Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1869.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
Hon. ASA PACKER, of Carbon county.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:
Hon. CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Cambria co.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Democratic County Committee will meet on MONDAY, the 30th day of AUGUST, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Democratic Club Rooms in the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of organization.

R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman.

B. J. McGRANN, Secretary.

Democratic County Committee for 1869.

1. Adamstown Borough—Richard Reagar.
2. Bart—George S. Boone.
3. Brecknock—Reuben Shober.
4. Caernarvon—Jacob John.
5. Clay—Col. David Hauck.
6. Colerain—R. B. Patterson.
7. Cocalico East—Cyrus Ream.
8. Cocalico West—Col. Jesse Reinhold.
9. Columbia—1st Ward—Joseph M. Watts.
10. " —2d " —W. Hays Grier.
11. " —3d " —George Sener.
12. Conestoga—Ulrich Strickler.
13. Conoy—F. M. Gramm.
14. Donegal East—Maytown—T. J. Albright.
15. Donegal West—George W. Wormley.
16. Drumore—James G. Mesparran.
17. Earl—Capt. Isaac Hull.
18. Earl East—George Duchman.
19. Earl West—John H. Fritz.
20. Ephrata—P. M. Hettler.
21. Elizabeth—George Youtz.
22. Elizabethtown Borough—Samuel L. Yetter.
23. Eden—William Dangan.
24. Fulton—Joseph R. Moore.
25. Hempfield E.—Petersburg—Sam'l Lutz, Jr.
26. " E.—Rohrerstown—H. Hoffman.
27. Hempfield West—E. F. Hoover.
28. Lampeter East—D. G. Eshleman.
29. Lampeter West—Samuel Long.
30. Lancaster City—1st Ward—A. J. Steinman.
31. " —2d " —Joseph Barnett.
32. " —3d " —Abram Shank.
33. " —4th " —Dr. H. Carpenter.
34. " —5th " —Jac. Gundaker.
35. " —6th " —H. B. Swarr.
36. " —7th " —C. H. Bauman.
37. " —8th " —George Gast.
38. " —9th " —Lewis Zeiner.
39. Lancaster Township—Benjamin Huber.
40. Leacock—P. M. Eby.
41. Leacock Upper—Eli Batten.
42. Little Britain—James S. Patterson.
43. Manheim Borough—Constantine M'Ginnis.
44. " Township—B. J. McGrann.
45. Manor—George G. Brush.
46. " —Indiantown—Chas. J. Rhodes.
47. " —Millersville—Daniel Smith.
48. Marietta—F. K. Curran.
49. Martic—Thomas Labezius.
50. Mount Joy Borough—Henry Shaffner.
51. " " Upper—John McBride.
52. " " Lower—J. S. Baker.
53. Paradise—A. P. McIlvaine.
54. Peqnea—Ad. E. Carter.
55. Penn—E. M. Shaffer.
56. Providence—John O. Smith.
57. Rapho 1.—Benjamin McCutcheon.
58. " 2.—Joseph Detweiler.
59. Strasburg Borough—George B. Enger.
60. " Township—Franklin Clark.
61. Sadsbury—Isaac Walker.
62. Salisbury—George F. Shultz.
63. Warwick—R. R. Tshudy.
64. Washington Borough—James B. Douglass.

The People of Pennsylvania Want an Honest Governor.

The Gubernatorial contest now pending in Pennsylvania, is regarded by a large portion of the people of the Commonwealth more as a matter of local interest than in its relations to national politics. There is a decided lull in that excitement which has raged so fiercely for years. The bitterness of partisanship has greatly abated, and many thoughtful men are ready to lay aside the trammels of party, and to act intelligently and with discernment upon local and State issues. Neither party can any longer hold its members completely under control when improper nominations are made. We see the most decided evidence of the loosening of political bonds in different parts of Pennsylvania. In Philadelphia, and elsewhere, improper candidates are threatened with certain defeat.

This is as it should be. The honest and conscientious citizens of the Commonwealth are not bound to support candidates who are unfit to discharge aright the duties of the offices for which they may be named; and there never was a time when the people of this great State could more properly show their determination to enforce the nomination of good men for office than the present. If rings and corrupt combinations of politicians will persist in putting forward men of improper qualifications, and questionable moral character, honest and conscientious voters should promptly refuse to support them at the polls.

