Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1868.

To Campaign Subscribers.

With this issue the term of our Campaign subscribers expires, but, to enable as many of them, as desire to do so, to receive the INTELLIGENCER permanently, and without intermission, we have concluded to send to each of them two more numbers. This we do, with the expectation that a large proportion of them will become yearly subscribers. *To all such we hereby offer to send the* INTELLIGENCER *until January 1st, 1870, for the sum of two dollars.* We hope all will continue with us. They can not invest two dollars more profitably. This paper is just what they need in their families, and they know it. It will be more varied in its contents, but none the less soundly Democratic during the lull in the political excitement. On the 4th of next March the Democratic candidate will be nominated for Governor. The political contest still goes on, and there can be no abatement of the struggle until correct principles shall prevail. In the fight the INTELLIGENCER will always be found doing vigorous battle. Then let every campaign subscriber attach his name to our permanent list, and we promise to give them a paper which will not be surpassed in the variety or interest of the matter it contains by any Journal in the country.

All such campaign subscribers as do not renew their subscriptions by Dec. 1st will be regarded as desiring to discontinue the paper and will be dropped.

Money can be sent to us by mail, with perfect safety.

The National Democratic Committee.

There is such a thing as a Democratic National Committee. We are reminded of its existence about once in four years. It issues a call for the assembling of a National Convention when a candidate for President is to be nominated, and the Chairman calls the delegates to order. If it has done anything more than that during the eight eventful years which have just passed away, it has done it so very quietly and so exceedingly unobtrusively that it has escaped the notice of the sharpest newspaper reporters.

Is there no work for such a body? There certainly ought to be. The Democratic National Committee ought to be a power in the land. It is only reasonable to suppose that the different States select some of their ablest and most sagacious men to represent them in this body. Can they find no work to do? We think they could, if the right kind of a man were Chairman, and the body made up of active and sagacious Democratic politicians. It ought to be emphatically a working body. Its meetings should be frequent and full, and from it should go forth, from time to time, the word of command to the Democratic hosts throughout the nation. Without attempting to interfere obtrusively with the local organization in any State, it could do much to effect such unity of effort as would conduce largely to success. It ought to be in fact what it is in name, the head of the Democratic party, directing its movements, and marshaling its millions.

We hope to see a change in the method of action pursued by this body. It can be made potent for good. Meetings of the different members from time to time would enable this committee to review the condition of the party in every State of the Union, to advise and direct concert of action on all important questions, and to mould and shape the policy of the party. Were the organization such as it should be, its words would be law to the party, its advice would be heeded, and its directions obeyed as implicitly as the orders of a commanding general.

Organization is the only thing which the Democratic party wants. Wherever its organization is close and perfect, then it resists all assaults and constantly increases in numbers. The head of the organization is the National Committee. If that proves utterly inefficient, as it has done for years, how can such an example fail to be productive of evil.

Let the Democratic National Committee show that it has some life hereafter. Let it do the work which lies before it. Let its members meet and consult. And then let vigorous action follow close upon judicious deliberation. Let us have a working National Committee. To have this we must have a working Chairman. The body of the present Committee so far as we know it, is composed of good men who are able and willing to do effective service; but we greatly fear it sadly needs a better head. Let us have in the future a Chairman of the National Committee who can find something better to do during important crises in the history of the party, and during the sessions of its National Convention, than to drive out with four in hand to the races at Jerome Park.

Explanations.

The *Express* explains the fraud at the Fourth Ward poll in this city as follows:

An active Democrat in the 4th Ward made heavy bets in favor of the Republican ticket, and it is very natural to infer either that he persuaded his party friends in the ward to help him win the money, or that if there was any deception of the voters in the matter, he or some other winners must have done it, as no Republican was in a position to perform such a feat, even if he had been so disposed.

This will strike our readers as a somewhat extraordinary explanation. We are asked to believe that the Democracy of the ward desired to beat themselves; and that they must have done the work, "as no Republican was in a position" to do it.

Our neighbor goes on to say that as it has thus given us an explanation of the 4th Ward fraud, it would like us to explain the 8th Ward business in Philadelphia. Philadelphia is a little too far off to warrant us in supposing that we are fully posted in its local politics, but we beg leave to offer at a venture the same explanation for the vote there as has been vouchsafed to us for the vote here, viz: If there was any wrong done to the Republicans they must have done it themselves, as no Democrat "was in a position to perform the feat." This way of stating the case, as it is its own, should be more satisfactory to the *Express* than it has been to us.

But who is the Democratic politician in the 4th Ward? Let us know; for we are greatly inclined to believe him to be a myth.

The Teachers' Institute.

