Lancaster Intelligencer.

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CAMPAIGN OF 1869.

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Hancock for Governor.

The resolution passed by the Lancaster County Democratic Convention, on Wednesday last, instructing our delegates to the State Convention to vote for General Hancock as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, has given expression to the feeling not only of the Democracy of this county, but of that of the whole State, of whom he is unquestionably the first choice for Governor. The action of our Convention is universally approved and endorsed by the Democratic newspapers of the State and if General Hancock does not absolutely and positively refuse the nomination, it will be tendered to him with great unanimity.

That he will so refuse, we do not believe. It is true that he is not a candidate for the nomination and does not desire it; his position as Major General in the regular army for life, is one for which in a pecuniary point of view, the Governorship of Pennsylvania for three years would be no adequate exchange. But there are other than pecuniary considerations to be taken into the account. The position of an officer in the army in time of peace, is scarcely one to satisfy the ambition of a man of intellect and capacity who believes that life is real and earnest, who desires to make his mark in the world and to have the satisfaction of knowing when he leaves it that he has left his impress on it and that it has been the better for his having existed. The soldier only fulfills his mission in time of war; in the barrack life of peace he wastes his energies and withers his powers. When war is over, it is well for the able soldier who has more than this one talent committed to his keeping, to change his sword into a ploughshare and turn his attention to the arts of peace; knowing that if ever the doors of the temple of Janus are again opened, there will be abundant demand for his skilled services in his former sphere of duty. An opportunity here is offered General Hancock of transferring himself at once into an exalted sphere of action in civil life and we much mistake the man if he will refuse to accept the call to it given him by the voice of the people, which is the voice of God.

Reasons of patriotism also will exert a controlling influence over General Hancock. He is as well satisfied as we are that the true interests of this country demand that the control of its government shall be once again placed in Democratic hands; he feels as we do that the establishment of Democratic principles in the administration of the affairs of the nation is essential to rescue it from the misfortunes that have already befallen it and from those which threaten to oppress it in the future. Our success in Pennsylvania this fall will greatly assist our speedy resumption of power in the country, and the people with one voice say the distinguished name of General Hancock as our standard bearer will be a tower of strength to us in the contest, which will render our victory certain beyond a peradventure. Can he resist this call of the people? Dare he urge any selfish reasons for refusing to comply with their demand that he shall assume this position and this duty for which he now seems to be specially pointed out? If it is a cross, can he refuse to take it up? If it is a burthen can he cast it behind him? We think not.

Nor do we believe that he will consider that a very disagreeable duty has been imposed upon him, but rather that he is called from a comparatively inert and useless life to fill a highly honorable position of great responsibility, wherein he will act his part on a stage of life prominent to the gaze of the whole country. We believe that General Hancock will accept our nomination, and the State Convention believing so, will surely confer it upon him and he will just as surely be elected.

The County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention was much fuller than we expected to see it at this very busy season of the year. Nearly every district was represented, and it was thus clearly manifested that the Democracy of Lancaster county are alive to the importance of the pending gubernatorial campaign. The resolution which was passed favoring the renomination of Gen. Hancock expresses the admiration of our people for that gallant and gifted soldier. Should he not peremptorily decline we have no doubt he will be nominated at the State Convention by acclamation. He could not accept the Governorship of his native State, however, except at a great sacrifice. The high position which he holds in the regular army, and which he won by the brilliant exploits upon many a hard fought field, affords him a handsome life competency; and it could hardly be expected that he would resign it for the sake of making one Governor of Pennsylvania for a brief period. Should General Hancock peremptorily decline, the contest will be narrowed down to General George W. Cass and Hon. Asa Packer. In that event the Lancaster county delegation stands equally divided between them. They are both men of distinguished ability, and of the highest honor and the most unsullied integrity. With either of them as a candidate the Democratic party will go into the contest confident of victory.

An Old Soldier Wants an Office.

An old soldier of the war of 1812 is an applicant for a nomination as Assemblyman on the Radical ticket. He writes to the *Express* from Marietta, and says he has been a faithful supporter of the Republican party all the time. He thinks his services deserve some reward, and so do we; but we are very doubtful indeed whether his claims will be recognized. He promises to vote against all corrupt bills, and is down on the "rings" of the Radical party. We wish we could believe that any one entertaining such views had a chance to be nominated by the Radicals in Lancaster county.

Statement of Spangler.

We publish on our outside the statement of Spangler, one of the parties who was sentenced to imprisonment on the Dry Tortugas for being concerned in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. It completely establishes the innocence of Mrs. Surratt, and gives a ghastly picture of the heartless cruelty of Stanton and his associates.

It was denied that Mr. Toney was removed from office because he married Annie Surratt, but an examination proves the truth of the charge. That was one of the meanest acts of petty spite of which Grant has yet been guilty, and he has given evidence of wonderful littleness of soul in more than one instance.