It is highly important that an honest and perfectly upright man shall be chosen Governor of Pennsylvania at the coming election. That John W. Geary is not such a man is well known to every intelligent citizen in the State. Under his rule we have witnessed such a carnival of legislative corruption as never disgraced any State before. With the power in his hands to crush out that sort of thing he has not only utterly failed to do so, but deliberately sold himself out to the "roosters" and "pinchers" of the last Legislature. He was willing to give his sanction to any piece of rascally legislation which might be presented, so long as the thieves, who made up the ring, were ready to send their tools and pimps as delegates to the State Convention with instructions to vote for his renomination. The record of Geary's corruptness is full and complete. It can neither be denied nor explained away. There it stands, recorded in black on white, printed and bound up in the huge volumes of improper private bills which bear his signature. Had he possessed the manliness and honesty of Governor Hoffman of New York, he would promptly have put down the brakes upon improper legislation, have saved the honor of the State and have prevented large sums of money from being stolen from the State Treasury. He could easily have prevented the employment of the army of extra pasters and folders and other useless officials, many of whom, like Illyus, drew full pay without doing the State the slightest service. It is said Geary has grown rich within the past three years. He offered to pay thirty-four thousand dollars *cash* for a farm a few months ago. Where did he get the money? He acknowledged that he came out of the war very poor. How has he managed to save so much more than the whole of his salary as Governor amounted to? Did he get it all from the sale of pardons, or did he share in the spoils of the legislative ring; not only getting delegates pledged to renominate him, but money for signing improper bills? These are serious questions, and thousands of honest Republicans in Pennsylvania will not touch Geary. They know that he has not proved to be an honest and upright Governor.

Opposed to the corrupt candidate of the Legislative thieves and the pardon brokers, stands that perfectly upright and inflexibly honest man, Asa Packer. His election will insure honesty in legislation, for he will promptly veto every improper bill which comes up. The people of Pennsylvania look at the existing Gubernatorial contest from a local stand point, and they feel deeply impressed with a conviction that neither the honor of the State nor the funds drawn from the toil of the taxpayers can be safely entrusted to Geary. Believing that they are preparing to give Packer and Pershing a rousing majority in October.

Pendleton for Governor.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio have nominated that distinguished gentleman, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, for Governor, and he has accepted the nomination. Mr. Pendleton is thoroughly identified with the interests of the great State of Ohio, and is very popular. He will enter upon the canvass with vigor, and will rally the Democracy of the State in all their might. We hope and believe he will be triumphantly elected.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has ordered that old ten dollar notes coming into the treasury be held and no more issued. They will be entirely withdrawn and new ones issued on different plates. This is for the purpose of breaking up successful counterfeiting.

THERE is but one State in the Union in which the Radicals expect to hold their own at the fall elections, namely, Vermont. They will lose largely in Maine, and they tremble even now at the prospect in Massachusetts.

Enforcing the Law Against Usury.

The whole world of brokers and money lenders is just now much excited over the fine and imprisonment of certain prominent members of the Wall Street fraternity. The Usury Laws of New York, like those of Pennsylvania and other States, prohibit the taking of more than a fixed legal rate of interest. In New York, as elsewhere, the usury laws had, however, long seemed to be a mere dead letter upon the statute books of the State. Men who had money to lend took the highest price they could get for their commodity. When bills of indictment against a number of prominent brokers were found, a short time ago in New York City, the matter was very lightly regarded by the accused, and one after another they plead guilty, expecting to be promptly released with a merely nominal sentence. The decision of Judge Cardozo, fining several quite heavily, and sentencing others to imprisonment in the common jail, startled the whole fraternity of brokers like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. One of the party thus summarily sent to limbo, was Russel Sage, a man who is always addressed as Hon. Russel Sage, a prominent politician, long an Alderman of Troy, Treasurer of the county of Renselaer, a member of Congress from the Third district, largely influential in electing Bank's Speaker, who rewarded him with a position on the Committee of Ways and Means, a Director of the New York Central Road, and a personal friend of Dean Richmond and Thurlow Weed. It required some back bone to sentence such a man to imprisonment, but Judge Cardozo was equal to the emergency. His determination to execute the law could not be shaken, and he was right in the course he pursued. So long as a law exists it is the business of a Judge to execute it fearlessly and impartially. Doubtless these transactions will lead to vigorous efforts to secure a repeal or a decided remodification of the usury laws in New York and elsewhere. It is a question which admits of argument on both sides. Heretofore there has been strong opposition to every attempt to modify the usury laws of Pennsylvania, although the enactments which exists have been long disregarded. The tendency of public opinion is in favor of lifting all restrictions from the lending of money, and putting it upon the same plane with other commercial commodities. Still it is the duty of our lawmakers to protect the needy from the machinations of rapacious usurers, so far as it can be done consistently with proper freedom of trade.

The Attorney General and the Governor.