The Institute is well attended and we are glad to see the interest which the teachers of our county take in their annual gathering. It is undoubtedly a good Institution; while it affords relaxation to the teacher, it at the same time furnishes him a fund of instruction in the various branches of education. It likewise promotes the *esprit du corps*, and tends to make the teacher feel that his profession is an honorable one in which he should strive with all his powers to excel. The standard of teaching is constantly becoming higher and we are glad to notice that the material of each Institute is visibly better than that of its predecessor. There is ample room for improvement in the average of intelligence among the population of Lancaster county, and we believe our common schools are proving an efficient instrument in performing the abundant work which they find at their hand to do.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN has been elected President of the University of California. The election is probably simply intended as a compliment to the General as it is not likely that he can accept the position.

The Recent Contest.

No true Democrat can be disheartened by the result of the recent Presidential contest. Our failure to elect Seymour and Blair by no means indicates that the principles of the great National Democratic party of the country will not eventually so recommend themselves to the sense of right and justice of the people as to win for us ultimate success. In fact the recent fight has not been barren of favorable results; the veteran legions of the brave Democracy have sorely pressed the Radical hosts and have in many places wrested from their corrupt grasp positions of power and influence. In the midst of their rejoicings over the election of Gen. Grant our opponents feel and know that the Democracy have in the late election developed a strength formidable in its character, and of such a nature as to very materially interfere with any designs which the incoming administration may contemplate upon the liberties of the people and the reserved rights of the States. The great State of New York, the Empire State of the Union, is with us; and besides this we have made great gains in our Congressional representation, many of the most prominent Radical members of the present Congress having failed of re-election. Our strength in the Southern States is shown to be great for even as reconstructed by a Radical Congress several of them give large Democratic majorities. The bad state of our National finances, which the Radicals have sedulously concealed from the people, during the late political campaign, can not much longer be hidden; the great increase of taxes, incident to the extreme measures which the ultra Radical members of the next Congress will endeavor to force upon the people, will surely open the eyes of the masses to the infamy of these reckless representatives of deceived constituencies. The rapid advance in price of all the common necessaries of life will further aid in preparing the people for the reception of sound Democratic principles. Our party will be the party of the workingmen against the Bondholders and all those Banking institutions which thrive and fatten off of the labor of the toiling oppressed poor; and we propose to combat and defeat in the future that privileged and gigantic moneyed power whose baneful and corrupt influences have just caused our defeat. We therefore say to the Radicals rejoice, enjoy while you can a victory won by a political copartnership of New England manufacturers, foreign bondholders, and Southern negroes. Rejoice and trample beneath your feet the poor and oppressed white workingman. But remember the boastings of insolence are not arguments, and a free people will tire of paying bounties to manufacturers and taxes for bondholders. Legislation in favor of the rich and against the poor must ultimately meet with the disapprobation and detestation of the people. Let the Democratic party, the party of the people, therefore preserve intact its organization, and, under its revered name bearing aloft the national flag with the motto "The Union and the Constitution" inscribed thereon, march forward in the future to certain victory.

"My Organ."

Prof. Wickersham authoritatively announced on Wednesday that the Lancaster *Express* was his organ. Says the Professor earnestly, "If there be any friends of my organ or the paper which has become my organ, I call them to witness," &c. The learned gentleman was evidently very solicitous about his "organ;" he was very desirous that it should have some friends, but very doubtful at the same time whether it had any; and his doubts were apparently justified, and were warranted by his own experience of the utter inefficiency of his "organ" as an aid to the attainment of Congressional honors. The great Superintendent felt sore no doubt at his want of success in the attainment of this object of his ambition; but then, my dear fellow, is it entirely fair to put all the blame on your poor little organ? Perhaps the air it was called upon to execute was a little too difficult; it may have been too *soft* and too *fiat*, or too loud and screechy. The organ itself may also have been at fault; there was nothing the matter with the bellows certainly, for you know you were at hand, Professor, to blow it; but the "stops" may have been insufficient or improperly arranged, and the instrument was probably generally defective; in fact we think it *was* a very poor concern from what we know of it. There is hope for you in the future though, Professor, and you should not desert your ally too soon. The *Express* has got the agency of the "Temple" Organ now, which Prof. Gleffer says blows first-rate, the combination of the stops being admirable; give it another trial, Professor, and perhaps some of these days the "Temple" may play you through, if one of you don't get "played out" too badly in the meantime.

We are glad to be informed, on authority, that our illustrious friend Wickersham has honored the *Express* by making it his "organ." We had heard of this coalition some time since, and informed the public of it about the time Wick. was running for Congress, running hard, too, for the space of an hour and a half, by the aid of strong feed upon a *grist* from Brubaker's mill, but he had not stamina enough and "went to pieces" after a very short "spurt." At that time our cotemporary denied the soft impeachment, and that it enjoyed the honor of the distinguished alliance. But it seems this was only another of its fibs, for the great man now announces the fact himself and throws open to the full light of day the great deeds of our neighbor in his behalf which it seems to have desired should be kept in the Cimmerian darkness in which they were done. Let it now bear its blushing honors meekly; but we have a word or two of advice to give it as to its future conduct; we advise it not to allow itself to be again caught fibbing about its connection with distinguished men and to strive in the future that its connections shall not be so barren of result as has been this one, so far. To be sure of this, let it keep clear hereafter of a Jackass, or the issue of its labors will surely be a mule; and mules aren't nice. *Verbum Sat. Sap.*

Getting Decent.