THE negro element controls the municipal government of Washington city and measures are being taken to coerce the white printers and other working men into a full recognition of negro equality. The negroes are not content with the rights they already have, and they will never rest until they break down the last barrier between the two races.

Chairman Covode.

John Covode has been appointed Chairman of the Radical State Central Committee. He is a specimen of the kind of men which "the party with all the intelligence and all the morality" seems frequently to delight in honoring. He spells the name of the Creator with a small g and two d's—thus—*godd*. When Banks was elected Speaker he sent the following telegram from Washington—"Glory to *godd* Banks *are* elected." In a late stump speech he replied to some accusations by crying out—"the allegation is false and the *aligator* knows it." He lately advised a fellow Radical member of Congress as follows: "*Git* up a committee and *investigate* something—I made my reputation by *investigation*." Being angered at Geary, because he showed some little reluctance in aiding him in his efforts to oust General Foster, who beat him fairly at the last Congressional election, Covode said: "Geary is the *humbugyedest* Governor Pennsylvania ever had."

It seems that Covode and Geary have become friends again however. The manner in which this was brought about is well known. Geary did not dare to proclaim Covode elected, but he wrote a private letter to Secretary McPherson indorsing "honest John," *to which he appended the broad seal of the Commonwealth*. This document John Cessna claimed should be considered as "a supplementary proclamation," but the more honest Republican members of the Committee laughed at the idea of Geary's attempt to bolster up the rotten cause of Covode by appending to a private letter the seal of Pennsylvania.

Covode is thoroughly corrupt. He sticks at no rascality, and has been guilty of employing the most despicable means to ensure his return to Congress. He induced one of his hired tools to perjure himself in order that he might have a show for contesting the election of Hon. Henry D. Foster, who defeated him fairly in spite of all his money and his rascality. Geary despairs of being honestly re-elected, and he has chosen the boorish and knavish Covode to cheat for him. That won't save him, however. The thousands of decent Republicans who are already much disgusted will be thoroughly disgusted with the appointment of Covode to the Chairmanship of the State Central Committee. This selection must damn both Geary and Williams in the estimation of all decent men.

A Small Contributor Liberally Rewarded.

There has been most diligent search made by interested Republicans to ascertain how much Robeson, the new Secretary of the Navy, contributed toward the great Presidential Gift Enterprise. That he had done more than present Grant with a pair of boots, a box of cigars, a demijohn of whiskey, or a pointer pup was considered certain, but the littleness of his gift, when the amount of it was ascertained, took everybody by surprise. He merely contributed $500 toward the purchase of Grant's House in Philadelphia. Some considerable wonder at his appointment was therefore expressed, but it all subsided when it was definitely ascertained that Borie was given the privilege of naming his successor. Mr. Borie's retirement is now said to be owing to the fact that he recently met with two serious mishaps in his attempts to discharge the duties of his office. At the Grand Naval Ball, at Annapolis, he was upstripped while dancing and laid sprawling upon his back, amid the tittering of the ladies and the unrestrained guffaws of the Middies. A few days afterward he got terribly sea sick when out on a short excursion trip on the practice vessel. Here again he was made to appear ridiculous. The result was that he begged Grant to permit him to resign and to name his successor. Grant complied with his request, and Robeson went into office. It is understood that Borie is to be allowed to perfect his rechristening of the Navy.

A New Executive Mansion.

Grant is not satisfied with the White House. It is not grand enough for an imperial tenant. He favors the building of a new and more magnificent mansion. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"The President and members of the cabinet have been looking over the ground to find a site for a new Executive Mansion which can be recommended to Congress, and are understood to be substantially agreed upon a location in the northwestern part of the city."

We know of several parties out in that section who have been holding fine building sites for years past with the expectation of being able to sell them to the Government at huge figures. It would be well for Congress to ascertain how Grant comes to have decided upon any given location. He is so fond of receiving presents that he might take a bonus from some one having a site to sell for a new Executive Mansion. The President who appoints men to his cabinet and other high positions for which they are unfit, simply because they have given him houses and money, will bear watching.

Covode's Opinion of the Campaign.

"Alligator" Covode had an interview with Grant the other day, in which he gave Ulysses his ideas upon the prospect of the Radical party in the pending Gubernatorial campaign. Curtin and Cameron had both told the President that Geary would be defeated, if nominated, and Grant asked Covode what he thought of it. "Well," said the old ignoramus who spells the name of the Creator with a little g and two d's:

"There's a heap of trouble. You see, in the first place, Geary, your appointments didn't suit our people. Some of them were good enough men and good Republicans, but they have no strength or influence. Now, you don't understand this, in the second place, Geary will not be supported by the Cameron or Curtin men with any degree of earnestness. It's going to be tough pulling, General."