We publish elsewhere an article from that live Radical newspaper, the Philadelphia *Morning Post*, in regard to the treatment which Attorney General Brewster has received from Geary through Covode. The *Post* is right in characterizing the action as an outrage upon decency and a very grave blunder; but it certainly is either very ignorant of what is going on in its own party, or else it purposely misrepresents this matter. The whole thing is public talk in Harrisburg, and no one there is in doubt as to the moving cause or the direct connection of Geary with this disgraceful transaction. It is not true that Col. McClure had anything to do with it. He is neither the adviser of Geary nor of Covode, but occupies a position which would preclude all idea of intimacy of any description with either of them. There is no doubt that Geary did authorize Covode to write the insolent and blundering letter which the *Post* publishes, and its incredulity upon that point is only assumed. It is true Geary has more than once been publicly accused of falsehood by prominent Republicans, and it may be the *Post* expects him to come out now and give the lie to Covode. He is certainly capable of doing that, but no one will believe him if he does. Everybody will believe Covode in preference. In fact it is simply absurd to suppose that Covode would ever have written such a letter, much less that he would have published it without being moved thereto by Geary himself. Covode may spell the name of the Creator of the Universe with a small G, but he is not quite such a blundering idiot as the *Post* would make out. He is an unscrupulous and dishonest politician, but he is both shrewd and cautious.—The attempt which the *Post* makes to shield Geary only plunges him more deeply in disgrace.

Grant Surrenders to the Scalywags and Carpet-baggers.

The Radicals have finally succeeded in forcing Grant to commit himself in favor of the handful of scalywags and carpet-baggers who are trying to establish a party in the South. It seems the President has not learned wisdom from the results in Virginia and Tennessee. The position of neutrality between the contending parties in those States, which he was said to occupy, was not only the proper one for the executive to take, but he was thereby, to some extent, shielded from the charge of having been defeated at the late elections. If he had committed himself fully and openly in favor of Stokes that would not have had any influence upon the result in Tennessee. That his endorsement of the extreme Radical candidates in Mississippi and Texas will prevent the native whites from carrying the elections we do not believe. The only effect will be to render the defeat of Grant's administration more signal and disastrous. We are glad the Radicals have succeeded in their designs. If the Mississippi and Texas elections are over they can not claim the defeat of their favorite candidates as a victory.—Grant's foolish action makes the issue too plain to be mistaken or misinterpreted. Nothing but the direct intervention of military force can prevent all the Southern States from following in the wake of Virginia and Tennessee, and we think Grant will stop short of that outrage.

Slanders of a Would-Be Adulterer.

Mr. P. R. Frease, the editor of the *Germantown Telegraph*, denounces Cyrus L. Pershing as a bigoted Catholic, and indulges in quite a tirade of abuse of our candidate for Supreme Judge. The animus which actuates that Radical falsifier is easily accounted for. In 1863 this man Frease attempted to procure a divorce from his wife, an unfortunate lady, then confined in an insane asylum. Mr. Pershing boldly opposed any such unlawful action, and he thereby gained the lasting ill-will of the editor of the *Telegraph*. Mr. Pershing did not hesitate to denounce, as it deserved, the conduct of a man who thus sought to free himself by legislative enactment from ties which no court in the country would dissolve. It is scarcely necessary to state that every charge which this man Frease brings against Mr. Pershing is as false as the assertion that he is "a bigoted Catholic." It would be no objection to Mr. Pershing if he did belong to the Catholic Church, but it happens that he is a prominent member and deacon in the Presbyterian Church. So much for this slanderer and would-be adulterer.

Meeting of the State Central Committee.

The first meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at Harrisburg, was very full. The State was more perfectly represented than at any gathering of the kind for years. Chas. W. Carrigan of Philadelphia, and James H. Hopkins of Pittsburg, were chosen permanent Secretaries. The delegates from different parts of the State all spoke of the campaign in the most hopeful terms. Everywhere the Democracy are entering upon the important contest with that vigor which is sure to bring victory.

Putting on the Brakes.

The result of the recent elections in the Southern States has filled the leaders of the Radical party with alarm. They see in it a sure indication of the speedy downfall of their corrupt, extravagant and tyrannical organization. Unless a speedy stop is put to the current of political events, the present year will see the power of the Republican party completely broken down, and the result of the next Presidential election decided three years in advance. All that is necessary to insure such a result is the election of Conservative candidates in Mississippi and Texas, and the choice of Packer as Governor of Pennsylvania. That all three of these events will happen we regard as almost absolutely certain. The Radicals believe as we do; and that conviction is exciting a fever of anxiety in the frenzied imagination of the leaders of the party.

They are besieging Grant with the most importunate appeals, and their only hope seems to lie in such executive interference with Mississippi and Texas as will effectually prevent a free expression of the popular will. They hope by military interference to check the tide of Conservative victories in the South. The fact that Grant's brother-in-law, Judge Dent, is to be the Conservative candidate for Governor in Mississippi is a special cause of uneasiness. They hope to induce the President to interfere, so as either to secure Dent's resignation, or to cause his defeat.