There is hope for the Readers of the *Express*. It has taken to copying the Editorials of the INTELLIGENCER. We trust that it will not weary in well-doing and will continue the practice. We are perfectly willing to edit both papers, and we feel confident that we can in a short time beat into the heads of our Republican fellow citizens, some idea of the true principles of government and wean them from those abominable habits of falsehood and fraud which have been taught to them by their public journals and by their members of Congress. The publishers of the *Express*, as good business men, can adopt no better plan to make their newspaper sell than to make it interesting, instructive and valuable to its readers by copying the matter published in the INTELLIGENCER of the previous day. We desire to see them succeed in their enterprise, and will redouble our exertions to publish a paper which they may profitably copy word for word.

THE Great Wickersham says we can't hurt a hair of his head; if we try from January to December. We don't want to hurt the Professor's hair; it is sacred to us what he has left of it. We would not spoil his beauty; for if he lost that what *would* he have. Let those graceful locks wave fearlessly, and that auburn beard.

Stand Firm.

The Presidential election being over and Gen. Grant elected, it is now incumbent upon the brave Democracy to stand firm and await with patience the future attacks which the ultra Radicals will be certain to make upon the established laws of the States and the time-honored Constitution of the Nation. The recent triumph secured by the Republican party will undoubtedly only induce the more desperate and revolutionary of its leaders, to attempt the inauguration of such measures, as will tend to destroy whatever of Constitutional liberty may now remain to render our country worthy of the name of Republic.

The course which General Grant will pursue in discharging his duties as President is unknown. If he should prove true like his predecessor to the Constitution and the Union he will receive the ardent and generous support of every Democrat; but, on the other hand, if he should lend himself a willing tool for such fanatics and notorious demagogues as Beast Butler and Sumner of Massachusetts the gravest consequences are to be feared. What then must the noble band of nearly two and a half millions of Democratic and Conservative voters do under these circumstances?

We reply that they must preserve their party organization; there must be no time serving and cowardly abandonment of party name; no sacrifice of great and just principles for the purpose of gaining any local or temporary success. But shoulder to shoulder, in an unbroken phalanx, let the Democracy battle the sectional and destructive principles advocated by their, and the nation's unscrupulous foes. Let the seekers for offices and spoils now desert, if they wish, to the enemy. We can well spare them for such trimmers and time-servers are a dead weight to any political organization, and in coming political contests for the perpetuation of the Union and the Constitution, the army of the Democracy do not wish to be encumbered with mercenary camp-followers and plunderers. The adversaries of the Democratic party must not expect from it any concession of principles, but, on the contrary, they will find it ever true to its traditional policy of the supremacy of the Constitution and the maintenance of the Union; it will continue to be in the future, as it has been in the past, the persistent and unflinching advocate of the rights of the poor workingman; it will vigorously oppose all laws which tend to exempt certain classes from the burdens of taxation. While the Democracy, therefore, should yield ready obedience to the will of a majority of the people, fairly and constitutionally expressed, they should not, through indifference or apathy, permit their opponents to wrest from them any vantage-ground gained in the recent presidential campaign, but, during the present remission from active service, they should reorganize and consolidate their forces and, confidently relying on the commendable and imperishable character of the truths they advocate, stand firm and be ready, when the time arrives, to again do earnest and successful battle for truly beneficial and patriotic National principles.

Phillips on Grant.

Wendell Phillips, the great light of Radicalism, has very little faith in General Grant, judging from his recent utterances. In a late speech to the Anti-Slavery Society, he said: "There are many who believe that the Republican party have caught the biggest Tartar this time that credulous mortals were ever doomed to carry, and that in less than one year the incoming President's foes will be they of his own household."

We trust this prediction may be correct. There is one thing certain that, at the close of the rebellion, General Grant's policy was liberal toward the submissive South, and subsequently, as the result of his observation in a visit to that region of country, he expressed the opinion to President Johnson that the Southern people accepted the situation in good faith, and desired to live, for the future, in fellowship and harmony with the North. If he was sincere in these declarations in 1865, it is scarcely probable that now, in 1868, and when he is on the eve of assuming the highest functions of the government, he has so far changed his opinion as to be willing to carry out the vindictive policy of the Radicals in Congress, and make a Poland of the South to gratify their hellish malignity. It is difficult to believe that the leaders in the Chicago Convention would have nominated General Grant without having some pledge from him in advance, that he endorsed their policy and would, in the event of his election, carry out the unconstitutional measures of Congress to their fullest extent; yet in their desperation they seem to have done so.

