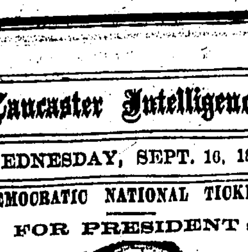
Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET!

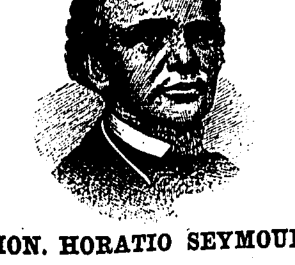
FOR PRESIDENT:



HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:



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 23d 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.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Lancaster, Monday evening, Sept. 21st.
Lancaster, Thursday evening, Oct. 1st.
Williamstown, at Danner's Hotel, Tuesday evening, Sept. 22d.
Lancaster, Monday evening, Sept. 28th.
Reinhold Station, Saturday afternoon, October 10th, 1868.

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.

Attend to the Assessments.

Let the important matter of assessments be properly and promptly attended to. Some votes are lost yearly in almost every district by neglect of this important matter. Let each man see to it that he is assessed, and let no Democratic vote be lost at the October election from failure to be assessed. Remember that the October election is the great battle.

Democratic Meetings.

We understand it is the intention to hold a number of large meetings in the county, under the supervision of the Democratic County Committee. That we regard as an admirable movement. Such meetings will prove vastly more effective in the aggregate than a single big mass meeting in Lancaster city. These meetings are to be appointed at convenient points for the assembling of a number of townships, and it is expected that the Democracy will turn out to them in full force, and that they will induce as many of their Republican neighbors to accompany them as possible. Three large meetings have already been appointed which will be included in the programme of the County Committee.

On Tuesday, Sept. 29, a grand Mass Meeting will be held at Kirkwood, Colerain township.

On Wednesday, Sept. 30, a similar meeting will be held in a grove near the public house of John H. Skiles, jr.

On Oct. 3d a grand Mass Meeting will be held at Ephrata.

Speakers from abroad, and the best speakers in Lancaster have been engaged for these meetings.

Let these meetings be made complete successes. Let every township within reach of them be fully represented by organized delegations.

The Maine Election.

The returns from the Maine election show that the Radicals have carried the State by a majority of some eighteen thousand. In 1866 they had a majority of 27,660. They lose nearly 10,000 this year as compared with that vote. Last year the liquor question was made a direct issue, and many Republicans staid at home, while numbers voted the Democratic state ticket. That law has been partially repealed and was not on issue in the present contest. For the past eight years the Radical majority in Maine has averaged over 20,000. The Democracy have no reason to be disheartened by yesterdays work. The result is fully as favorable as we anticipated. The gain made by us indicates a strength that will enable us to control the great belt of Middle and Western States at the coming elections.

IT WAS on the 9th of April, 1865, that General Lee accepted the terms of surrender proposed by General Grant.—Over three years have elapsed since the Army of Northern Virginia laid down their arms; yet the expenses of the United States Government in that time have averaged over $500,000,000 per annum. In that time SIXTEEN HUNDRED MILLIONS have been wrung from the industry of the people to meet not only the necessities of the war and the interest on the public debt, but the extravagant expenditures of men who have squandered the people's money in mad schemes of reconstruction, the maintenance of idle hordes of negroes and of supernumerary army officers, a countless crowd of useless officials, and on their own wanton self-indulgence.—Never in an era of peace was so much money raised by taxation amongst a free people, to be so wasted and mis-applied.

"LET US HAVE PEACE," not by provoking antagonism between the races, inverting the order of society by putting those on top whom nature has assigned to the bottom, and sinking those at the bottom whom culture, lineage, and acquirements make them destined rulers. The negro race has not yet demonstrated its right to self-government, much less established its qualifications to make laws for those of Caucasion blood.

Keep it Before the People.

Keep it before the people, that Stanton estimated the expenses of the War Department at only $33,000,000 a year.

Keep it before the people, that the official figures show that the actual cost of the army since the war ended has been $610,000,000.

Keep it before the people, that they are paying over $200,000,000 a year for the support of a huge standing army, in time of profound peace.

Keep it before the people, that this vast and costly army which is employed almost exclusively in propping up bastard negro governments in the South.

Keep it before the people, that a few naked Indians are overrunning our frontier, murdering citizens and children and ravishing white women at will, while the army is employed maintaining the supremacy of the negroes over the whites of the South.

Keep it before the people, that General Grant deliberately lied to President Johnson, for the purpose of retaining Stanton in charge of the War Department, when he must have known how the country was being deceived as to the amount of money expended.

Keep it before the people, that such a man is utterly unfit to be trusted with the high responsibilities of President of the United States.

Keep it before the people, that these $610,000,000 for the army have been wrung from the toil and sweat of the laboring classes.

Keep it before the people, that no change can be expected if Grant should be elected.

Keep it before the people, that the Chicago platform pledges the Republican party to a continuance of military domination and negro rule in the South, at an expense of $200,000,000 a year.

Keep it before the people, that only by turning the Radicals out of power can it ever be ascertained to what extent the treasury has been plundered.

Keep it before the people, that no investigation into the prevailing frauds and corruptions can be had while the Radicals rule supreme.

Keep it before the people, that every vote cast for Grant is a vote to sanction the expenditure of over $200,000,000 a year to prop up negro rule in the South.

Keep it before the people, that the election of Grant will be rightly claimed as an endorsement of all the unconstitutional acts, all the frauds, all the corruption, and all the extravagance of the Radicals.

Keep it before the people of Pennsylvania, that on the Second Tuesday of October, the great battle will be fought which is to decide the Presidential contest.

THE PROOF.

WHAT THE ARMY COSTS.

LOOK AT THESE FIGURES.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has a high reputation for honesty. The people of Pennsylvania know that it would not publish any false statement in reference to the expenditures by the Government. Its figures can always be implicitly relied upon as being perfectly correct.

Its issue of to-day contains the following despatch from Washington:

SECRETARY STANTON IN HIS REPORT OF DECEMBER, 1865, GAVE AS THE COST OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE PEACE ORGANIZATION THE SUM OF THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS IT IS SHOWN THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN THE THREE YEARS SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR HAS COST SIX HUNDRED AND TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, OR MORE THAN SIX TIMES THE ESTIMATE OF MR. STANTON.

That is at the rate of over *two hundred millions a year*.

Stanton deliberately lied about the cost of the army.

Radical newspapers and stump speakers deliberately lie about it every day.

They do this to deceive the people.

Grant is Stanton's candidate.

Grant lied to President Johnson, to keep Stanton in the War Department.

Grant must have known that the people were being deceived in reference to the cost of the army.

Is such a man fit to be made President?

The Democratic editors and speakers have been charged with exaggeration when they asserted that the army was costing one hundred and fifty millions a year.

The figures show that their estimate was fifty millions short of the actual sum.

What is this vast and expensive army doing?

Are not a few naked Indians roving at will all over the far west, scalping men, murdering innocent children and ravishing white women?

Where is this army which has cost *six hundred and ten million dollars* in time of Peace, and what is it doing?

Does any one need to ask?

Does not every voter know it was employed in propping up negro state governments in the South?

This is the kind of peace we are to have under Grant.

How do you like it, Reader?

Will you vote for it?

Hartranft on the Stump.