Covode was right. The Radical machine in Pennsylvania is so deeply stuck in the mire of corruption that it cannot be pulled out. The team is stalled, and not a few of the party hacks are balking badly. Covode may curse and pray, and pray and curse, alternately, as he is in the habit of doing, but he "*can't carry nothing*," and "*the alligator knows it*."

Judge Black.

Intelligence received at *Wheatland* of the condition of Judge Black's health, has been kindly imparted to us, for the benefit of the numerous friends of the Judge in this vicinity, who will be delighted to have these good tidings of his certain convalescence. He writes through his amanuensis as follows: "My recovery is progressing somewhat slowly, but it is believed to be certain. I am now able to walk about the room and the halls of the building. Once or twice I have sat out upon the verandah for a little while at a time. But I cannot travel in much less than three weeks to come." Mrs. Black and his son Chauncey are with the Judge at Louisville.

DAY by day the Radicals are showing their disgust with Grant more openly. The more independent organs of the party denounce him and pronounce his administration to be a failure. The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* calls him a spoiled child and urges that he be soundly spanked. After taking those Republican papers which still praise Grant to task, it says:

General Grant has been acting like a spoiled child, and a general application of birch would be likely to have a powerful effect upon him. We advise the special friends of the General who are acting very much as superannuated grandmas and grandpas do with a pet grandchild, to remember the ancient adage, "Spare the rod and spoil the child."

The Radicals of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania intend to administer to Grant a sound switching next October. They have a rod in pickle for the spoiled child.

Chinese Emigration.

The walling in of the Chinese Empire not only prevented the incursions of outside barbarians, but it seems also to have had the effect of effectually keeping the native population from roving abroad. For centuries the race quietly remained at home and kept on increasing until that part of Eastern Asia is the most populous section of the globe. The art of cheap living was developed with the increase of numbers, until it came to pass that a whole family of a dozen Chinese could somehow manage to live and keep fat on what would not furnish sustenance to a half grown American boy. With a few pence a day the Chinese householder makes both ends meet, and has something left to spend upon lanterns, fire-crackers, joss-paper, processions, theatres, gambling and other sources of devotion and amusement. The old wall is decaying since it has ceased to be needed, and the rude junks, fishing boats and bamboo rafts have dwindled into insignificance before the huge hulks of iron steamers and the oak-ribbed ships of Europe and America, which now crowd the wharves of the chief cities of the Celestial Empire.

Not only has the exclusiveness of China been so much broken in upon, that thousands of foreigners have made their homes there, but the adventurous Yankee Burlingame has become a sort of roving prime minister to the Supreme Ruler of the followers of Confucius. While Burlingame is junketing about, with his pig tailed mandarins, at all the courts of the civivilized world multitudes of the lower orders of the race are finding a permanent settlement upon our shores. Chinese laborers built the Pacific Railroad, and in California they are fast filling up all subordinate positions in the cities, and taking their places in woolen, paper, and powder mills; in the borax works, in hop plantations, in fruit orchards and vineyards; following the reaping machines on farms and working the salt pits on the coasts; doing almost universally the cooking and engaging in hundreds of branches of industry that would be almost impossible without their cheap labor.

These people are already coming in large numbers, but we are only beginning to feel the first faint ripple of the vast wave which will speedily be rolled upon our western coast by the Pacific Ocean, to be distributed thence by the completed and projected railroads all over the United States.

The planters of the South, disgusted with negroes that leave their work to follow the ranting carpet-baggers who are busy all the year round preaching politics to crowds of gaping blacks, are looking to this new source for an abundant supply of cheap and reliable labor. The Chinese inhabit their innate energy beneath the most tropical sun, and they are already familiar with the culture of cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, and other staples of the South. Nowhere in the world is agriculture esteemed so honorable as it is in China, and nowhere has it been brought to such perfection. Labor is so extremely cheap that horses and other draught animals are but little used, nearly all the work being done with the spade and the hoe. All the productions of the South are already familiar to the Chinese, and they would prove to be far better field hands than the free negroes. Let the tide of emigration once fairly set in from the shores of Asia to the cotton and rice fields of the South, and the fate of the African in this country will be sealed. They would have to contend with a foe as deadly to them as advancing civilization has proved to be to the Aborigines who are so rapidly dying out as the white man marches westward across the Continent. We must raise cotton not only to meet our own wants at home, but to restore the balance of trade with Europe, which is now so much against us that it drains the country of the precious metals and carries a vast proportion of our government bonds abroad. And we must not only have cheap cotton, but the rice swamps of the South must be again made productive, and our sugar plantations be restored to their former condition and extended and improved. All this work the Chinese will do better and more cheaply than the negro freedmen. They will build levees along the Mississippi, such as they have to restrain the overflow of their own turbulent Yellow River, and will make the rich lowlands of the South even more valuable and more productive than they were under the old system of slavery.