A few months will determine whether Wendell Phillips is right or wrong in his conjecture. In the mean time, all the material interests of the country are suffering from the uncertainty which broods over the future, and honest people are hoping almost against hope for some ray of light to penetrate the gross darkness which envelops the business interests of the nation, through the gross mismanagement and extravagance of the Radicals.

Master and Man.

The coalition has been formed. The great Superintendent has an "Organ." But let him beware; for though he is no doubt a great man and one of infinite penetration and resources, a very Cassius indeed, of whom Cæsar said—

"Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look;
He thinks too much; such men are dangerous,
Would he were fatter:—but I fear him not:
Yet if my name were liable to fear,
I do not know the man I should avoid
So soon as that spare Cassius. He reads much;
He is a great observer and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men; he loves no plays
As thou dost Antony; he hears no music:
Seldom he smiles; and smiles in such a sort,
As if he mocked himself, and scorned his spirit
That could be moved to smile at anything.
Such men as he be never at heart's ease,
Whiles they behold a greater than themselves;
And therefore are they very dangerous."

Yet Wick. may find his present ally such a servant as was Iago to Othello:

"I follow him to serve my turn upon him:
We cannot all be masters, nor all masters
Cannot be truly followd. You shall mark
Many a duteous and knee-crooking knave,
That, doting on his own obsequious bondage,
Wears out his time, much like his master's ass,
For naught but provender; and when he's old, cashier'd;
Whip me such honest knaves; others there are,
Who trimm'd in forms and visages of duty,
Keep yet their hearts attending on themselves;
And throwing but shows of service on their lords,
Do well thrive by them, and when they have lin'd their coats,
Do themselves homage; these fellows have some soul;
And such a one do I profess myself.
In following him, I follow but myself:
Heaven is my judge, not I for love and duty,
But seeming so, for my peculiar end.

THE last election of the year will be that for Mayor of New York, in place of John T. Hoffman, who goes into office as Governor of the State on the first of January. Other city officers will also be elected. Gov. Hoffman has not yet resigned the Mayoralty, and possibly may not do so in time to have the place filled at the charter election in December, in which case the President of the Board of Aldermen will act as Mayor for the ensuing year.

THE lesson we taught Prof. Wickersham a year ago has been beneficial to him. We instructed him then that it was not proper for him to make a political speech at the Teachers' Institute. He has taken the hint. He informed the Institute last night that while he declined to express an opinion before that audience upon the propriety of universal suffrage, he thought that the negro, if he is to have a vote, should be educated; with which opinion we coincide.

THE effort to unseat Mr. Sauter, the President of the Tennessee Senate, because of his having held an office under the Confederacy has failed, and he will be the Governor of the State on the resignation of Brownlow, who was elected U. S. Senator last summer.

An Honest Newspaper.

The editors of the *Express* have recently had much to say respecting the general management of the *Intelligencer*. They have devoted any amount of time to a critical examination of our editorial and news matter; they have consulted Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Kerl's Series of English Grammars, and several works on Rhetoric; they have analyzed, criticised, and anathematized; they have even referred to Brooks' arithmetic and have most diligently compiled, selected and arranged sundry statistics "in regard to the election returns of two divisions of the Fourth Ward of Philadelphia." They have succeeded, by great industry, in enlarging their vocabulary of adjectives and have introduced into their editorials at certain intervals the terms "palpable," "bungling," "impudent," "howling," "infernal" and a few other epithets of an equally expressive character.

But while our cotemporary has been thus engaged it has sadly neglected some little home matters which require, or at least should require from it a passing notice.

It has had nothing to say respecting the election frauds in the Fourth Ward of this city. Nor has it seen proper to comment on the wholesale disfranchisement by Justice Read of 6,000 naturalized foreigners in Philadelphia.

It dilates at length in its issue of yesterday upon the barbarous and cruel treatment of the Hebrews of Romania in Turkey, but, during the recent Presidential campaign, had nothing to say respecting a certain barbarous and cruel military order expelling the Hebrews from a military department in the United States.