A special telegram to Forney's *Press* reports that the pressure of the Radicals has finally had its influence on the mind of Grant. He is said to have yielded to the entreaties of the carpet-baggers, and to be ready to use all the power of the administration to control the coming elections in the South. Grant may be foolish enough to commit himself to the destructive policy of the Jacobins, but he will speedily discover his mistake, if he should do so.

Nothing short of absolute violence can prevent the Conservatives of Mississippi and Texas from carrying those States. Should the military be used for such a purpose at this day the effect will be more damaging to the Radical party than a popular vote against it in every Southern State. The time has gone by when the people of the North can be induced to sustain such a policy. Thousands of honest, liberty-loving Republicans throughout the North would revolt against any such abuse of power by the administration. The enforced election of negro Legislatures and carpet bag Governors and Congressmen in Mississippi and Texas would not check the reaction which is now going on. It would only hasten the downfall of the Radical party, and render its defeat at the next Presidential election more complete and overwhelming. Any attempt to put on the brakes in the manner proposed will not check the downward course of the Radical party—it will only break the dilapidated concern to pieces.

Warts.

The Cabinet meetings from which so much is expected do not appear to be of any marked value. Mark Twain says that at one of the most recent ones the subject discussed was 'warts,' and hours were taken up by the President and several of the Secretaries in detailing the different methods which they employed for the removal of the ugly excrescences when they were boys. The story has a moral. The body politic is literally covered with warts, hideous, disgusting and irritating lumps of deformity. They are to be seen everywhere throughout the country in the shape of useless Radical office holders. As a class they are not of the lean kind, but fat, festering pustules, full of the venom of corruption. They suck up the sustenance of the people, absorb the revenues wrung from the tax-ridden masses, and swarm and swell like the multitudinous lumps upon the hideous body of a hopping toad. We find them in Congress, in our State Legislatures, in the Revenue Department, in Diplomatic Circles, everywhere in short, where there is a chance for such parasites to fasten and take root. Geary is a huge and hideous wart, with a "ring" of repulsive corruptionists around him, and Grant, himself, is regarded by many Radicals as little better than a useless and not very ornamental appendage. The Radical warts must be cut off, dug up, pulled out by the roots, burned with caustic, annihilated and utterly extirpated. The once fair, cleanly and healthy surface of the body politic must be restored to its original purity comeliness and vigor. Democratic surgeons are taking the patient in hand. A member has been lately restored to perfect soundness in Virginia and another in Tennessee. Pennsylvania will be attended to on the second Tuesday of October, and skillful Democratic doctors will make a clear job of it.

Geary's Defeat Conceded.

The Republican newspapers of the State are very much inclined to throw up the sponge so far as the Gubernatorial election is concerned, and to acknowledge the defeat of their candidate as a foregone conclusion The Radical politicians are turning their attention to the local tickets, having no hope of affecting the political complexion of the State, except in securing a majority of the Legislative bodies. Their efforts to accomplish this result must be closely watched and sedulously counteracted, since from the infamous manner in which they have gerrymandered the Legislative Districts, there is great danger of their carrying a majority of them, if our majority in the State is not overwhelmingly large. We have, therefore, a great deal of work to do;—not to carry our Governor, for of his election we are pretty well assured,—but to bring out a Democratic vote heavy enough to carry a majority of the Senate and Assembly. The struggle for this majority will be vigorous and doubtful, and we will need every vote that we can get out to obtain it.

The following article taken from the Norristown *Independent*, a strong Radical paper, indicates the general sentiment of the better informed Republican politicians as to Geary's chance for re-election, and shows how little hope they have of his success:

A calm survey of the political field induces us to believe that there is more danger ahead than the ardent unthinking Republicans are willing to concede. General Geary may have made some new friends during the last three years, but he has not retained all his old ones. He has not acted upon the motto:

"Remember man and bear in mind
A faithful friend is hard to find;
And when you find one that is true
Change not an old one for a new."

There is not perhaps much dissatisfaction in the West; but there certainly is in the East. And this is the more unfortunate because it is the home of Mr. Packer, and he being a high-toned and esteemed citizen, he will reap the benefit of whatever there is of coolness and apathy in the Republican party.

The chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, Hon. John Covode, is from the West and may not know the atmosphere we breathe; yet he cannot be entirely ignorant of the facts. We are not alarmists, but we speak the plain God's truth so that the danger may be seen and averted.

The Kentucky Election.

The Louisville *Courier* thus sums up the result of the recent election in glorious Old Kentucky:

Everywhere in Kentucky the Radicals have lost ground instead of having gained it as they expected. We have beat them on their own dunghill, carrying the mountain counties wherever there was a contest. We gain so far a Senator and three Representatives, from districts which were thought to be hopelessly Radical. The mountain boys couldn't stand negro suffrage. That's what's the matter.