General Hartranft, the Radical candidate for Auditor General, has taken the stump in a fit of despair. He sees that he has not a ghost of a chance to be re-elected. His appearance is said to be wild and haggard, and many of his hearers are impressed with the idea that he is haunted by the ghost of the innocent woman whom he hanged. His speeches are incoherent ravings about rebels and copperheads. He has not a word to say as to how he came to pay Illyus over seven hundred dollars for services never rendered; how he came to pay Andy Armstrong three hundred and twelve dollars mileage; how he came to pay out thousands of dollars to special committees of the legislature, in direct violation of law. He has not attempted to explain how it comes that during the three years of his term the Auditor General's office has cost the people *twenty thousand dollars* more than it did during the term of his Democratic predecessor.

If General Hartranft should come to Lancaster we hope he will devote his time to an explanation of these things. The cry of rebel and copperhead will not cover up corruption and mal-feasance in office. It will not insure honesty in the Auditor General's office. Let the people demand an explanation from General Hartranft wherever he goes, and let him render an account of his stewardship.

"LET US HAVE PEACE," says the Radical candidate; but what prospect is there for peace in a country where the leading citizens are disfranchised, and the most ignorant classes are put in the lead. The road to order and good government lies in putting those in charge of public affairs who are qualified by culture and experience properly to exercise the functions of government. Let us have peace, but the way to peace is not to seek to control State governments at Washington City, but to leave the people of each State free to manage their local matters in their own way, and not under Congressional dictation.

"LET US HAVE PEACE." The way to insure it is by the election of Seymour and Blair, for that will be a guaranty that the Federal Government will cease its vicious intermeddling with State affairs, will confine itself to the functions prescribed for it in the Constitution, and restore each State to the management of its own domestic policy.

THE Texas Convention is about to wind up and go home. Spent $100,000; been 85 days in session, and done nothing save hatch "outrages" too gross even for Radical consumption. Reconstruction is a failure.

Four Years More.

Are the Democracy thoroughly awake to the great importance of the pending Presidential contest? Its result will certainly determine the fate of our Country for four years more, perhaps forever. It will decide whether we shall have four years more of Radical Revolutionary Rule. It will decide whether we shall have four years more of Government outside of the Constitution of the United States. It will decide whether we shall have four years more of Radical Extravagance, Corruption and Profligacy. It will decide whether we shall make four years' more advance towards Consolidation and Despotism. It will decide whether we shall make four years' more progress towards National Bankruptcy.

Review the past three years and observe the rapid strides we have made upon the road to ruin. The whole structure of our Government has been changed, and its powers are concentrated in the hands of a Congressional Oligarchy. Congress remains in perpetual session, not only to make laws, but to superintend the administration of the Government, and overawe the Courts of Justice. Congress claims the omnipotence of a British Parliament, and legislating confessedly outside of the Constitution, defies the attempts of the President and Supreme Court to resist its usurpations. It impeaches the President and gags the Court. It grasps the official patronage of the Executive to strengthen its power. It legislates States out of the Union, excludes their lawfully chosen Senators and Representatives, revolutionizes their governments, changes their constituencies, and subjects them to the rule of a degraded and barbarous race, for the avowed purpose of securing other Senators and Representatives who will assist to maintain its usurpations. It has wasted One Thousand Millions of money in schemes to perpetuate its rule. It scorns the interests of the people, and boasts that it legislates for the maintenance of a party. It avows its intention to uphold and fortify its measures against the Will of the People, as that Will may be expressed at a Presidential Election.

The Country cannot endure four years more of Revolutionary Misrule. It would subvert our institutions and beggar our people. Yet the blindness of party zeal induces many worthy citizens to sustain the schemes of this Radical Congress. They even support a candidate for the Presidency who admits that he will become the tool of Sumner, Wade and Butler. As these citizens refuse to be convinced, they must be beaten at the polls. That they will be beaten is unquestionable, but their defeat must be made thorough and overwhelming. They must be taught that no strength of party organization, no pretences of loyalty and no availability of candidates, will avert the crushing defeat in store for those who deliberately uproot the foundations of the Republic. To this end, Democrats, you should work without ceasing. Work for your Country, because you are patriots. Work for your party, because the aim of your party is the salvation of your Country.

The Mechanics.

The truly useful citizen is he who adds to the sum total of the nation's products something of real value. Such contribution may be of material or immaterial character. The poet who enriches the literature of a people with verse which elevates the tone of public sentiment, or with songs which inspire patriotism and kindle courage is a public benefactor. So, too, is he who in any field of mental effort ministers to the needs of the people and the intellectual demands of his day and generation.—The painter adds both to the enjoyment and the wealth of a nation, and all who deal in the arts which adorn life are to be regarded as among the most useful members of society. It is difficult in these days to tell where to place the dividing line between the mechanic arts and other pursuits. This is the age of inventions, and we employ machinery for the furtherance of almost every process. Science has joined hands with labor and has elevated and ennobled toil.

In this country honest labor has always been regarded as honorable by all intelligent people. None but a few fools and upstarts have presumed to look down upon mechanics. They have not suffered social proscription on account of the character of their employment. On the contrary many of our most honored citizens have sprung from the ranks of the toiling masses.

The mechanics of this country, as a class, are highly intelligent. They are great readers, and the best patrons of newspapers and periodical literature. On all the great questions of the day, and on whatever pertains to their pursuits they keep fully posted. Every trade has its own journal, conducted with especial reference to its wants, and most of these display decided ability.

The parade of the American Mechanics in this city was calculated to give our people a correct estimate of that important class. A finer looking body of men was never seen together in the city of Lancaster. They were not only admirable specimens of the physical manhood of American workingmen, but there were very many faces which indicated a high order of intelligence and refined culture. The demonstration was one of which the mechanics of Pennsylvania have reason to be justly proud.

The Democratic Plan of Taxation.

Under the above caption the *Express* gets up an editorial in which it attempts to produce the impression that the Democrats will levy a heavy tax on real estate, when they come into power. The silly twaddle which it employs is meant to counteract the effect which the unequal method of taxation employed by the Radicals is having upon the minds of the people. Under the tax laws of Congress nearly the entire weight of taxation falls upon the farmers, the mechanics and the producing classes.

The bondholders are exempted, and the rich manufacturers and other monopolists manage to shift the whole weight of the burthen of taxation upon the consumers. They are the farmers, mechanics and laboring men. It is to protect these classes that the Democratic party has always striven, and for their benefit it demands *equality of taxation*. The fight is one of the people against monopolies. The *Express* knows that, and tries to blind the farmers of Lancaster county to the real issue. Some few of them were ignorant enough to believe the cock and bull story about the coming of the Maryland militia, if Sharswood should be elected; but we do not think any of them are silly enough to credit such stuff, as the editorial in the *Express* to which we have alluded. If they are, we pity them.

The Campaign.

The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee announces a series of Mass Meetings to be held throughout the State. Hon. George H. Pendleton, Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. Hiester Clymer, Col. J. K. Kerr, and Hon. Richard Vaux, are among the speakers who are posted for speeches at different points. Other announcements will be made from time to time. The contest will deepen in interest with the passage of each day between this and the October election, and no effort will be spared to increase the majority which our candidates for State officers are sure to receive.

THE Georgia State Senate is preparing to following the example of the House in ousting the negro members.