Under the sensational heading of "A Band of Monsters in Texas," this moral and model paper of Tuesday states for the delectation of its Radical readers that in Texas "there are forty (!) captains of companies, whose names are known, and the rolls of whose companies are in many cases in the hands of the military authorities," whose avowed object "is that of rising in guerrilla warfare against the government, etc.;" but it has not found space to record the brutal and fiendish outrage committed by a negro from Chester county on a young white girl aged 13 years, in Dauphin county, near Harrisburg, an account of which was published from the Harrisburg *State Guard* (Radical) newspaper of Tuesday morning, in Wednesday's INTELLIGENCER. No, a Negro was concerned in this most criminal of acts, and the *Express* therefore makes no mention of it, although every paper in Harrisburg, regardless of party, published an account of the act and in the strongest terms condemned it. Had this same act been committed by a white man, how quickly would our enterprising cotemporary have published it. If by a foreigner it would have been published with a heading like this: "Horrible Outrage *by a Foreigner*;" but as it was committed by a stalwart Negro, thirty-five or forty years of age, hailing from radical and progressive Chester county, of course the negro organ suppresses its publication.

Other and numerous instances of *dishonesty* on the part of these editors might be cited, but let these examples only a day or two old suffice, although a large crop of splendid specimens of very original lies may be culled from the fertile columns of this radical organ and all published since the first leaf fell with this Autumn's winds. In mendacity, whether as *suggestio falsi* or *suppressio veri*, no journal has in this campaign surpassed our quondam temperance organ; in truth, indeed, its editor-in-chief seems to have got so used to "blowing," that now, the campaign being over, he has taken to blowing the "Temple Organ," the sweet strains of which he doubtless finds very soothing to his excited nerves.

President Grant.

There is a great deal of speculation at the present time in reference to the policy likely to be pursued by General GRANT upon his accession to the Presidency. And it is not confined to the Democrats, but is indulged in to a still greater extent by the Radical press and politicians. The General himself, even since his arrival at Washington on Saturday last, is as reticent as ever, and every effort to commit him to any distinctive line of policy has thus far proved abortive. Nor is he willing that any public demonstration shall be made in his favor. He seems to keep the leading politicians of his party at arms-length, and as to the office-hunters he appears to be utterly callous to their claims. So far he keeps his own counsel, and this, of itself, causes disquietude and alarm among his followers.

We are not much given to speculation, and are therefore willing to wait, Micawber-like, for something to turn up. At least we shall not pretend to foreshadow the policy of the new administration until we see the materials from which the Cabinet will be formed. Then, and not till then, can any sensible or safe opinion be indulged in as to the course things will take for the next four years. President GRANT cannot please both factions of his party—Conservative and Radical. He must take one or the other to his confidence, and be governed in his actions accordingly. If he takes Conservative ground, he displeases the Radical extremists—and, *vice versa*. Which of the two courses he will adopt remains to be seen, and the composition of the Cabinet will, to some extent, solve the mystery that now seems to cloud the public mind.

In the meantime the country is staggering along, as best it can, under a mountain load of debt, created by the party that has elevated General GRANT to power, with scarcely a probability that the leaders have the financial skill, much less the stern integrity necessary to grapple in a statesmanlike manner with the gigantic questions which must be met boldly and fearlessly, or the Government will be precipitated into hopeless bankruptcy before the next Presidential term is half round. We hope for the best; but, in reality, the prospect for the future is gloomy in the extreme. The President elect may be able to stem the torrent that is rushing the country to destruction with fearful rapidity; but, so far, scarcely a gleam of hope shoots athwart the political sky. The majority of the people willed it so, however, and we must be content to take things as they come, with the pleasant consciousness that the responsibility for the extrication of the Country from the impending evils, does not rest upon us.

Too Modest by Half.

The *Express* gives a long report of the great Wickersham's speech on Wednesday evening, but utterly fails to record the Professor's proclamation about "my organ." Our neighbor should not be so retiring and modest. We have given publicity to the announcement of the proud position which it occupies as the "organ" of the State Superintendent of Common Schools and would-be member of Congress. Let it not hide its light under a bushel nor be reluctant to enjoy its glory. Let it publish the omitted portion of the Professor's speech; it is a duty which it owes to its readers to give them all the news of the day.

Profound Observations.—Wick. is authentically reported to have announced before the Teachers' Institute as follows:

All of our children must be instructed, because all can be instructed.

All of them must be instructed, because all of them need instruction.

Music hath charms to soothe the savage ear.—Wherefore a cotemporary goes into the organ business.

"My Organ" in Trouble.

"If there be any friends of my organ, or the paper which has become my organ, I hope they will take special notice," &c. Such is our report of the language of the Great Professor Wickersham, which the "Organ" says is a gross perversion of his remarks, but which our reporter, Mr. Pyott, declares is literally correct. We are not able to compare our report in this particular with that of the "Organ," because it, through shamefacedness probably at being so publicly promoted, failed to make any report of it at all.