Already a cargo of Chinese, discharged hands of the Pacific Railroad have been taken down the Mississippi, and more are coming. A convention is to be held in Memphis on the 12th of this month for the special purpose of encouraging Chinese emigration. It will be largely attended by planters from the Southern States, and Koopmanshaf, one of the principal Chinese contractors at San Francisco, who has already brought fifty thousand of his countrymen to America will be present, and will unfold his plans for organizing a mighty scheme of direct emigration to the South. The event promises to be one of historical importance.

This new tide of emigration may need to be controlled by legislation. We can scarcely be expected to look with complacency at the idea of having the coming mass of semi-barbarous Asiatics incorporated among our voters. It may raise anew the prejudice of race, and lead to a restriction of the elective franchise. That is a matter we can control if we choose to do so. The truth is that the elective franchise is not a natural right, but only a privilege to be conferred or withheld as may be deemed best for the State. We must have cheap labor, but there is no necessity for making suffrage universal, and we believe that the present movement in that direction will shortly be followed by a revulsion of feeling which may lead to the opposite extreme.

The Philadelphia Nominations.

The nominations made by the Democracy of Philadelphia are, with two or three exceptions on the Legislative ticket, unexceptionable and highly creditable. Sam. Josephs, who was a co-worker with Elisha W. Davis and other members of the Radical "ring" in the last Legislature, aspired to a Senatorial nomination, but he was beaten by Andrew J. Diamond, an honest and upright man of ability. Still Josephs managed to secure a renomination to the House, where he will, if elected, be again found acting in concert with the corrupt men who have succeeded in forcing themselves upon the Radical ticket in Philadelphia. The Democratic Legislative ticket is, however, almost exclusively made up of new men, thus showing the disposition of the Democratic party to crush out corruption. The City Convention nominated Captain Duncan for City Commissioner, and S. Gross Fry, Esq., for City Treasurer. The *Age* says "these are eminently fitting and fortunate selections, and they will be endorsed by the public in the coming contest."

A libel suit for $20,000 against the *Crisis*, a Radical Democratic journal of Columbus, Ohio, has just resulted in the prosecutor's paying his own costs.

Let Kleckner take warning and get his money ready. If he spent it all in his effort to secure a renomination to the Legislature, he will be in a bad way. To be defeated and then mulcted for costs in a prosecution for libel is not an enviable fate. The one misfortune has already befallen Kleckner; the other awaits him.

DURING Forney's visit to Richmond a few days since he ran across "Extra Billy Smith," who challenged him to a public discussion of the political questions of the day, but J. W. declined to accept.

Geary Judicially Declared to be a Notorious Liar.

The leading men of Geary's own party brand him as a liar. This they have done, not in private conversation alone, but publicly, in the newspapers, and in communications over their own signatures. Such evidence would be sufficient to convict him in any Court of Justice. When a man has been judicially branded as a liar he is considered to be infamous, and he can never efface the damning stamp which is thus set upon him. That is the status of the Radical nominee for Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania. Not only has he been denounced as a liar by the public men of his own party, but the charge has been fastened upon him by a Court of Justice. So inveterate is his habit of lying, that, when he wished to raise a simple question of law in regard to the pardoning power, which he has so grossly abused, he packed his message full of slanders upon the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Thereupon the Court, three members of which are distinguished Republicans, delivered a formal and unanimous opinion, through its President, Judge Allison, as follows:

We feel that we have additional cause of complaint in the fact that the Governor has stated the case as he knew it to exist, in that he omitted all mention of that which was most material; that upon which the whole question hinges, and without which it is not pretended, nor has it ever been claimed, that the power to reduce a sentence after term could be exercised. That which the Governor does not state, although fully advised of its existence, is the fact that in every case in which sentence was reconsidered, a rule to show cause was entered at the term, and that the question being left open and undetermined, was carried over, to be finally disposed of at a subsequent day.

Having this information in his possession long before his message was sent to the Legislature, it was wanting in candor to the Judges whose action in this irregular way was brought in question; it was wanting in fairness to the Legislature, to which he professed to give information, to withhold a statement so essential to a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject of which he professed to treat, because it was not only keeping back a fact that ought to have been made known, but the fact most material of all others to the consideration of the question needed in this part of his annual message.—*Legal Intelligencer, January 31, 1868.*

Thus was Geary judicially branded as a liar and a slanderer. He is not believed by any of those who know him. His lies in relation to his military exploits are ridiculously absurd. As an illustration we only need to mention the fact that he gravely tells one yarn to the effect that Stonewall Jackson roused from a stupor in his last moments, pointed his finger into empty space, and cried out to those around his couch "*See there! See that tall man with a flowing beard on a white horse! That man is John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania. He is the base of the Confederacy. Tell Lee to beware of Geary!*" Tom Pepper himself would be put to open shame if he should encounter the condemned slanderer and convicted liar who aspires to be re-elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Crops.