Why the Radicals Can Not Give us Peace.

The Radicals pretend to desire peace. They quote the words which Washburn put in the mouth of Grant, and cry "let us have peace." That is exactly what the nation needs, and how to secure permanent and lasting peace between all sections of our country, is the great problem now presented for the consideration of the American people.

The Radicals have tried their plan, and it has proved an utter failure. If their own papers are to be believed there is no prospect of peace in the South. The attempt to force the white people of that section to submit to be governed by those who were their slaves has naturally excited fierce antagonism. No people fit to be free would ever yield to such an outrage without murmuring. The people of Pennsylvania would not quietly consent to have the negro made a voter in this State by act of Congress, much less a ruler. Any attempt of the kind would lead to scenes of violence at the polls and elsewhere. Should Congress attempt to give the control of the State to the negroes and certain whites by disfranchising other white men, a resort to arms would be made at once, and bloody scenes would be enacted in every part of the Commonwealth. Never would such an infamous act of Congress be quietly submitted to. The strife would continue until the act was repealed, or military force made supreme over the law and the Constitution of the State. There could be no peace in Pennsylvania, if Congress should attempt to treat its people as the South has been treated, until those whose rights should be outraged were reduced to complete subjection by armed force. And after such a conquest, the party in power would not dare to withdraw their troops for a moment. If they did, the old quarrel would be renewed, and blood would flow afresh.

Does any man doubt that such would be the inevitable result of an attempt to set up in this State such a government as has been forced upon the people of the South? Is there any one who will deny the right to resist such an outrage even to the death? Is there even a Radical who will argue that it would be the duty, even of a majority, to submit to so open and notorious a violation of the Constitution of the United States, of the Constitution of our State, and of the inalienable rights of the people?

If, then, we would be thus ready to resist the same rule to which our own race have been subjected in the South, how can we expect the people of that section to submit quietly?

Is not the love of liberty as strong in their hearts as it is in ours? Are they not just as sensitive to outrage? Does not oppression gall them just as keenly?

The Radicals propose to continue their course toward the people of the South. The platform on which Grant takes his stand pledges the Republican party to the maintenance of negro supremacy in all the States which seceded.

How is this result to be obtained? It has been clearly proven that the negro governments can not stand alone. Already they have been shown to be the most miserable abortions. How then, we ask, are they to be maintained?

Does any one need to be told? Does not the last statement of the Secretary of the Treasury answer the question? Did not the army cost nearly twelve millions in August? Is it not almost exclusively employed in the South to prop up the bastard negro State governments? Let General Sherman, who has been closely besieged in a Western fort by a few half naked savages, answer. Let the record of horrible outrages by small bands of Indians answer.

The white men of the South, the ex-rebels, have conducted themselves with wonderful moderation. There has been no organized opposition to the infamous acts of Congress. They have submitted quietly to the establishment of negro rule. They have combatted military despotism only by peaceful means. In Alabama they defeated the negro State Constitution by influencing the negroes to absent themselves from the polls. Elsewhere they are controlling the blacks by kindness. If they were left free to manage their own state affairs the country would be blessed by a return to profound peace. The only obstacle to such a consummation is the wicked and extravagant policy of the Radicals, by which a standing army is kept in the South to prop up that most odious and unnatural thing, the supremacy of the negro over the white race.

There can be no peace while the Radical policy prevails. The first great need of this nation is the adoption of a wiser and more generous method of treating the people of the South. Our interests are identical with theirs.—Whatever affects them injuriously reacts upon us. If the South suffers under bad government, the North must suffer with her. There is no one so blind as not to see that.

The Democrats propose to permit the people of the Southern States to control their domestic affairs as the people of the Northern States do. The Radicals are pledged to maintain the supremacy of the negro in ten States by force of arms. No sensible man can fail to see the difference between the two opposing policies. From the Democratic theory peace springs up as a natural outgrowth. The Radical theory necessitates the constant employment of military force, and must keep up a chronic condition of war, so long as it continues.

Every man who really desires true and lasting peace will vote for Seymour and Blair. Their election will secure it. The election of Grant will perpetuate the strife, and will tend to precipitate a war of races.

Robbing the State Treasury.

"Honest" Andy Armstrong has not yet explained how Illyus managed to draw over seven hundred dollars from the State Treasury for services which he never rendered.

Neither has Andy explained by what route he traveled to Harrisburg, so as to be able to claim the $306 mileage which was paid to him last winter.

Elisha W. Davis, the Radical Speaker of the House, has not explained his connection with these little matters.

Adjutant General Hartranft, has given no satisfactory account of his gross violation of official duty in certifying to these and other false accounts, by which the State Treasury has been plundered. The $306 to Armstrong, and the $712 to Illyus are mere trifles compared to certain other transaction.

If the people want this system of robbery to go on, let them vote for Hartranft and elect Radicals to the State Legislature.

Berks County.

The Democracy of Berks county are more fully united this time than they have been for years. The following ticket has been nominated with extraordinary unanimity:

Congress—J. Lawrence Getz.
Assembly—H. S. Hottenstein, Henry Brobst, Richmond L. Jones.
Sheriff—William B. Albright.
District Attorney—E. H. Shearer.
County Surveyor—Daniel Zacharias.
County Commissioner—Wm. S. Young.
Director of Poor—Daniel B. Lorah.
Auditor—Peter S. Albright.

Delegates were chosen to represent the county in the next State Convention and unanimously instructed to support Hon. Hiester Clymer for Governor.

Our energetic friend, Daniel Ermentrout, Esq., was chosen Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and we notice that he is out in a stirring appeal to the Democracy of the county. Look out for thunder from Old Berks in October.

THE Georgia State Senate, by a vote of 24 to 11, has declared the colored Senators ineligible to seats.

Negro Supremacy.

At Fulton Hall Carl Shurz ridiculed the idea that *three* millions of negroes could govern nine millions of whites in the South. If the figures were correct his ridicule might apply. But the South does not contain nine millions of whites, unless you include the people of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. These States embrace more than half the white population of what was formerly called the South. They have nothing to do with the question of Congressional Reconstruction.

Gen. Shurz took no account of the fact that a large proportion of the Southern whites are disfranchised. All of these who ever made oath, in any official capacity, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards participated in the rebellion, are excluded from the ballot box. But the Radicals have themselves furnished a test of the relative numbers of the two races that are permitted to vote. This is the system of Registration provided by Congress. The Registry for the Constitutional Elections showed an aggregate majority of Seventy Thousand Colored voters in the excluded States, and clear Negro majorities in seven of those ten States.

It will not answer for the Radicals to contend that the whites refused to register to any large extent. The elections were warmly and earnestly contested. Every thing of value to the white inhabitants, liberty, property and form of government, depended upon the result. They made every effort to succeed; and it is probable that quite as many negroes failed to register from ignorance as whites from obstinacy. Since this Registry, the number of white voters in several of the States has been still farther reduced by Negro Equality Test Oaths and other contrivances to secure Negro Supremacy.