But wonders will never cease. What think you, reader, that the organ says? Why, it covers us with confusion and with blushes, by declaring that the Great Professor alluded to us as his organ! Now we confess that this idea had never occurred to us; so wild a hope had never animated our breast. On first blush it seems difficult to conceive that we have unconsciously been the organ of the Superintendent of Common Schools. But on a moment's reflection we are satisfied that we should properly enjoy this great honor. Prof. Wickersham, as we have heretofore observed is a gentleman of great penetration and sagacity, and he is not so blinded by partisan feeling, as to fail to recognize our immense superiority over our cotemporary in ability and influence. We have shown him our greater enterprise as journalists by publishing for two successive years the most accurate reports of his profound, eloquent and highly finished speeches. And we have always been recognized as the warm friend and advocate of the Common Schools of the State, over which he presides with such unsurpassed ability, intelligence and tact. In our news department we pay especial attention to School matters, and keep our readers fully posted upon all the educational intelligence of the day. We have taken great pains with the present Superintendent of Schools and have striven earnestly to keep him on the straight path of duty. As his watchful guardian we have reproved him for allowing himself to indulge in political speeches in the School room, and have cautioned him against the bad habit which he has contracted of scattering capital I's in great profusion through his speeches.

Now we propose to redouble our exertions in the great Professors behalf, especially if it is true that we have been declared to be his official organ; and we expect in time to eliminate from him all his faults, foibles and vices, and present him to the world purified and regenerated, a man *sans peur et sans reproche*, the Great Educator of the day, and a possible aspirant for the Presidency; for may he not hope, since Old Abe and Hiram Ulysses have gained that giddy elevation?

And then the Penny Trumpet will have cause to regret the day when it sought to escape from its alliance with the Professor and tried to evade its duties and responsibilities as his organ, by advancing the astounding proposition that it was as that he meant to honor and not it. And it will need all the music which it can extract from the organ with the wonderful combination stops, to relieve it from its unutterable woe.

Grant's Policy.

The following, which we clip from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, a conservative journal, which is usually very careful in its statements, affords more direct evidence of Grants sentiments and foreshadows his probable course more distinctly than anything which we have yet seen. It states that General Grant "has privately promised to treat the South kindly and justly," and that it has "the very highest authority" for saying that "he purposes to separate himself from the extremists" and to lead the country to Peace. If this be so, it accounts for the fear and trembling which has seized the Radicals since the election and gives them good ground for their apprehension that they have won at great cost and trouble, a blank—

But the greater problem remains to be solved. Who dare attempt to outline the history of the next four years? If the Republican party were united and consolidated there would be absolutely no limit to its exercise of power. But it is made up of the most incongruous elements, without cohesion, and is held together by mere external pressure. As soon as the rewards of victory are to be distributed the divisions will be evident.

Gen. Grant is not a radical, and *we have the very highest authority* for saying that it is his purpose *to separate himself from the extremists*, and to rally around him a strong body of the better class of citizens, who shall draw unto them congenial allies from other *quarters*, and become, as they would deserve to be, *the party of the country*. He is also extremely anxious to verify his party watchword, and to lead the country to peace and renewed prosperity. This is his purpose, and no one can deny that it is a noble ambition. Not himself a politician, and with but little experience or skill in civil life, he does not, as we think, at all realize the difficulties in the way of such success as he covets. We do not say that he will fail, for he has undoubted pluck, and, besides four years of patronage at command, he will also have the advice and practical aid of some strong friends who do not usually intermeddle with public affairs, but who will, if need be, be drawn out and then roundly abused by those whose alliance he disdains. If Sumner is left out in the cold, according to the present programme, there will be heard at Washington a howl of rage every time the wind is in the East. If the South is treated kindly and justly, *as Gen. Grant has privately promised*, and the measures of reconstruction he has indicated as his choice are adopted, he will soon be classed by the Radicals of his party as "a rebel sympathizer," bent on throwing away the fruits of the late rebellion. There is a large class of politicians whose sole test of "righteous peace" is some form of security for the permanent ascendency of their party at the South. There can be no rest, they say, until that idea is abandoned; and if this concession is now made by their chosen leader, he will be stigmatized most unsparingly as a traitor to their cause.

Negro Suffrage.

This is the hobby that the Radical press have mounted since the Presidential election, and Greeley, Forney and the rest of the malignant tribe, are strenuous in their advocacy of universal negro suffrage in the North as well as the South. Having obtained a new lease of power from the people, the Radicals no longer attempt any concealment of their real sentiments, and we suppose one of the first acts of Congress, at its ensuing session in December, will be to pass a law making it compulsory on all the States to give negroes the right of suffrage. To be sure Congress has no power under the Federal Constitution to inflict such an outrage upon the people; but the Constitution is no longer considered of any moment or binding efficacy, since, according to the candid admission of the late Mr. Stevens, they have for several years been legislating outside of that instrument. The white men of the North may as well, therefore, make up their minds to meet Sambo hereafter at the polls.

