is to Kemble that the *State Guard* refers, when it says "*one set of men in the Republican organization are deliberately preparing to buy the election of United States Senator.*" Kemble and his friends intend to go openly into the market, prepared to bid against Cameron, and we may expect to witness a scene even more disgraceful than that which transpired when Cameron bought the seat he now disgraces.

There can be no contradiction of the interpretation we have given to the article copied from the *State Guard*.—Every knowing Republican politician in the State is cognizant of the disgraceful facts, and they cannot truthfully deny a single one of them. It is public talk among them here in Lancaster, at Harrisburg, and elsewhere throughout the State.

Such a revelation of corruption ought to be sufficient to rouse a perfect storm of virtuous indignation from one end of Pennsylvania to the other. How long is our once proud commonwealth to be thus degraded in the eyes of the world? How much longer is our Legislatures to be the theatre of open bribery? Are we to see the office of United States Senator openly sold to the highest bidder at each recurring election? It is for the voters to say. Sure it is, if the Radicals have a majority in the next Legislature, that the disgraceful scenes of two years ago will be re-enacted. The State is gerrymandered so that, even with a large Democratic majority on the popular vote, the Radicals may control the Legislature, unless an especial effort is made to defeat the corrupt men who have been forced upon the Republican party as candidates in the different Legislative districts. The people have the matter in their hands. They can apply the remedy at the ballot-box. Let every honest man in the State determine to do his part to cleanse the legislative halls of Pennsylvania. God knows they need a thorough purification.

The Florida Election.

The Radicals having secured the passage of a law depriving the people of Florida of the right to vote for President, and authorizing the Legislature, which was chosen nearly a year ago, to cast the electoral vote of the State, do not seem certain that they have secured it for Grant even yet. A special telegram to the *State Guard* says:

A number of prominent Republican members of the Legislature of Florida are said to be anxious for the reassembling of that body in extra session for the purpose of repealing the law relating to the election of Presidential electors, as they fear from past experience that some of its members may be corrupted, and cast their votes for Seymour and Blair.

Is not that a beautiful specimen of the system of reconstruction which Grant has promised to keep up? Who but a fanatic, a fool or a politician who expects office can consistently support a party which resorts to such means to perpetuate its rule. It is no wonder there is a perfect lack of enthusiasm for Grant.

The Negro Councilmen of Washington in Lancaster.

The presence of certain negro members of the City Councils of Washington, at the funeral of Thaddeus Stevens, was a noticeable feature of the affair. It seems, however, that a report had gone abroad to the effect that these sable officials were not treated with any great courtesy during their stay in our midst. This, one of the negro Councilmen emphatically denies for himself and his fellow negro rulers. We publish his letter in full as it appears in the Washington *National Intelligencer*:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1868.

"*Col. Jonah D. Hoover:*

"SIR: My attention has just been directed to an article in the *Express* of last evening, wherein, statements are made relative to my treatment in Lancaster, which are specifically and generally false.

"On the arrival of the train at Lancaster a committee received the remains of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and the parties accompanying them, and after escorting the remains to the late residence of the deceased, the committee then conducted the representatives of the City Councils, and others accompanying them, directly to Cooper's Hotel, on East King street, where they were hospitably received, and every comfort that a hotel affords was accorded.

"Individually I saw no difference in treatment or attention shown me from that shown any other gentleman in the company in the journey thither, the sojourn there, or on our return home. I saw no disrespect whatever shown any member of the company, nor heard of any. I was at no time at Michael's Hotel; I may have passed it, but on the opposite side of the street. The wash-room, bar-room, dining-room, reception room, and bed-room, (No. 14,) at Cooper's Hotel, were as free to me as to any other of the representatives of the City Councils who went to Lancaster, and I felt and acted with the same freedom as I would in similar rooms in my own house.

"In the city, I might add, I experienced nothing that generous hospitality, urbane attention, enlightened civilization, and the Christian refinement of the age do not command for every being possessing the title-deed of manhood.

"I am led to make this statement in order that the city of Lancaster may have what credit is really due to it. Respectfully yours, JOHN F. COOK.