But Carl Shurz has not carefully studied the sentiment of Northern hostility to Negro Suffrage. It applies less to the degree of the evil than to the evil itself. The people of the North will not tolerate Negro Suffrage in Ohio or Michigan, where the number of negroes would scarcely be felt, or in Minnesota or Kansas, where an African is almost a curiosity. They will not permit negroes, be they few or many, to assist in ruling whites. They understand that whatever elevates the negro to the level of the white, also reduces the white to the level of the negro. They likewise appreciate the fact that officers chosen through the ballot box are at once the servants and rulers of the people, and the people do not wish to be governed by *servants of negroes*. The whites of the North are too proud to submit to the rule of officials who must work their way into place by courting the support of colored voters. They will not bow to those who cringe to an inferior race. They will have none of this unclean thing, neither little nor much. They will no more tolerate one thousand negro voters than a million, and General Shurz's arithmetic will not relieve his party from the odium of Negro Supremacy.

Shurz and Sherman.

John Sherman, who represents the Republicans of Ohio in the United States Senate, follows Carl Shurz in our city as an expounder of the Radical creed set forth in the Chicago platform. Those who heard Shurz will remember that the leading feature of his speech was a labored argument to prove that the faith and the honor of the nation were alike pledged to the payment of all the U. S. bonds, the 5-20s included, in gold.

That is a subject upon which the Chicago platform is two faced. It seems that it can be interpreted to mean either greenbacks or gold. At all events we find that Shurz and Sherman hold diametrically opposite views on this important question. In an elaborately prepared speech, delivered in Ohio a few days since, Mr. Sherman announced his belief as follows:

May not the United States pay this debt in lawful money, such as the law compels all other creditors to take? or must it be in gold or silver coin? Now, this depends upon the contract between the parties. When a nation deals with a party, and stipulates to pay money, the presumption is that the money to be paid is that kind of money recognized among nations, unless some other money is stipulated for in the contract. Now, when we come to look at the law, which is the essential part of the contract, we find a provision that a kind of money defined in that act and called lawful money, shall be a lawful tender, in payment of all debt, public and private, except the interest of the public debt, which must be paid in coin. Now, I have reasoned about this matter very often, in public and private discussion. *I have made and answered collateral arguments in speeches and reports but my mind always comes back to this conclusion: that, under the law, the contract between the creditor and the United States was that the creditor should loan the United States lawful money, or paper money*—that the United States would pay the interest at six per cent. in coin; and that the United States might, at the end of the five years, return to the creditor his principal sum in the same money loaned to the Government, or might postpone this for twenty years.

That is the doctrine which Mr. Schurz denounced as Repudiation, and it will be seen that Mr. Sherman's enunciation of it is as strong as any statement of the same view ever put forth by George H. Pendleton, or any other Democratic authority.

We call the attention of those who will assemble to hear Mr. Sherman to his position on the bond question. Let them mark well with what tongue he speaks here in Lancaster. If he has one voice for the West and another for the East, honest men will be able to tell how far the party which he represents is to be trusted.

He is a distinguished member of the Senate, holding the position of Chairman of the Financial Committee. That he understands the meaning of the law creating the 5-20 bonds we cannot doubt. That he expressed correctly the true intent of the act in his Ohio speech we consider certain.

The Express on the Debt.

The *Express* makes light of the huge increase of the public debt during August, and attempts to shoulder the responsibility upon the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. Its readers cannot be so stupid as to be gulled by such stuff. They must all know that not one dollar can be expended except by Congressional appropriation. The *Express* claims that it will be time enough to hold the Republican party accountable after Grant is elected. That would be locking the stable door after the horse was stolen. The Radicals have had supreme power for years past. They have controlled the President and every department of the government most completely, by means of their two-third majority in Congress. They are, therefore, responsible for every act which has been passed, and for every dollar which has been expended. The enormous increase of the national debt, which must bring the nation to bankruptcy if not speedily checked, is the legitimate result of this legislation.

Let the people, and especially the readers of the *Express*, remember that the army alone cost about twelve millions of dollars in August. Let them remember, too, that this huge standing army is only used to prop up negro rule in the South, while men are murdered and women ravished with impunity all along the frontier by a few half naked Indians. That is one cause of the increase of debt; and there are others like it.

IN consequence principally of the payment of money for Alaska, and the large issue of bonds to the Pacific Railroad, the Public Debt has been increased during the past month $12,000,000.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

That is a fair specimen of Radical duplicity. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the army which is kept in the South cost more during August than Alaska and the Pacific Railroad combined. Yet the *Tribune* tries to conceal the fact from the people.

Torture of Witnesses.

Since the days of the Spanish Inquisition, which left a legacy of eternal infamy, the torture of witnesses has been denounced by all Christians as utterly inhuman and atrocious. Intelligent despotisms have united with constitutional governments in discarding the abominable practice. But it has been reserved for free and enlightened America, in this nineteenth century, by Government authority to revive a system which has earned the universal execration of mankind. It was not enough to torture and murder an innocent woman falsely accused of conspiracy against Mr. Lincoln, but our military satraps must needs take the farther step of subjecting to torture persons not accused of crime, for the purpose of extracting information to inculpate others.

It will be remembered that a worthless scoundrel named Ashburn, a member of the bogus Constitutional Convention of Georgia, was murdered in a negro bagnio in that state, in the early part of the present year. Gen. Meade organized a Military Commission to try those who might be accused of the crime, and has just made a Report of the names in which his subordinates endeavored to procure evidence for the case. This report narrates the following facts:

To discover whether two colored men, Wells and Stapler, were in posession of information material to the case the officer says the detectives thought proper to operate somewhat upon their feelings. This operation upon the feelings consisted in lathering their heads preparatory to shaving them, blindfolding the prisoners and placing them in a casement of the fort. There the bandage was taken off, and before the prisoner's view there stood a soldier to fire off a cannon, which was pointed at the accused. Whilst these threatening operations were going on, the detectives endeavored to force the prisoners to make some disclosures about the murder but in vain, for they protested that they knew nothing of the killing. They were then placed in sweat boxes, described as a closet in the walls of the fort, a little wider than the prisoner's body, the door closing within three inches of his breast, and the only air admitted being through a few auger holes in the door. Here they were left in the belief that they were to be kept there thirty days, unless they should disclose important facts. They were allowed to remain here thirty-three hours during which time they were nearly suffocated, and again questioned, but with no success.

Now, we ask our readers, Republicans as well as Democrats, whether they can read this statement without a blush of shame and indignation. Not for all the laurels of Gettysburg would we wear the stain this transaction has left upon the reputation of the satrap who gives it his implied sanction. It stamps him at once a brute, a tyrant and a fool. For none but a fool would suppose that evidence extorted by the fears and sufferings here described would prove of any real value in ascertaining the truth of the case.

It was for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of this same Ashburn that Gen. Meade offered a reward of *Forty Thousand* Dollars. This sum was forty times larger than necessary to stimulate honest exertions for the detection of the criminals. But it was just the kind of reward to tempt unprincipled men to commit perjury, in order to secure the enormous amount that would accrue to them upon the conviction of either guilty or innocent men. The reward was about as rational a means of obtaining reliable evidence as the torture.

If this is the military way of preparing a case for trial, it forms a most appropriate introduction to the kind of trial which generally takes place before a Military Commission. And if this is the way in which Radical Generals administer law and justice in the oppressed South, we should fervently implore the Almighty to deliver the country, North and South, from the rule of any General, who might derive his notions of government from the views which prevail in the Regular Army.

Another Radical Lie.