From all parts of the country the most favorable accounts of the grain crops are received. The country is blessed with a harvest such as was never before gathered. We will not only have all we can use, but there will be a large surplus. There is still on hand a large amount of last years crop of wheat, and, low as prices now are, they promise to decline still further. The consumers will hear this with pleasure, but the farmers will not be rejoiced at this prospect. Many in Lancaster county are still holding last year's crop in hope of an advance. We are of the opinion that they will wait in vain for a rise in the grain market. There is such a surplus of this indispensible commodity on hand that prices must rule low for at least a year to come. Fine Southern wheat, of the new crop, is now selling at $1.50; lower than it has been for years. The breaking up of the old system of labor has led to the growing of wheat on much land which would have been planted in cotton if the blacks had not become demoralized by freedom. The South now not only raises its own food, but has entered into successful competition with the grain growing sections of the North. The flush times of our farmers is over, and they will have to be content with greatly diminished profits.

Forney's Thieving.

Forney has stolen many thousands of dollars since he joined the Radical party. He went over for that very purpose, and he has let no chance slip through his fingers. While he was Secretary of the Senate he had a chance which he improved to the best of his well trained abilities. His Washington newspaper has been a plundering concern from the beginning. It has been kept alive on the stealings which its proprietor picked up. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says.

Secretary Rawlins is about to adopt a new system regarding the advertising of the War Department. He has discovered, since he has had charge of the War Office, that there has been the most flagrant abuse of the law on the subject of the distribution of the advertising patronage of the Department. The number of newspapers receiving these advertisements is very large and the amount expended enormous. There is now pending settlement in the Department a claim from the proprietors of *The Commercial Chronicle* of this city for over $10,000, claimed to be due them for printing advertisements. The proprietors of this paper insist that they have legal right to print every advertisement issued by the War Department, or any person connected with the army in this way: They clip War Department advertisements that appear in any of the papers printed throughout the country, and insert them in their newspaper, and claim pay therefor. For instance, if a Post-Commandant in Texas or Washington Territory should advertise in a local paper sale of some mules, or of old lumber, or proposals for beef and hay, they would take the same from the local paper, print it here in *The Chronicle*, and charge regular advertisement rates to the Government. This is in direct violation of the Act of Congress passed at the last session, and previous similar claims have been so denied. Heretofore there has been a way of evading the law by having the Secretary of War issue special orders for the payment of such claims, but in the present case Secretary Rawlins refuses to grant such an order, and says he is determined to break up the swindle, and by his proposed new system of advertising save thousands of dollars to the Government.

If Secretary Rawlins prevents Forney from stealing, he will deserve the thanks of all honest men, and the taxpayers of the country will accord him deserved praise.

Grant On Another Excursion.

Grant is off on another excursion trip. The cares of State set but lightly upon his shoulders. Give him free rides, free dinners, free wines, free cigars, and an occasional chance to look at the free and easy doings of the naked girls who dance the *Can Can*, and he is perfectly content to let the government machine run as it lists. He is the jolliest President this country ever had. He don't trouble himself with a policy, and eschews all the cares of State craft. He regards the office he holds as a first rate thing, however. It enables him to put those in office who gave him generous presents, and furnishes fat places for all his poor relations. Having provided for the numerous claimants of his bounty, he now goes junketing about the country in right royal style. Perhaps that is all the Radicals expected him to do when they elected him. If so, they are not disappointed.

SOME people think Grant intends to pay off all his debts to citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey by appointing the contributors to the Gift Enterprise to short terms in the Navy Department. We suppose Robeson will be removed in about a fortnight to make room for some one else.

THE Baptist minister of Paris, Illinois, who went crazy upon the subject of fortifications, is by no means an exception. Dozens of clergymen in Pennsylvania went stark mad during the war, and took to preaching all sorts of heresies instead of the Gospel of Christ.

Who Robeson Is.

That staunch Republican journal, the *New York Sun*, says:

The nomination of Robeson for Secretary of the Navy is intrinsically an outrage and a scandal. Aside from the ridiculous unfitness of the man, and his total want of the eminence and prestige which should characterize the nominee to such an important national position, this man Robeson is tainted all over with the corrupt odor of a low intrigue, by which the will and the welfare of the party were defeated in 1867, in the substitution of F. T. Freilinghuysen as Senator instead of George T. Cobb.