"P. S.—What I have said concerning myself I can affirm of the treatment accorded Mr. Stewart, who is individualized in the article in question. J. F. C."

We hope the above letter will calm the nerves of such fanatics as appear to have been excited by representations that the Radicals of Lancaster county showed a disposition to "go back on the nigger." And such of our Radical friends, aspirants for Congress included, as seemed to imagine that their chances would be damaged by rumors to the effect that they showed a disposition not to put the visiting negroes on a perfect equality with themselves, can compose their tempers to a condition of the most serene tranquility. The negro councilmen were here, they were well received by the Radicals of Lancaster, they slept peacefully at Cooper's Hotel, where no apparitions of bloody-minded Ku-Kluxers disturbed their dreams.

To use the exact language of negro councilman John F. Cook, "*The wash-room, bar-room, dining-room, reception-room and bed-room (No. 14,) at Cooper's Hotel were as free to me (negro councilman Cook) as to any other of the representatives of the City Councils who went to Lancaster.*"

We hope the letter of negro councilman Cook will settle the question as to whether the leaders of the Republican party in Lancaster are fully prepared to accept the doctrine of negro equality in its length and breadth. If the aforesaid negro councilman Cook does not lie they showed every disposition to do so. If he speaks truly, he and his fellow negro members were received and treated precisely as if they had been white. No distinction was made in bed, bar, board or social intercourse. This was as it should have been. We like to see men act up to their political belief. If a party professes to be in favor of negro equality, as the Republican party unquestionably does, those who vote with it should act on all occasions in accordance with their creed. That the leaders of the party in Lancaster did so at the funeral of Thaddeus Stevens, Mr. Negro Councilman Cook testifies. Of course we believe every statement contained in his letter. No one in Lancaster will dare to deny it.

Trying to Gull the Irish.

On Wednesday the N. Y. *Tribune* printed what pretended to be a speech alleged to have been delivered by Frank Blair before a Fenian organization in 1856, in which the gallant General is represented as insulting his own friends, the Irish Americans. Unfortunately for the effect of this falsehood there was no such thing as a Fenian organization in existence in 1856. The smaller fry of Radical papers have amended the lie of the *Tribune*, and altered the date of this pretended speech to 1866. The *Express* did that in its last issue. This is a specimen of the truthfulness of Radical newspapers. Not daring to discuss the great living issues now before the people, they are forced to resort to a publication of the most bare-faced lies. Their attempt to influence Irishmen by the publication of such gross falsehoods, will only be spurned with appropriate scorn by that brave and intelligent race. They had better confine their efforts to the negroes. They may still gull some of them, though late developments show that even the Africans are getting very sick of the foul party which has almost ruined the country. This last prop will be knocked from under Radicalism in November, and the Southern States will be carried against Grant by negro votes. We would like to see the Irishmen who would be stupid enough to vote for the Know Nothing Colfax under such circumstances.

A Republican Candidate out for Seymour.

John Eichelberger, Esq., the Radical nominee for County Surveyor of York county, not only declines to run on that ticket, but comes out openly in denunciation of the foul party and declares his intention to vote and work for Seymour and Blair. This is an evidence of the way the tide is running in Pennsylvania. Look out for thunder in October, and for still louder peals in November.

West Virginia Certain for Seymour.

The New York *World* publishes the following special despatches:

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Chief Justice Chase returned here last evening from his official visit to West Virginia. He expresses his opinion that the Conservatives are largely in the ascendancy in that State and will control the Presidential ticket.

There can be no doubt about the correctness of the above. Everything foreshadows the complete overthrow of Radicalism in West Virginia at the coming election.

Hon. William A. Wallace.

Hon. Wm. A. Wallace has again been unanimously renominated for a third term in the State Senate by the counties composing the twenty-third district. Mr. Wallace's great abilities fully entitle him to this distinguished mark of confidence. He has been recognized as the most talented member of the Pennsylvania Senate for several years past.

Love for the Soldiers.

Out of six soldiers who were candidates for office on the Radical ticket in this county, but a *single one* received a nomination. That is a specimen of the love which the leaders of the party have for the soldiers. They are slaughtered without mercy when their claims come into conflict with the wishes of the political managers.