There is apparently no end to the gross falsehoods which the Radicals are circulating in their desperate endeavor to uphold their sinking cause, and every one of them so utterly stupid, that it is only among men of the meanest intelligence that they can have any effect. The last roorback which we have heard of, is a declaration which they are industriously making to the United States Pensioners, that in case of the election of Seymour and Blair, the payment of all pensions will immediately be stopped. It is needless to say that nearly all of the class who are receiving the bounty of the government, are too intelligent to give credence to this astonishing lie, as they know their pensions are far more apt to be jeopardized by the success of the Republican party, which, when it extravagantly undertakes to pay gold to bondholders, may have some trouble in raising enough money to pay even greenbacks to pensioners. David G. Steacy, of Bart, and others who are circulating this story, will not find one pensioner in a thousand credulous enough to believe this silly story. The Democratic platform pledges the nation to the full payment of all that is due to those who fought the Country's battles.

A Damaging Speech.

Seldom has any speaker produced a more unfavorable impression than John Sherman did in Lancaster. Many Democrats and intelligent Republicans were present to hear what a Senator of the great State of Ohio would have to say on the questions now agitating the minds of the people. Senator Sherman has had the reputation of being an able man. That opinion no longer prevails in Lancaster. His speech here on Thursday night dispelled that illusion entirely. We have heard several very intelligent Republicans declare that neither in manners nor in matter did Mr. Sherman's speech rise above the level of a mere violent and vulgar partisan harangue. It was regarded by them as unworthy of the occasion, and the impression seems to prevail generally that it damaged the cause which it was intended to benefit.

We have our own method of accounting for the character of Sherman's speech. It proved not that John Sherman could not make a decent speech, but that such a thing was impossible under the circumstances. No man can sustain the position of the Radical party by logical arguments. That Mr. Sherman knows and feels. Like every Radical who takes the stump in these days he is forced to deal almost exclusively in invective, misstatements and vulgar abuse of his opponents. If he had undertaken to speak the truth he would have been forced to condemn the party with which he is acting. The Radicals have no refuge except lies and foul language. That is the reason why there is neither logic, nor argument in their speeches.

Stealing at a Dead Congressman's Funeral.

Honorable Phillip Johnson, a member of the 39th Congress, died in Washington, and his body was sent home to Easton, Pennsylvania, at Government expense. The Radical Congress appropriated $2,775 to pay the Sergeant at-Arms and undertaker's bill. Among the items we find these:

Eighteen white silk sashes	$254 00
Eight black silk sashes	96 00
Three hundred and ten pairs kid gloves	763 00
Two hundred black scarfs	300 00
Ninety-one backs	553 00
Fare and expenses on the way	481 00
Mileage, &c	131 00

All this will be found in the official records of Congress of 1867 and 1868.

Tax payers will remember that when a dead Congressman is sent home, none but a committee of half-dozen go along. But here we have 310 pairs of kid gloves; 91 hacks; 100 scarfs, etc., charged to the people and paid. It is only paralleled by the fellow who stole the coppers off a dead negroe's eyes.

COL. J. J. CONNOR has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats in the Schuylkill and Lebanon District in this State.

Wealthy men at the West are investing their money in immense farms. Commodore Wm. F. Davidson, of St. Paul, has just bought seventeen thousand acres of land in Redwood county, Minnesota, which he proposes to devote to the cultivation of wheat.

VICTORY!

ANOTHER BUGLE NOTE FROM THE WEST!

Colorado Rebukes Recreant New England!

A Sign from Illinois!

DENVER, Sept. 11.—All over our Territory the Democratic blast has swept. She gives greeting to Oregon, her sister in the wilds.

Mr. Belden, candidate for delegate to Congress, has been triumphantly elected. The Radicals were nowhere.

Colorado returns herself all right. She has won a magnificent Democratic victory. She follows the lead of the live and moving Democracy.
G. W. PERKINS,
Chairman Democratic Cen'l Committee.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, Sept. 12.—On Tuesday we achieved a splendid Democratic victory and great gains. The State looks well. Look out for squalls that will tumble the Radicals about like bundles of straw.

Appalling Calamity—Frightful Earthquake in Chili, Peru and Ecuador.

The Greatest Upheaval since the Destruction of Lisbon—Twenty Cities Estimated to have been Swallowed Up—Three Hundred Millions' Worth of Property Destroyed.

By Telegraph to The Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The steamship Guiding Star, from Aspinwall, brings the following intelligence:

On the 13th ult., a terrible earthquake visited the cities along the coast of Peru and Ecuador, whereby thirty-two thousand lives were lost, and property valued at $300,000,000 was destroyed. A rumbling sound preceded the earthquake, and the sea was terribly agitated, and flooded the land for a great distance.

Arequipa, a city of thirty-five thousand inhabitants, has passed away, scarcely a vestige of it being left. Only 400 lives were lost there. Arica, a town of 12,000 inhabitants, was also destroyed, not a house being left standing. In this town 500 persons perished. A tidal wave, forty feet high, rolled with terrific force on shore, carrying ships further on land than was ever before known. The United States storeship Fredonia capsized, and all on board were lost. She had on board naval stores valued at $1,800,000. She was rolled over, and smashed to atoms.

The United States steamer Wateree was carried half a mile inland, left high and dry, but only one sailor was drowned. Owing to her great distance from the sea, she can never be got afloat again.

The Peruvian corvette America was also carried ashore, and 33 of her crew were drowned. The American merchantman Rosa Rivera, the English ship Chancellor, and the French bark Eduardo were also lost.

The towns of Iquique, Moquegua, Locambia, and Pisagua were all utterly destroyed. Over 600 people perished at Iquique. The Americans lost heavily, and nearly all are totally ruined. The towns of Ibarra, San Pablo, Atuntaqui, and Imutad are in ruins. Where the town of Coaticachi formerly stood is now a lake. The people of these towns were almost entirely destroyed. The towns of Pancho, Puellaro, and Cachiquajo were also destroyed. The dead bodies are so numerous that the survivors have been forced to flee from the stench of the putrefying bodies.

HAVANA, Sep. 12.—Advices have been received announcing that Peru and Ecuador have been visited with a most terrible earthquake. The shocks occured on the 16th of August, and lasted only five minutes, but in that time over 25,000 people perished and 30,000 were made homeless. The cities of Arequipa, Iquique, Chala, and Chincha were entirely destroyed. The loss of property between Tacon and Arica is estimated at $14,000,000. The United States steamer Kearsarge is rendering assistance to the sufferers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Letters from Lima give additional details of the earthquake and its effects. The shocks commenced at 5.30 P. M., on the thirteenth of August, extending from Bolivia to the southern parts of Chili on the coast and over 100 miles inland. The towns and cities mentioned in the dispatches of last night were literally ruined, all the buildings not distroyed being so badly injured as to require demolition for prudential reasons. All the public buildings in Arica were destroyed, including the custom house which contains over $4,000,000 of goods, all of which were lost.

The losses of the Fredonia and landing of the Wateree are described as follows:

They were both at anchor in the harbor of Arica, near each other. After the first shock had occurred on land, and which created great consternation on both vessels, Dr. Dubois, the surgeon, and the paymaster of the Fredonia, took a boat and went on shore to inquire for the welfare of some friends, and to offer the services of the ship. In a few moments after leaving the vessel a great upheaving of the waters in the bay commenced, and the Fredonia, parting her chains, was dashed about at the mercy of the sea, and finally was dashed to pieces on a reef. Nothing of the vessel was saved, and her officers and crew, twenty-seven in number, were all lost; also Mrs. Dyer, wife of the lieutenant commanding.