The particulars and the evidence on this point will all be ready for the Senate next winter. If they are ready to sanction, by confirming Robeson, the corrupt bargain by which he obtained the office from which he has now been translated by Gen. Grant, they must take the responsibility.

Perhaps Gen. Grant can tell us why Mr. Cobb himself was overlooked, after being recommended for a Cabinet position by the whole party in the Legislature and almost the whole party outside—a man of whose eminent fitness for a Cabinet portfolio no one affects a doubt.

Certainly the descent from Cobb to Robeson, if often repeated, will knock the breath out of the strongest administration that ever held power."

Well,—let "the breath be knocked out of the Administration." Nobody who wishes well to the country will be sorry.

Outrage on an Irish Patriot's Widow.

The lady who was discharged at the instance of Ben. Butler, because she pappened to whisper "spoons" to a companion in a city passenger car, as the cock-eyed Hangman entered it, was the widow of one of the most distinguished Irish patriots. Her husband was Devin Reilley—a name dear to every Irish heart. Let the Irish and the friends of the suffering people of the land of the Shamrock remember this outrage when they are wooed by a perfidious party,

"Which leads to bewilder,
And dazzles the blind."

THE suggestion of Gen. Meade, made at the dedication of the Gettysburg Monument, that the remains of the rebel dead should be appropriately interred will be seconded by every decent man in the North. The words of the General who won the battle of Gettysburg, must have sounded as a severe rebuke to Geary, whose vindictive feelings on that subject were expressed so openly and offensively in regard to the Antietam Cemetery. Meade is a gallant soldier and a high minded man. Geary was a mere soldier of fortune, a mercenary creature in arms, and his soul is so narrow that he would refuse sepulture to the decaying bones of an enemy. We are glad that he was taught a lesson in decency by General Meade. He needed it greatly.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* indulges in a long wail over Grant's neglect of Pennsylvania, and admits that the Republican party is likely to be beaten next October. We agree with the *Telegraph* in its conclusion. There are many other causes beside Grant's neglect of Pennsylvania politicians which conspire to ensure a Democratic triumph at the coming gubernatorial election. The people of Pennsylvania, the honest and intelligent masses, are disgusted with Radical rule.

THE criticisms of the newspaper press on Robeson are almost universally of a decidedly uncomplimentary character. Here is a spicy specimen:

Robeson hauled up Borie by the waistband at the naval ball at Annapolis where the latter fell down and broke his crown.—And when Grant came tumbling down through the lancers "swinging corners" worse than he ever dodged round them in earlier life, it was Robeson who took him through, telling him that the "grand chain" was not the one intended by Mrs. Admiral Porter on that occasion, who was also in the set. And now Robeson is made Secretary of the Navy. He is fair, fat, and forty; has bye-colored whiskers and sandy colored hair, is five feet eight, weighs 187½ pounds, wears spectacles, drinks, smokes, has a colored housekeeper in Camden (so did Thad Stevens at Lancaster), has never found any necessity to marry, and beyond being the butt of Jim Scovel and an Attorney General after the own heart of Marcus L. Ward, was never anything worth speaking of. His standing at the Jersey bar is not even third-rate; his eloquence, and the greatness thrust upon him annoyes all in the State who knew him.

THE Ohio State Radical resolutions, boiled down, read about as follows:

Resolved, That we endorse Grant now.

Resolved, That we feel happy that Grant has not brains enough to have any policy, and that he is willing to be run by Congress without protest.

Resolved, That the Democratic Legislature of Ohio is rotten and corrupt, because it was not Republican, and had not many pure men of the Ashley Eggleston stripe in it.

Resolved, That we put on paper our desire to be considered the particular friends of the soldier, but the offices belong to the civilians.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following is the recapitulation of the statement of the public debt of the United States July 1, 1869, issued from the treasury at three o'clock this afternoon, and showing a decrease for the month just closed of $16,500,000, or $20,500,000 since March 1st. The details of the statement are as follows:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN, VIZ:

Bonds at 3 per cent. issued before March 3, 1861	$.7,075,270 00
Bonds at 5 per cent., 10-40's issued under act of March 3, 1864	191,507,200 00
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent	283,037,500 00
Total	1,00 0,619,970 00
	$2,107,000,030 00

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY, VIZ:

Certificates 3 per cent interest	$52,130,000 00
Navy pension fund 3 per cent.	14,000,000 00
	$66,130,000 00

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST, VIZ:

Demand and legal tender notes	$430,000,031 00
Postal and fractional currency	32,002,057 78
Certificates of gold deposited	30,480,000 00
	$492,482,088 78
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	5,061,883 64
Total debt, principal outstanding	$2,667,122,983 37
Interest accrued, $48,569,354 79, less amount of interest paid in advance, $1,122,187	47,447,167 79
Total debt, principal and interest	$2,714,570,151 16