The Navy.

Some facts, that are startling enough in themselves, become more so by comparison with others. In the third year of Peace, according to Commissioner Wells, our Navy cost $25,775,500. In the first year of the War, when the whole Southern coast was blockaded, the Navy cost less than $20,000,000. If Peace costs more than War, we can scarcely afford to say with Grant, "Let us have peace."

The Negroes at Thaddeus Stevens' Funeral.

The New York *Tribune* published the following among its special despatches relating to the funeral of the late Thaddeus Stevens:

In death the statesman and philanthropist carried out the great principle of his life, and tolerated no distinctions of race or color. So much can hardly be said of the committee which had charge of the arrangements. Your dispatches have already noted the fact that a guard of colored officers of the Butler Zouaves accompanied the remains from Washington. When those who had charge of the obsequies in that city informed the Lancaster Committee of the programme, dispatches were sent in effect that arrangements here would admit no such display. The message came back from Washington that it was too late to change the order of proceedings, and that the colored guard would deliver the remains at Lancaster, and that the committee in charge there could treat them (the colored men) as they pleased. Lancaster county, with its six thousand Republican majority, permitted the colored zouaves to go back on the plea that they had fulfilled their mission and that there was no further need for them. Some persons say that this was done as a concession to the Democrats of Lancaster. However that may be, the subject has created considerable talk here among all classes, and the action of the Committee of Arrangements is commented on in no gentle terms. They make it a question of dollars and cents. One or two of the gentlemen on the Committee aspire to fill Mr. Stevens' place in Congress. The Old Commoner's grave was the last place in the world at which to exhibit a prejudice or a feeling of this kind on any pretext. Colored men were in the procession to-day, but they were self-invited. It was at the suggestion of one of Mr. Stevens's warmest friends that the Zouaves came from Washington. At whose suggestion they, the representatives of a race which bears toward Mr. Stevens an immeasurable love, went back before the grave closed on him for ever, may be told at another time.

We have no doubt the correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* is correct in his statement of facts as given above. That numbers of decent Republicans were thoroughly disgusted at the sight which was presented in this city on the arrival of the remains of Mr. Stevens, we know. It looked as if a programme had been carefully arranged to force an open recognition of negro equality, on an occasion when to protest against it, was difficult if not impossible. Men of all parties had attended the different meetings which were held in this city, to pay a last tribute of respect to the remains of a man, who, whatever his faults, was acknowledged to have been a distinguished citizen of Lancaster. For the time all were prepared to lay aside partisan differences, and to join in the funeral obsequies. This feeling was, however, changed to deep disgust when the place of honor was given to armed negro soldiers, and when, in the sight of all observers, the Radical Councilmen of Washington, some being negroes and others whites, with their negro clerk, filed through the street, arm and arm. Then were heard murmers of indignation as well as expressions of natural disgust from men of both political parties. The people of Lancaster were not prepared for this open disregard of all distinction between the two races. The Republicans had heard Thaddeus Stevens advocate such equality, but it was then only a thing of words. They were not prepared to witness this open exhibition of it in all its offensiveness.

We do not know who induced the negro officers of the Butler Zouaves to take their departure from our midst before the funeral; but we do know that many Republicans were annoyed, disgusted and indignant at the prominence which was accorded to the negro organizations which appeared in the funeral procession. No better evidence of that can possibly be adduced, than the fact that not fifty white citizens of all the crowd who were in the city joined in the procession. Strangers from abroad, such bodies as the Invincibles, and the Union League of Philadelphia, and some of the fire companies and other organized societies of Lancaster, together with the negroes in line, made up the comparatively small cortege which accompanied the remains to the last resting place, which the deceased himself had selected, because no distinction was there made between negroes and whites.

That the Radical leaders of the Republican party are in favor of entire equality between the two races, that the direct tendencies of their teachings is to break down all distinctions, whether political or social, we have constantly maintained. Thousands of honest Republicans have heretofore doubted. They have refused to be convinced, even while asserting their hostility to an