OVER one million of dollars belonging to the State, is at present in the hands of private individuals. What security is there that it will be returned to the Treasury? What per cent. is being paid to the State Treasurer for its use?

Our Presidential Pleasure-Seeker.

Gen. Grant has adopted an entirely new theory of the duties of the President of the United States. One of his novel ideas seems to be that it is no part of the duty of the President to do any hard work, but that his chief labor should be to carefully administer to his personal comfort and enjoyment. Heretofore our Presidents have felt it incumbent upon them to stay at the seat of government throughout their entire terms of office, not only for the purpose of attending to the emergencies which constantly arise in the affairs of State, but to do the daily routine work which was crowded upon what has heretofore been considered their very laborious position. President Grant, however, does not appear to find his duties to be at all laborious. At any rate he has evidently determined not to allow himself to be unduly troubled by them, and all summer he has been going junketing about the country, resolutely bent upon having a jolly and pleasant time. At an expense of a thousand dollars a day to the taxpayers of the country, he took an ocean trip in a government vessel to Cape May where he washed away in its magnificent surf the accumulated dust of ages and felt better thereat. "Mine Host" of the United States Hotel, when in Washington a short time before, had invited Grant to visit the Cape and stop at his hotel, promising to "chalk his hat"; an inducement which the General could not resist. Thence our festive President, still in the government vessel at an expense of a thousand dollars a day, went to Long Branch to enjoy divers clam bakes and to receive his fifty acres of sand in Bricksburg.

Having got all that Long Branch could give him, and his Secretary of the Navy wanting his steam-yacht to take himself and his friends on an excursion along the Atlantic coast at a like cost of a thousand dollars a day, our gay President goes to New York and for economy's sake, as the government could no longer pay his board bill, stops with his brother-in-law. While here he testifies his great respect for the laws, which in his inaugural he declared should be strictly enforced even if bad, to the end that they might be the sooner repealed, by directing U. S. Marshal Barlow to refuse to give up a prisoner when required to do so by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and to surround his office with a company of United States soldiers to prevent the service of a civil process issued against him for his disobedience of the law.

Having thus distinguished himself, our most excellent President goes off to the oil regions to visit a friend residing therein, and to angle for the gift of a flowing well from the hungry applicants for office in Oildom. And here he at present abides. We are not advised whether he proposes next to travel; perchance his devoted friends hereabouts might secure his exalted presence in Lancaster, by suggesting pointedly, yet delicately, the addition to the Presidential property without cost to the Presidential pocket, of one of our lager beer breweries, or anthracite furnaces; or perhaps better still, a first-class iron ore mine to match the President's splendid marble quarry over our border in Maryland.

Some of the newspapers are getting savage over the President's fondness for running about and letting other people attend to his business, and are disposed to abuse him for it. But this is cruel and we are inclined to think unjust; for these papers don't look at the matter from Grant's stand point. He regards his office as an Imperial one, and himself as the divinely appointed ruler of the Nation. Being an Emperor, therefore, why should he not enjoy himself and do just what he pleases, just when he pleases? This is a kingly prerogative which should pass without challenge or question.

As matters stand, we are not disposed to think that the country goses anything by Grant's claim eating at Long Branch, or oil smelling in Venango. We should even be glad to see him go to gold hunting at Pike's Peak; for, confidentially, we don't have the most exalted opinion of his administrative ability, and however weak and foolish are the substitutes he leaves in Washington, they can hardly make as great a mess of the affairs of government, as he has a special talent for creating. Our President has no aptitude for civil administration; he don't know anything about it, and apparently don't want to know anything. Therefore, it is probably, for the interest of the country that his disposition to get away and stay away from the seat of government should be encouraged; we trust, therefore, that President Grant will lay out a programme of sport to occupy the whole year. He should be invited to go deer hunting on the mountains in fall, trout fishing in the valleys in the spring, sledding and skating in Canada in the winter, yachting and clam baking at the ocean side through the summer.

So we must object to the tone of the following article, but to let our readers know what the captious newspapers say, we give them the following from the N. Y. *Express*:

It is not a pleasant spectacle at a time like this to witness at what pains the Chief Magistrate is, to take as little part in the duties of the Executive as possibly he can contrive. When military satraps like Canby, in Virginia, are threatening to upset a State Government, just created by the people there, with Federal officials like Marshal Barlow, in New York, opposing State judicial process with Federal guns, it scarcely becomes the President to be acting as if he had abdicated his office, and was quite indifferent as to what outrages the law, or weak, or foolish men around or about him put upon the people.