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Coin belonging to Government	$19,713,072 92
Coin for which certificates of deposit are outstanding	30,480,000 00
Currency	17,097,818 89
Sinking fund, in bonds bearing coin interest and accrued interest thereon	8,767,852 07
	$76,057,743 88
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund, in the Treasury	$2,638,012,407 28
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund, in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo	2,654,512,555 12
Decrease of the public debt during the past month	16,500,152 84
Decrease since March 1, 1869	20,460,779 43

The statement of bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad and branches, interest payable in lawful money, shows totals as follows: Amount outstanding, $58,828,320; interest accrued and not yet paid, $1,065,469.44; interest paid by United States, $3,310,053 25; interest re-paid by transportation of mails, &c., $1,529,189 26; balance of interest paid by United States, $1,780,863 99.

Arrest of a Defaulter.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Post* says:

Some days since it was announced in this correspondence that the Treasury Department was anticipating the arrest of the clerk (Bogart) who stole $40,000 from Paymaster Clark at New York. Much credit is awarded Paymaster Clark for the shrewdness exhibited in the mode adopted to ascertain the whereabouts of Bogart, who left for Europe immediately after robbing the paymaster's strong box. Bogart was soon followed by his family, who quietly left New York for Europe, taking with them a servant girl. This girl had a cousin residing in Brooklyn, and in the same house was another girl, with whom this cousin was intimate. Paymaster Clark secured the assistance of this girl who, availing herself of a favorable opportunity, opened the cousins trunk and examined her correspondence. Letters from Bogart's servant girl were found announcing to her Brooklyn cousin the fact that Mr. B. and family were residing at Houston, Texas, and doing a fine business with a large store. He had established there. The secret was out, and Paymaster Clark, in company with an experienced Treasury detective, left here ten days ago for Houston. The telegraph has since announced the success of the parties in arresting Bogart and getting possession of his effects.

Prize Fight in New Jersey—A Brutal Exhibition—A Man's Arm Broken Twice.

NEW YORK, July 4.—James Wandell, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and Peter Maley, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, fought a prize fight for $250 a side, this morning, near Spruce Run, New Jersey. The contest lasted one hour and forty minutes, during which time thirty-two rounds were fought. In the last round Wandell's arm was broken in two places and Maley declared the victor. Both men were badly punished.—*Phila. Post.*

Additional advices from Kansas show that the rise of the floods were so sudden as to cause considerable loss of life in the valleys. At Chapman's Creek, near Junction City, thirteen persons were known to have been drowned. At Manhattan, fourteen bodies were seen floating down the blue river.

Serenade to Ex-President Johnson—Enthusiasm and Applause—Speech of Mr. Johnson.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A large crowd assembled before the Metropolitan Hotel to-night on the occasion of a serenade to ex-President Johnson. The band having played a tune, Mr. Johnson appeared on the balcony, and was received with applause.

John E. Norris, of Washington, introduced him as having been known for many years as the great champion of the Democracy of the United States, and as having fought many a battle and won many a victory in behalf of constitutional freedom. Mr. Johnson then climbed over a rail and took his stand near the reporters' table on the balcony.

He was again greeted with applause, and said: It was not his purpose to make a speech, but merely to tender his thanks, his heartfelt thanks, for this cordial welcome on his return to Washington. It was not necessary for him, on this occasion, to recapitulate or rehearse the arguments he heretofore made in behalf of the people and in behalf of those great principles which should be maintained and preserved by those calling themselves free, patriotic and intelligent. In taking the stand he did, he believed he was doing his duty. [Applause.] He had tried to act on principle and in vindication of principle. He had collected facts and arguments which, in times gone by, were considered unanswerable and irresistible. They had been presented for the consideration of Congress and the country, but it appeared they did not avail much during the time he had presented them. However, in his politics as in his religion, when his facts gave out and his reasons failed him, he drew pretty largely on his faith, and his faith was yet strong and unbroken. The time would come, and that ere long, when the American people will be aroused to the importance and high sense of preserving the great principles which have been overslaughed and trampled under foot so long.

He would say, let us have faith. He believed a gleam of the morning of redemption could now be seen. He thought the time was coming when the constitution of our fathers would be restored.

It was not necessary for him to call the attention of this intelligent audience to the struggles and contests transpiring within the last four years. It was not necessary for him to point their attention to the judicial department of the government to show that under the domination of an usurping Congress even the judiciary of the country was made to quail and shrink before it. [Applause.]

It was not necessary to turn attention to the other end of the avenue, [cries of "hear," "hear,"] nor was it necessary to more than to point to the tyrannical body called Congress, which attempted to absorb every single power of the President.