The officers' names were; Lieut. B. Dyer; D. Organ, master; J. G. Cromwell, purser; S. Lunt, secretary to the commander. The vessel had nearly $2,000,000 worth of naval stores on board, all of which were totally lost.

The following are the names of those who were aboard the Fredonia at the time she was destroyed, all of whom were lost:—Oliver Cromwell, J. M. Hunt, Rudolph Bergstecke, Nicholas Schravesand, George Bender, Charles White, Sylvester Huggins, August Muller, Simon Juane, John Lamback, John Smith, William Kreu, Henry Hazenburg, William Peterson, Richard Murray, Charles Haderborn, Jacob King, Peter Johnson, Henry Johnson, (the latter were brothers) Henry Voss, Henry Sillen, Hans Holm, Charles Shoemaker, John Hickens, and Benjamin Dyer and his wife.

The names of those who were saved, they being fortunately on shore at the time of the disaster, were: George W. Doty, W. N. Williams, F. L. DuBois, Charles Leville, and August Jansen.

The Wateree was more securely anchored, but dragged her anchors, and the great tidal wave swept her 450 yards inland, about two miles north of the ruined town. She now lies between two hillocks of sand, very slightly injured, and it will be utterly impossible to extricate her. Admiral Turner is only hopeful of saving her battery and stores. Only one sailor was washed overboard and drowned. This vessel was a side-wheel steamer of fourteen guns, constructed of iron, and was 974 tons. She was built at Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1863, was launched on the 12th of August of that year, and ranked third rate. She sailed for the Pacific Ocean April 8, 1864, and has been attached to the United States squadron in these waters ever since. Only one of her crew has been lost. The following is a list of her officers, all of whom are well: James H. Gillis, commander; M. L. Johnson, lieutenant commander; Ezra Leonard, acting volunteer lieutenant; Samuel Belden and Alfred Weston, acting masters; O. White and John Braun, acting ensigns; John Mack, mate; George F. Winslow, passed assistant surgeon; R. L. Billings, paymaster; James P. Sprague, first assistant engineer; Robert B. Hine, second assistant engineer; Boyce Wilson, acting second assistant engineer, and J. Wyckoff Lyons, acting third assistant engineer.

Lieut. Johnson, of the Wateree, was ashore at the time, and while carrying his wife in his arms to some place of safety she was struck by a portion of a falling building, and instantly killed.

The Peruvian corvette American shared the same fate as the Wateree, but lost three officers and thirty men. Commander Gillis, of the Wateree, after the disaster, together with Dr. Winslow and Dr. Dubois, of the Fredonia, were of great service to the inhabitants, dividing their provisions among the suffering inhabitants, and the physicians saving many lives by their medical and magical skill.

A letter from Arica, dated August 22, says two other vessels, the brig Chancellor and bark Eduardo, are also high and dry, the former losing eight men. The scene beggars description. Rails, cars, machinery, gun carriages, household furniture, barrels, dead animals, and mutilated corpses are lying about in confusion. The city of Arica numbered 7,000 inhabitants, and its multitudes stand helplessly begging on the beach. Three hundred lives were lost in this city. A conflagration burned nearly all that was not demolished by the earthquake, and a drunken rabble robbed and despoiled what remained. Heavy cannon were carried up from the island battery, and now lie buried in the sand far from the shore.

At Lima there was not much damage done, although the shocks lasted about four minutes, creating the utmost consternation, all the inhabitants flying to the open plaza where they besought protection from the Almighty.

Admiral Turner, with the frigate Powhatan, left Lima with a full cargo of provisions, and had arrived at Arica to succor the American Seamen there, and the inhabitants also. She will also save the effects of the Wateree. The Kearsarge had also reached Arica, from Coquimbo, with provisions. A French man-of-war also left Lima to aid the inhabitants at Arica and other places on the coast, who are starving.

Mr. Hovey, the American minister at Lima, was energetically aiding, to the extent of his power, in alleviating the distress. The merchants and citizens of Lima are contributing by thousands of dollars to equip and load vessels with clothing, provisions, etc., and the government is most energetically using all its means to alleviate the distress entailed by the terrible catastrophe.

The Congress of Peru has unanimously passed a resolution giving the President unlimited power to succor the inhabitants of the southern coast, and the President has issued a proclamation, and the Archbishop a pastoral letter, calling upon Peruvians for liberal contributions, which have been nobly responded to, over $1,000,000 having been raised. The business houses of Lima having connections on the coast have suffered immensely, one house, that of Gibbs & Son, losing over $1,000,000.

Nearly all the towns and villages in the mineral provinces of Huanca were destroyed and reduced to hopeless ruins.

The cities of Puno and Cuzco were not damaged.

The port of Mollendo, where were stored the material for building Mr. Meigs' railway, was completely destroyed; nearly all the tools, rails, and provisions being ruined by the earthquake and the succeeding tidal wave.

At Callao the sea burst over the line of houses skirting the shore at 10 P. M., on the 13th, completely gutting them of their contents. The panic was extreme. Several vessels collided, but no damage was then done, nearly all putting to sea. Next night a fire broke out, and fifty-seven houses in the business portion of the city were destroyed, entailing a loss of $1,500,000. No lives were lost here.

The Chincha Islands felt the earthquake and wave, but no serious damage was done here, so far as known. The cities of Ica and Pisco also suffered severely, forty houses being overthrown, and twelve lives lost at the former place. Nearly all the people of Callao have fled to Lima.

The steamship Santiago, bound from Callao to Valparaiso, put into the port of Chala, where, on the 13th, she was seized by the great wave. Her chains parted, and the ship was carried out to sea; but in a few moments the wave returned towards the shore, bringing the ship with it, and, carrying her with all her passengers safely over a high cliff, landed her safely inside in the channel.

The port of Chala was completely covered by water. At Caldera the wave and earthquake completely destroyed everything, the former dwellings being left a heap of rubbish, and no traces of streets to be seen. The inhabitants fled to the mountains, but many were drowned or killed. Thirty-seven dead bodies had been discovered at the last advices.

At Iquique the shock lasted over four minutes, after which the wave came and destroyed about three-quarters of the city, many lives, nearly all the provisions, and the condensing machinery which supplied the people with drinking water. Provisions and water have been sent there from Valparaiso. One German house at Iquique lost over $400,000 worth of provisions. Here over 600 people were drowned.

At Arequipa the earthquake commenced a few minutes after 5 P. M., and in five minutes nearly every house in the city was levelled to the ground. The tower of Santa Catalina Church was the only thing left standing, and it will have to be pulled down. Nearly all the inmates of the prisons and hospitals perished in the destruction of those buildings. The shocks occurred at intervals, nearly one hundred having occurred in three days. The city is a mass of ruins. The river has changed, and Mount Misti is actually throwing out lava, smoke, and quantities of mud. The river emits a sulphurous odor, and rocks and earth are constantly falling from the mountain crater. No one dares to go where the city was, and the survivors are living in tents on the bank of the river Paucarpata. Hundreds of persons were killed by the falling houses while the earthquake occurred.