THE Radicals are great sticklers for retrenchment—at least they let on to be so *before* the election. One of their methods of demonstrating it, *since* the election, is the proposition of the New York *Times* to make the President's salary one hundred thousand dollars per annum, instead of twenty-thousand as heretofore! And we have no doubt it will be done, provided Gen. GRANT succumbs to the Radical Congress and does its bidding.

EQUAL rights, according to the *Express*, is taking away the right of voting from white men and giving it to negroes. This is what the fanatical editors of that newspaper term the "advance of civilization."

It is stated and can be proven that the Radical manufacturers of Pittsburg at the recent election marked the tickets of their workmen, and then marched them to the polls in gangs, with overseers to watch how they voted. The *Express* has no word of condemnation for this outrage. Down with the poor white man, and up with the negro is the object and chief aim of that organ of the Radical bondholders and capitalists.

The Whiskey Frauds.

The more the whiskey frauds are "investigated" the more obscure they appear to get, and things are so much muddled that the poor innocent public are puzzled to know who are the "investigators" and who the "investigated." No sooner does some one, who has been commissioned to examine into these dark mysteries, come forward with plenty of affidavits to sustain his announcement of the discovery of gross frauds, than immediately some other official of the government springs up with counter charges plentifully supported by sworn testimony, which make it appear that the "discoverer" himself is deeply implicated in a whiskey ring; and this, no matter how fair a character he may have earned during all his previous life for honesty and integrity. So that it appears that it is only necessary for a man to attempt to expose the doings of the whiskey thieves, to earn for himself a tarnished reputation; for each party denounces the other so strongly that it is impossible for the public to judge between them, and the belief is apt to be entertained that it is only another case of the pot calling the kettle black.

Solicitor of the Treasury Binckley first put on the gloves against this gigantic whiskey interest. He appears to have been actuated by perfectly honest motives, and he strove earnestly to unearth the frauds; but he was not properly supported by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, and he had not weight enough in himself to make his efforts successful. He therefore soon fell before the assaults of the "Ring" and retired to the rear in considerable disorder, after a pugilistic encounter with District Attorney Courtney of New York, in which he got a black eye and Courtney a broken finger; the cause of the row being a question put by B. to C. as to whether the latter was "for the Government or the frauds" in the case then being investigated against Commissioner Rollins and other whiskey thieves.

The next champion against the Ring was Judge Fullerton, a lawyer of New York city, and a former Judge, who has hitherto born a high character not only for integrity but for ability. He is said to have been employed by President Johnson to bring to light these frauds, after Binckley's discomfiture, and he very soon discovered enough to bring to grief District Attorney Courtney and Collector of Internal Revenue Bailey, who were summoned and appeared last week before President Johnson and Attorney General Evarts, to make their defence against the charges brought against them. The result of the trial is not yet announced, but they have meanwhile turned round on Judge Fullerton and charge him with acting in the interest of the Whiskey Ring, in his prosecution of them, and allege among other things that he took a bribe of $30,000 to let off a Collector of Internal Revenue named Smith, who acknowledged himself to be guilty by fleeing to Canada; Smith it is likewise alleged compelled Fullerton to refund $23,000 of this money by threatening to expose him. We are inclined to think that this accusation against Fullerton is bogus, although we cannot feel sure of it, as it is made with so much particularity.

It seems certain, however, that it will not be long before the truth is fully developed, as there are too many reputations at stake now, for the inquiry to be allowed to die out. The whiskey men are thoroughly alarmed and they have good cause to be. There is no doubt in the public mind that the United States Revenue officers from Commissioner Rollins down have been interested with the owners of whiskey in robbing the Government, as it is impossible for the thieving to be carried on without their connivance. It needs no argument to prove this, and the desperate struggle which these officials are making to prevent an investigation only makes it more apparent. In our own District, charges have been made and investigations demanded time and again, but they have always been baffled. It looks however now, as though the day of reckoning had at last come.

Read's Rascality.

Our evening cotemporary had better read Read's opinion, before it undertakes to deny that he sought to disfranchise all the 6000 foreigners who were naturalized in the Supreme Court before Judge Sharswood. Read says in his opinion, "I can only come to one conclusion—that the whole issue is illegal, contrary to the act of Congress, contrary to the act of Assembly AND SHOULD BE REJECTED AT THE POLLS."

The Republican party of Philadelphia acted on his advice, and threw out all these votes, where they had the Election Officers; and now forsooth they attempt to deny that he said what he meant on meant what he said. Speaking of the above clause in his opinion, the Philadelphia *Post*, which is Radical but cannot endorse this outrage, says very pointedly:

Did Judge Read mean that he meant nothing? If he did *not* direct election officers to refuse all these papers, where is his service to the Republican party, for which, according to *The Telegraph*, we should be forever grateful? One day we think that he saved the election by throwing out six thousand Democratic votes; the next we are informed that he did not throw out one vote. Here is where the muddle ends.