He had called them tyrants, standing with the mailed heel of power on the necks of the freemen of the United States, and spurning to blot out the lines which separated the States, and to wipe out the other two co-ordinate branches of the government, and in this Congress stood omnipotent.

I tell you, here, my countrymen, he said, that if I were compelled to make a choice—and thank God I am not so compelled as yet—I would take one individual who was honest, wise, patriotic and just, as my ruler or master, in preference to such a Congress—so usurping, capricious and corrupt. [A voice, "That's so," and applause.]

Let us talk about these things as they are. We ever find a difference among them as to whether they would place such a government as an omnipotent Congress would impose on an Imperial government. Such feelers have been sent out. They wish to develop what sentiment there is in the country.

Take a paper, especially one in New York, which, no doubt, is the emanation and reflection of a certain combination of individuals, some of them, perhaps, residing in Washington. What we turn to the title page what do we see? On one side, "The Empire is Peace," and on the other the quotation, "Let us Have Peace."—[Laughter.] The meaning of this is, let us have the republican ticket Grant on the head and we shall have peace. [Laughter and applause.] But you find lurking behind this a debt of twenty five or twenty-eight hundred millions of dollars. The great fear is that the people are not so easily deceived as they will not pay it, and hence we must have a strong government with an army at our backs, and when the people became restive as to the payment of taxes, they are to be compelled to do so at the point of the bayonet.

I know what I say, and, not to be egotistic, I know what is being prepared for the American people. We find the single item of $100,000,000 collected as payment of interest on bonds. And what is this interest to be paid in? One half of your time you run your hand into your pocket and pull out something so dim and worn that it scarcely resembles a dollar.

But see what it calls for on its face as compared with the currency of the world, as admitted by both Christian and barbarous nations. It is worth this paper is be thirty or forty cents below par. But how about the men who have so many millions in bonds? I must here tell a little story!

It has been so long since any of the people in my necessity to marry, and beyond half, or a ten or twenty dollar gold piece that I made it a special point to carry home with me a few pieces, in order that they might see them.

It has been stated in a paper that in a conversation he had remarked to somebody that no nation had ever yet paid a national debt created in war except by repudiation. If I stated a fact is there any harm in it? [Cries of "No, no."] What political economist dare deny the proposition?

I also state that there is not a nation on earth that made a debt interminable or permanent that is free. Is there any harm in stating such facts and great truths? [Responses, "No, no."] Then how does the matter stand? Because I have uttered facts which cannot be controverted I is said I favor repudiation. But go to Congress. What has it done.

You will see in the inaugural address it is stated that if any body is in favor of repudiation let it be distinctly understood he cannot hold an office under the government. [Laughter.] But when you go to this Congress, so conscious were they of the great frauds practiced in various atrocious ways, they introduced and proposed to repudiate one-third of the debt. It is nominated in the bond to pay six per cent., and yet Congress, in the face of the solemn contract, proposed to reduce it to 5, 4 and 3 per cent. But this interest is to be paid in gold and silver.

Go to the Department—a man comes in with coupons, and at one counter gets gold and silver for them; another man comes in and goes to the other counter and receives for some widow or orphans of him who fell in the country's cause, who was buried with no winding sheet round his body but the blanket stained with his blood, and to this man nothing for the widow or orphan the hard-handed depreciated paper, while the bond holder receives gold and silver.

When the rebellion commenced I was one of those who opposed it. My property was perilled. I raised 37,000 men for the service. I am out of office now, and ask for no place, therefore I am talk plain on the subject. The war commenced and was waged on our part, as was solemnly declared in Congress, for the purpose of preserving the Union and restoring the States to their proper relations.

The rebellion progressed, and what was the effect? There was a revolution in the South to which there was great provocation. It was estimated, when considered in its character and shape as property, to be worth three thousand millions of dollars.

I was no advocate of slavery. The negro walked off, and just as his property disappeared in one section it appeared in the shape of government stocks and bonds at the other end of the line. Instead of enabling the population which was productive to the nation and the world, can tell you where it is.

Go look into the vaults and see the great stacks of government bonds. How many debts are there? How many ships does it build? How much wealth does it give the nation? Can anybody tell me? [A voice, "None."]

Is there remains, corroding and eating out the government vitals. The query comes up: Are the American people going to tolerate these things? Instead of such a vast amount of credit and capital being locked up in strong boxes, it should be forced out of the hands of the holders and forced to seek investment in such enterprises as would add to the wealth of the country in the development of its resources and in works of public improvement. After further remarks on this and kindred subjects, he said:

We once had a Washington in this country, and thank God for it. [Applause.] I have heard it said we have a second Washington. (A voice, "We have got him yet!") I should like to look at him. [Applause and laughter.]

I should like to see what kind of an animal he is. I suspect the second Washington is about as much like the first Washington as the illustration of the old story of