From Guayaquil, under date of August 27, we have brief accounts of the earthquake in Ecuador. In the city of Guayaquil, but little damage was done. The towns of Ibarra, the province of Imbabura, San Pablo, and Atuntaqui, are in ruins. The entire population of these towns, and of Otovalo, amounting to 30,000 souls, have perished.

At Quito, the earthquake commenced at 1.20 A. M., on August 16, and continued at intervals of a few hours, up to the last dates on August 19.

All the churches, public buildings, and private dwellings are already in ruins, and the people are living in tents in the great squares.

The towns adjoining Quito, named Perucho, Puellaro, and Cachiguanjo have almost entirely disappeared, with their inhabitants, the few left alive being obliged to flee to escape the pestilence arising from the putrefying bodies.

The farms of Venicho and San Antonio also disappeared.

The number of deaths in the city of Quito is not yet known, but a large proportion of the wealthy inhabitants had died from pestilence or disaster.

A Valparaiso letter, of August 19, says advices received there from Talcuahano state that at 9 P. M., on August 14, three shocks were felt, the second of which raised an immense wave, which swept away fully one-half of the town, and rendered the other half uninhabitable.

At Tomo the same thing occurred, but being higher up but little damage was done. The port of Constitution suffered from the wave, but was not much damaged. Several small vessels were stranded, and five men drowned.

The town of Concepcion was also much damaged. Cobija, the Mejillones Islands, Pisaqua, and all the cities and towns in fact from Cape Francisco, in Ecuador, to the Magellan Straits, suffered more or less from the terrible visitations.

One report states that an American bark, laden with guano, name unknown, was swallowed up completely in the harbor of Arica, and nothing more was seen of her.

Terror, hunger, and desolation reign where Arica once was.

The town of Moquega, nine leagues from Arequipa, was destroyed.

Tacquin, in the same neighborhood, lost sixty houses and 150 lives, mostly children who were returning from school. The town of Chejia was swept away, and only twenty out of 500 inhabitants escaped. The earth was opened in several places on the plains and pampas, and water has appeared in some places. In some places hot water has poured forth from the chasms. All the habitations at Tilo were destroyed, and twenty lives were lost. Three vessels with their crews were also lost. All the nitrate works at Iquique were destroyed, as well as those in its suburbs, entailing great loss. Among those killed at Iquique wast he British consul, Billinghurst.

The American bark Condor was lost at Megillones, but the crew were saved.

The losses at Iquique were over $20,000,000.

At the Chincha Islands there was first a hurricane, next an earthquake, and then a tidal wave. Several English vessels were damaged and a Prussian bark was wrecked.

Four hundred tons of silver ore, with all the extensive works of the Peruvian Mineral Company, owned in London, were completely swept away at Iquique.

The towns of Caneta, Chancaz, Caparra, Chartra, Cabecera, and other smaller places were also destroyed. The port of Los Loomas has been united to the islands in the bay of Callao by the action of the earthquake. Over 300,000 persons are without shelter or bread. Commissions are being formed, the ladies are making clothes, and the government of Peru is straining its utmost to alleviate the distress.

South Western Virginia.

This heading will naturally call to the minds of many of our readers, many memories of the past, and many incidents of the present. This was in part the West Augusta of Washington. The inspirations of glorious traditions have their effect in moulding and framing the characters of men; and when we think of this and look upon the map of our country, and see that it is interspersed with our own Alleghanies and trace also the Blue Ridge, we can but feel that we should consign to oblivion the asperities of the last few years, and recognize the fact that the citizens of this locality must have in as high perfection, all the ennobling qualities which characterize the votary of freedom as the citizens of any other portion of the country. From its peculiar advantages and resources, it is destined to be one of the richest sections of that county, with its salt mills in Smythe, so strong that salt will not dissolve in the native brine, and so inexhaustible that they could supply this continent with salt; with its mines of gypsum that have been bored nearly 600 feet through a pure article; with its recently discovered mines of Bargtes, now an especial object of the attention of our late citizen, H. R. Knotwell, who has formed an association with citizens of Smythe county, and is now the President of an incorporated mining company, its mines of lead, zinc and iron; its splendid water power; its native blue grass; its mild winters and delightful summers, with all these native advantages and the advantages of a railroad and a M'Adams road, what a theatre it must be for the enterprize of our Lancaster young men whose business habits and experience so well fit them for successfully carrying on the pursuits of agriculture and grazing in a country, affording many direct and incidental advantages. The truth of this description can be ascertained by reference to Col. H. A. Hambright, U. S. A., of this place, who is now located at Marion. Our attention has been invited to this by the advertisement of the sale of a farm of 350 acres in Smythe county, Va., on October 24th, which is printed in another column of this issue, and in which the commissioner refers all enquires to Col. H. A. Hambright for information.

We are rejoiced to hear of the popularity of the gallant Col. Hambright at his present station, and do not doubt that he will cheerfully answer any letters of inquiry in regard to the resources and condition of Southwestern Virginia, which may be addressed to him by any citizen of this county.

Privileged Classes.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* sums up the following as comprising some of the privileged classes under the present Radical dispensation:—1. The bondholder. He is exempted from all State and local taxation. He receives his interest on his bonds in gold, while everybody else has to take his in legal-tenders. 2. The Southern negro, who has a Freedmen's Bureau to look after his interests, and to feed and clothe him if he don't choose to work. 3. The New England manufacturer, who receives an immense bonus in the shape of protection to his fabrics, all of which comes out of the pockets of the laboring classes, who are compelled to buy them. 4. The railroad monopolists to whom Congress has granted tracts of land large enough for empires, out of which they can build their roads and have a great deal to spare! A few favored men have thus voted to them, free of expense, a great railroad. 5. The Congressmen and legislators who sustain these privileged classes in their rascalities upon the people, and who are made partners on that account in the robberies. 6. The immense army of officeholders who live upon the unclean drippings of the Treasury. It is a party opposed to the Democracy which, by the act of its leaders, has brought into being these privileged classes, and upon which they mainly rely for their continued existence. It is no wonder that, with such immense interests fastened upon the body-politic, and drawing its heart's blood, the country has ceased to flourish, and its resources are being dried up.

Local Intelligence.

GRAND STATE PARADE OF THE ORDER OF AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Various Trades Represented.

An Immense Number of Members of the Order and Spectators Present.

OVER 5,000 MEN IN LINE.

THE Parade of the Order of United American Mechanics on Friday was one of the grandest displays of the kind ever witnessed in our city. The day was very favorable for the demonstration; the evening previous showed some indications of bad weather, but the morning dawned bright and pleasant and all things tended to render the occasion one of unusual interest, both to the participants and to those who were spectators. At a very early hour large numbers of persons from the surrounding country arrived in the city and soon filled our hotels, their vehicles of all descriptions lining the streets for a long distance on each side of the way. The present busy season of seeding wheat did not appear in any manner to prevent our sturdy farmers with their wives and sweethearts from making yesterday a holliday, and at as early an hour as 9 o'clock we noticed some who had come over 20 miles for the sole purpose of witnessing the imposing and beautiful demonstration which was about to take place.

The mechanic and laborer, in most instances, ceased their toil and neatly attired awaited the grand event which was about to transpire.