All the analogies and principles of the law are against the validity of these votes. Suppose a man to be tried for murder; the weight of testimony is to the effect that he is guilty, and actually he is guilty. Nevertheless he is acquitted, though all the world correctly believes him to be a murderer. The Sheriff's duty then is as well take that man and hang him, by authority of the world's opinion, as Judge Read declare illegal and fraudulent—not separately, but in the gross—all the certificates of citizenship issued and sanctioned by the Supreme Court. The suspicions and rumors of fraud lie in the back-ground, and to reach them an investigation is required in each case; but the face of the sealed certificate is its own evidence of citizenship; the man who holds it, whether a rascal or a saint, is a legal voter till the contrary is proved, and Judge Read has no more right than the Emperor of Russia to take away his ballot.

The Whiskey Frauds.

President Johnson seems to be after the whiskey ring in earnest. He has caused Judge Fullerton, an able lawyer of New York, to be employed in the investigation of these frauds, and several of the accused parties have been summoned to Washington to answer the charges against them. A Washington correspondent telegraphs as follows:

Fullerton charges Courtney and Murray with corruption in office, especially in receiving bribes for the settlement of cases of fraud on the internal revenue. These charges are very voluminous, and are sworn to by a number of persons, of whom Messrs. Depuy, Blackwell, and Hess are the most prominent. The charges were presented to the President and Attorney-General Evarts yesterday, and the former sent for Courtney and Murray to come on at once. They first visited Mr. Evarts this morning, and were by him taken to the White House. Courtney was the first summoned before his Excellency. He was ushered into the presence at 1 o'clock, and three hours elapsed before he got through. The President acted as Judge, Mr. Evarts as Clerk, and Mr. Fullerton as Prosecuting Attorney. He read the charges against Courtney in full, and Courtney answered each and all in detail. Fullerton and Courtney then examined and cross-examined each other, the latter closing with an argument in his own behalf and the former with an argument against the accused. Mr. Evarts took copious notes, and President Johnson, acting Judge for the time being, reserved his decision for the present. Mr. Courtney was then discharged from custody, and Marshal Murray was brought before his Excellency. The proceedings in his case were similar to those in the case of Courtney, and at 5 o'clock he was dismissed. What the result of the investigation may be is not known; but the opponents of Courtney and Murray assert positively that the President will suspend them both to-morrow, and submit their cases to the Senate for settlement. It is understood that Mr. Evarts does not favor hasty action in the premises, and he, it is thought, will influence the President to await a thorough investigation.

THE Cecil *Whig*, which was burned out a week or two ago, reappears in a new and handsome dress.

The Whiskey Frauds.

THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We give below the full official vote of every county in the State:

COUNTIES.	Boyle, D.	Hartranft, R.	Seymour, D.	Grant, R.
Adams	3174	2832	3170	2917
Allegheny	14923	23880	14671	25487
Armstrong	3459	3987	3412	4082
Beaver	2575	3540	2624	3648
Bedford	3019	2625	2898	2687
Berks	13924	7413	13973	7917
Blair	3183	3841	3066	3986
Bradford	3863	7642	3538	7768
Bucks	7838	6981	7613	7085
Butler	3292	3723	3256	3803
Cambria	3587	2849	3558	2935
Cameron	441	537	394	508
Carbon	2772	2129	2745	2186
Centre	3765	3388	3646	3429
Chester	6658	8850	6490	9178
Clarion	2056	1908	2028	1998
Clearfield	3037	1893	3098	1974
Clinton	2765	1992	2384	2058
Columbia	4058	2077	4022	2143
Crawford	5390	7029	5455	7322
Cumberland	4433	3801	4594	4171
Dauphin	4538	6190	4397	6507
Delaware	2794	4016	2016	4106
Elk	1054	848	1119	868
Erie	4531	7702	4555	8007
Fayette	4773	3745	4608	3792
Forest	348	352	294	355
Franklin	4278	4321	4171	4451
Fulton	1113	782	1107	802
Greene	3374	1722	3301	1809
Huntingdon	2498	3473	2179	3417
Indiana	2301	4842	2223	4809
Jefferson	2094	2676	2068	2147
Juniata	1863	1467	1753	1473
Lancaster	8570	15313	8513	15792
Lawrence	1716	3091	1647	3798
Lebanon	2858	4267	2858	4345
Lehigh	6805	4733	6321	5004
Luzerne	13420	9902	14303	10723
Lycoming	5031	4680	4839	4713
M'Kean	860	983	730	1028
Mercer	4177	4793	4078	4979
Mifflin	1828	1858	1807	1846
Monroe	2789	735	2915	802
Montgomery	8905	7948	8803	8083
Montour	1083	1194	1097	1269
Northampton	7701	4452	7762	4791
Northumberland	4146	3694	4240	3825
Perry	2526	2570	2446	2