Revolutions have been precipitated, ere now, by much less unwise messages than that which the President is said to have sent to Marshal Barlow on Saturday, to keep his prisoner,—that is to set at naught the action of the local civil authority,—"at all hazards." True, we may not, among us, as yet that inflammable popular feeling that drove the Bourbons, from the throne, the other day,—and which years before, compelled the Orleanist Citizen King to decamp from Paris in a hurry,—but, it seems to us we have mentionings, who are doing all they can, one way or another, to create such feeling. Radicalism, and Radicals, when thus left by itself, unchecked, run, as if by an unerring instinct into revolution.

In all kindness, we would advise the President to try and be President, in fact and not in name. Let him trust less to the *Regency*, which his Cabinet members seem to be engineering at Washington, to save him the trouble of attending to his own proper duties. The *Regency* may be well enough as a feeler towards the "coming Empire," we do not think any considerable number of our people, just yet, are prepared to put up with it. We do not know whether the General's love of the turf and kindred pastimes leaves him any time for the study of history or not,—but if so, he will find that nearly all the Chief Magistrates who have been suddenly expelled from place during the last two hundred years, owed their expulsion, first, to their own neglect of public duty, and, second, to trusting too much to Cabinet underlings and other subordinates of the "Regency," or "the Crown."

Radical Row in Reading.

The Radicals of old Berks, not being satisfied with the terrible defeats they get from year to year, seem to have come to the conclusion that they can afford a first-class quarrel among themselves At the County Meeting the other day the soldier element was completely ignored. There was a deliberate purpose in that. It seems that the home brigade carried off every important federal appointment in the district. The soldiers were utterly ignored by Grant and a lot of political bummers gobbled up every particle of patronage. The Boys in Blue were indignant, and at the County Meeting they attempted to introduce resolutions condemning the appointments. This caused a grand row and a lively fight. The Chairman of the meeting declared the resolutions out of order, and adjourned the meeting amid the wildest confusion. The soldier laddies appointed a Chairman of their own, the crowd tarried, and the soldier resolutions were passed. So great is the dissatisfaction among the Radicals of Berks that there is no telling how big the majority for Packer and Pershing will be.

Lo! What a Change.

The Radicals are beginning to find out, since the elections in Virginia and Tennessee, that "politics makes strange bed-fellows." As with the refined Massachusetts transcendentalist who desired to be divorced from his wife "because his wife was not the psychological complement he took her for," so these Radicals think Sambo may not always be the saint they painted him. He will not always pull in the traces, believe all that is said to him, do all that is told him, and now and then thinks that though all Democrats are painted black, they are about as white as those who have been bamboozling them since the war ended. And since Sambo won't see through Republican spectacles, won't call the Radicals Saints, won't do as he is bidden, he is in all exceptional cases to be read out of the Radical church militant. Thus we read at headquarters an elaborate article, written by authority, proposing to disfranchise ninety-nine out of every hundred negroes now entitled to vote. We quote from the Washington *Republican*:

"The system of putting the ballot box into the hands of the ignorant masses—no matter of what origin—if continued, cannot fail to lead to very serious, if not disastrous results. Congress will be remiss in its duty to the country if early action on the subject is neglected. It is contended by many of our ablest men, and with great force of argument, that the best suffrage qualification would be 'ability to read and write the English language correctly.' With this as the universal qualification test in all Federal and State elections, the ballot-box would be protected against ignorance, and to a very large extent against the possibility of corruption."

After forcing the ballot upon the negroes of all the Southern States this sounds strange, indeed, and doubly strange in view of the pending Amendment to the Federal Constitution compelling the Negro Ballot in all the States of the Union. One would suppose that what has been done would be slightly in the way of the future undoing of past compulsive acts,—but with Radicals nothing is easier than rolling up the Constitution one year and burning it up, if need be, the next. It is a dead letter when it pinches Radical toes, and a foot as long as a giant's when a free and easy construction is required, and so the *Republican* proceeds:

"It is objected that we cannot deprive any portion of our citizens of the right of suffrage already granted to them. There is no ground upon which to base such a conclusion; but if even this argument was sound it would afford no plea against the proposed change in the laws governing the right of suffrage. Suppose Congress, during the next session, enacted a Sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, requiring the qualification of 'ability to read and write the English language correctly,' as the condition of a right of suffrage, to take effect in one, two, or any certain number of years hence that might be agreed upon, and called upon the different States to ratify their act, what State or class of intelligent citizens would object to the proposition? None whatever. The measure would be universally popular."

Another Amendment then is to be tried since the African has become refractory and the Pagan Chinese are unreliable. Hurrah now for a 16th Amendment to the Federal Constitution!

Virginia.

Virginia lately elected a Governor and Legislature and the Conservatives having swept the State, we are now told that General Canby is going to require the members elect of the Legislature to take the iron-clad oath, and in case of their refusal to do so, he will give their seats to the candidates whom they defeated. As the required oath is to the effect that they have never borne arms or given other aid in behalf of the Confederacy, very few of the Conservatives can take it and the consequence of General Canby's requirement will be that the defeated minority will be placed in power.