Great numbers of strangers from the neighboring cities of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Reading, and Wilmington were present, some of whom were members of the Order of Mechanics, and others who were not members of the Association but merely came as spectators, availing themselves of the cheap rates of fare to visit the fine old city of Lancaster. Some of these persons arrived the evening previous and a great number of them during the night. One man informed us that he was from the State of Ohio and had taken this time to visit some of the cities East, making it a point to be in Lancaster on the day of the great parade, the fame of which had excited the curiosity of our Buckeye friends, who desired to have at least one representative present from their populous county to witness it.

The public schools of our city gave the children a holiday and they seemed to enjoy it in the happiest manner possible—Gaily arrayed in the becoming dress of childhood from early morning until late in the evening their bright smiling faces were seen at the windows and doors of our private residences, there eyes sparkling with pleasure and excitement. as they listened to the beautiful and inspiring music discoursed by the many bands which were during the whole forenoon marching to and fro in our streets escorting the different Councils from the depot to the quarters provided for them at the hotels of our city.

Later in the morning the different Councils from the county commenced arriving in the city, and the long trains of carriages and trade wagons filing through some of our main streets seemed almost interminable, and caused the spectator to wonder how or where so many persons could possibly obtain accommodations. Very soon the pedestrian was compelled to take the streets in order to go from one point to another, it being impossible to make one's way through the dense mass of persons crowding the pavements.

In Centre Square, as is usual on all such occasions, the vendors of Patent Medicines, blacking, &c., did a thriving business and addressed, with all the persuasive eloquence of their profession large crowds of amused spectators. The Indian Doctor, in particular, by his peculiar dress and unique appearance, attracted a large crowd, much to his profit, and we trust, to their advantage, as he represented his medicines to be a panacea for "All the ills that flesh is heir to."

Along the pavements were tables loaded with cakes and candies displayed in tempting profusion, while here and there a huge lump of ice and glasses of *mild* lemonade tantalized the thirsty spectators; little boys with big voices here and there announced themselves as the vendors of party badges and displayed in the greatest profusion these indicators of political opinion.

The different special trains continued to arrive in this city during the whole forenoon crowded with Councils and spectators all accompanied with music and banners, wreathes of beautiful flowers etc., making a grand display and clearly demonstrating to the most casual observer, that the Order of United American Mechanics is not merely great in numbers, but also great in having as active members some of our best and most skillful mechanics, men who by their practical exemplification of the beautiful motto "Honesty, Industry and Sobriety," constitute the most energetic and useful citizens of our country.

The Chief Marshal and aids at 1 o'clock proceeded to form the various Councils in the line of procession, in accordance with the General Orders previously issued. The following were the

ARRANGEMENTS OF PARADE.

The headquarters of the Committee were at Sprenger's New Hall, over the Eagle Saloon, North Queen street.

The different Divisions commenced forming at 1 o'clock P. M. as follows:

First Division on East Orange street, right resting on Shippen, facing west. Second Division on Shippen street, right resting on Orange, facing north. Third Division on Shippen street, right resting on Orange, facing south. Fourth Division on Lime street, right resting on Orange, facing north. Fifth Division on Lime street, right resting on Orange, facing south. Sixth Division on Duke street, right resting on Orange, facing north. Councils marching to the Division streets moved as follows:

The First Division marched up East King street to Plum, down Plum to Orange and down Orange to Shippen.

The Second, Fourth and Sixth Divisions moved along East King street.

The Third and Fifth Divisions moved along Chestnut street.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The column moved at 2 o'clock, P. M., in sections of four in the following order:

Chief Marshal.
David Miles, of No. 8.

Aids.
John Trissler, of No. 8.
Wm. Dixey, of No. 52.
E. D. Roath, of No. 72.
Elias Eaby, of No. 156.

First Division.
Marshal—William Feaster, of No. 28.
Aids—W. A. Swords, of No. 14, and M. S. Bower, of No. 106.

Committee of Arrangements.
State Committee.
D. Rhine Hertz, of No. 116.
Jas. N. Calely, of No. 45.
Wm. M. Shultz, of No. 159.
John Server, of No. 52.
D. A. Bolt, of No. 148.
John Krider, of No. 44.
Abm. Godshalk, of No. 142.
Wm. G. Row, of No. 88.
J. Kabler Snyder, of No. 8.

Beck's Celebrated Brass Band of Phila.

State Council of Pennsylvania, preceded by a beautiful silk flag.

The Officers of the National Council.

Large wagon drawn by four horses on which were displayed the five great inventions, represented by a miniature steam fire engine, telegraph instrument, printing press, sewing machine and a reaper.

Drum Corps.

Sister Councils from other States.

The State Council of New Jersey, 43 men, W. D. Middleton, Marshal.

A Delegation from Camden Council No. 7

The Excelsior Band of Wilmington, Delaware.

A Delegation from Delaware, 90 men, James C. Pearson, Marshal; Wilmington Council No. 4 was represented in this delegation.

Then came a barouche containing the Orator of the Day—Col. John K. Zellem, of Pennsylvania Council, No. 106, and several officers of distinction in the Order.

Second Division.

Marshal—Richard P. Andress, of No. 9.

Aids—Jerry Hornkeith, of No. 5; Benjamin F. Howard, of No. 1.

Enterprise Council, No. 2, numbering 25 men, Charles Megill, Marshal. This council had a handsome silk banner, having a bright blue ground in front with a beautiful painting of a sailor and mechanic clasping hands across an anvil, above which was the motto of the order "Honesty, Industry and Sobriety," and below the name and number of the council. The reverse side was red, and bore the date of institution in gilt—"Instituted September 17th, 1845."

Drum Corps.

Resolution Council No. 4, numbering 60 men, G. L. Whitman, Marshal, preceded also by a handsome silk banner, on the front side of which was the figure of a finely developed mechanic, (a blacksmith resting at his anvil,) representing the bone and sinew of the country, with the motto of the order above, and the name and number of the council below the painting. On the reverse side was the figure of a youth mounting a hill and bearing a flag, representing "Resolution" with the date of institution inscribed thereon.

Fire Zouave Band of Philadelphia.

Washington Council No. 5, numbering 100 men, Eli G. Sellers, Marshal, preceded by an elegant banner, on the front side of which was a very fine large painting of a statue of Washington with a group of stars above the head and two female figures on either side of it, one of which represented the Goddess of Liberty, and the other that of Virtue, bearing the motto of the order above, and the name and the number of the council below. On the reverse side was another figure of Washington in military costume and on horseback, above which were the words "Presented by the ladies of Philadelphia," and below the words "To Washington Council No. 5, O. U. A. M." This banner was made of rich satin, surrounded with a drapery of the stars and stripes in red, white and blue silk, with heavy fringe below, and a gilt eagle on the top from whose beak was suspended the drapery.

A wagon splendidly decorated and drawn by 13 grey horses, followed this Council, and contained 13 young ladies clad in white, each representing a State in which the Order existed, viz: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Pennsylvania Council No. 6, numbering 80 men, Wm. H. Moore, Marshal, preceded by two handsome and large flags.

A Representative of the Order, on horseback, in full Continental costume.

The Jefferson Cornet Band of Philadelphia.

Conestoga Council, No. 8, of this city, numbering 300 men, Capt. Sam'l Nixdorf,