The first question which naturally occurs to one on hearing of Canby's action is what has he got to do with it? Has not Virginia just elected a Governor in accordance with the provisions of the law and by the gracious permission of Grant; and if so, does he not supercede Canby in the civil functions which he has so long been usurping? The election of Walker as Governor is not disputed, and it would seem to be his province to see that the necessary measures were taken to have the Legislature duly sworn into office. It is very remarkable that we should have a military officer dictating to the Legislators of a sovereign State the oath of office necessary to be taken; but we are used to the happening of strange things in the novel processes which the Radicals enforce for the reconstruction of the Southern States; processes, the only object of which is to secure their own ascendancy in these States. This last dodge of General Canby caps the climax of their iniquity. Badly beaten in the election, they seek to retain their power in the State by enforcing the taking of this iron-clad oath which General Grant some time since specifically declared would not be required of the successful candidates for office. In formally instructing a General in Louisiana, Grant expressly declared that he had so instructed Canby in Virginia.—His words were these:

I repeat to you, as heretofore, that *the members of the Louisiana Legislature are only required to take the path prescribed by the One Hundred and Ninth Congress, and not to take the test oath* prescribed in the Reconstruction Acts. Generals Meade and Canby are acting on this view of the case.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

These little mean devices may succeed in deferring for a little while the day of final retribution; but this is all they can do; for it will surely come at last and with a pent up strength which will annihilate the Republican party. That party has lost forever all chance of securing power in a single Southern State by the will of the people; and its career in the North is fast drawing to a close.—Its doom is written and its fate is sealed.

THE present heated term is very hard upon our Republican county politicians. The candidates for office are greatly to be pitied, and no doubt sincerely wish that the 28th of August would hurry itself along, and that the weather meanwhile would decently behave itself. What with the heavy work they have to do, the mental excitement which their constant scheming and combining engenders, and the immense amount of whiskey which they have to swallow in soliciting votes, there is reason to apprehend that if in addition they continue to be afflicted with the present hot weather, half of them will lie dead upon the field, before the day of final battle comes.

Let us have rain; the corn and potatoes want it, and so do the Republican candidates, for the dust upon the country roads is smothering.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, while President of the United States, made it a rule not to confer office upon any of his relatives. U. S. Grant makes it a rule not to appoint anybody but relatives. Jefferson refused all presents. Grant accepts all. The difference in the men can readily be seen by their conduct.

UPWARDS of Seven Millions of Dollars over and above the payments on the State Debt, claimed by Governor Geary in his last annual message, were appropriated during the first two years of Governor Geary's administration. So the Auditor General reports. What has become of the balance?

AND so it now seems that this fellow who murdered another man's wife in Boston the other day is an A 1 carpet-bagger and a "friend of the family," having been a delegate from Mississippi—whither he prowled as a manipulator of negroes—to the Chicago nominating convention of last year, and afterwards a reconstruction registrar in the same State, a position secured for him by Doorkeeper Dent. With such a record, his butchery does not seem so strange.

Cyrus L. Pershing's Standing as a Lawyer.

Robert L. Johnson, one of the ablest and best known lawyers in Western Pennsylvania, replies to certain queries of Forneys *Press* in regard to the standing of Mr. Pershing as a lawyer. Mr. Johnson, is a man of the highest honor and the most unquestionable veracity. He knows Mr. Pershing well, having practiced with him for years, and his notice of the man may be taken as that of one who is most thoroughly acquainted with the person of whom he speaks. Mr. Johnson says:

If John W. Forney had the good fortune to be acquainted with Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, and *was a man of truth*, his notice of Mr. Pershing would be equally creditable with that of Judge Packer. As he is not, I shall give him the information he seeks.

To the Democrats of Pennsylvania it were, indeed, useless to tell "who this Mr. Pershing is." He has spoken for himself at the bar in the canvass, and in the halls tion.

Mr. Forney, in the *Press*, sets down what "common rumor" says of Mr. Pershing. It it were so it would only prove common rumor, like the *Press*, a common liar. In reply to the "rumor," let me say that Mr. Pershing is about 45 years of age, and has been a member of the Cambria county bar, in constant practice, for *nineteen years*.

The *Press* proceeds to cross-examine the "Democratic party for information," and as it seems to be very much needed in that quarter, I shall give it:

1. During all the time since Mr. Pershing's admission to the bar in 1850, he has had a regular and respectable practice in Cambria county; and has always been held in the highest esteem by the Republican president judge of the district, Judge Taylor. Unless when he was in the Legislature he has tried cases at almost every session of the court, some with colleagues and many alone. I do not give the names or number of cases, but if the *Press* prefers truth to falsehood, it will examine the records of the court.

2. Mr. Pershing has argued a number of cases before the Supreme Court with marked ability.

3. Mr. Pershing was never known in Cambria county as "a justice of the peace" lawyer, his practice having been almost exclusively in the courts of Cambria county.

4. Mr. Pershing's whole lifetime, since manhood, has been devoted to the elaboration of "great principles of law," and he has "shared the glory of contesting" nearly all the "leading cases" in the community in which he lives.

5. Mr. Pershing does "live in a county" and also a "court town." There is a district court in Johnstown, something like the district court of Pittsburg of which Henry W. Williams was an associate judge. The "village" which the *Press*' "memory serves" it so highly about, is Johnstown, with a population of 25,000.

6. "Has Mr. C. L. Pershing any legal standing at his own bar? Is he known as a lawyer or a politician?" asks the *Press*. The reply is, Mr. Pershing has a *high legal standing* at his own bar. He is known as a good lawyer, an honest statesman, and a sincere Christian.

7. "Will Mr. C. L. Pershing," the *Press* continues to interrogate, "if elected, resign his position as local attorney for the Pennsylvania Central railroad?" In answer, I would beg leave to ask. Is the *Press* a dunce, not to know that the moment Mr. Pershing is elected Judge, (an event very certain to happy) Mr. Pershing, as well as every lawyer, knows that his connection with all clients will, *ipso facto*, cease?

In conclusion, let the *Press* be assured that the Democrats have been as fortunate in their selection of Pershing, as is the editor of the Germantown *Telegraph* in that of Packer; that to a bright intellect he has added habits of plodding industry; that he, in addition to being a sound elementary lawyer, is a man of general ability and sound practical common sense, entirely free from those quirks and conceits which beset men of the Read and Williams stripe; and, above all, let him be assured that the man who preserved his integrity during *five years* of radical domination in the Legislature, is the man for the people *now*. Cyrus L. Pershing is a man of acknowledged honesty, integrity and competency. His nomination was unsolicited on his part. He is under no pledges, except an honest and impartial discharge of his duty. He never took a nomination agreeing to permit his judicial integrity to be controlled by partisan politics, as did Judge Williams. He never sat to decide a case in which he was personally interested, as did Judge Williams.

Attorney General Brewster and the Governor.

The most extraordinary movement in the Republican party that has been made in this canvass is the note of Hon. John Covode to Attorney General Brewster. Still more extraordinary than the writing of the note is its publication. *That* cannot possibly do good, and may do great harm. Let us see what Mr. Covode requested. The note, if we quote it, is not a literal copy of the original, but it is substantially exact, almost word for word.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
July 30 1869.

Hon. Benjamin Brewster:—After consultation with our political associates, who are anxious for the success of our ticket in Pennsylvania, I am satisfied that your resignation as Attorney General will go a long way to heal existing dissensions. I write this finding you do not know you desire to secure that result. This conclusion has not been arrived at hastily, but has been authorized by the Governor himself. Very truly,

JOHN COVODE,
Chairman State Central Committee.

Two or three points here are important. Mr. Covode signs himself Chairman of the Committee, but does not presume to say that he writes by the authority of the Committee. He says he has consulted with Mr. Brewster's political associates, but does not mention his name. He says the Governor has authorized the request. He declares that Mr. Brewster's resignation will be a benefit to the party, but does not make a single charge against the Attorney General, nor deign to give a solitary reason.—The note is a cool demand for Mr. Brewster's resignation, destitute of the courtesy of an explanation or an argument.

Who published this letter? Who dared to hazard the success of the Republican party by attacking the Attorney General of the State in this critical campaign? What is the objection to Mr. Brewster? How would his resignation help Governor Geary? These are questions which the party has a right to ask, and the answer must come from Mr. Covode.

Who assumed the responsibility of publishing Mr. Covode's note, and morally suppressing Mr. Brewster's reply? Unquestionably the Attorney General sent Mr. Covode a prompt and emphatic answer, and no doubt he repelled the insolent request with the contempt it merited. It is not due to him and to the party that his letter should be published, and we call upon Mr. Covode to produce the document. His own letter is in print, and his honor requires that he should produce Mr. Brewster's. Mr. Brewster has had no part in this public scandal. He has been utterly silent; he will not print his reply; but Mr. Covode, who writes as chairman of the State Central Committee, who permits his letter to be published, must explain his incomprehensible course.

The Governor has been placed in a very painful position. Mr. Covode asserts that Governor Geary requested him to write to Mr. Brewster to resign. Surely there is some monstrous mistake in this, and Mr. Covode has been deceived by the anonymous gentlemen whom he calls his "political associates." But it is impossible for us to credit that the Governor did anything so extraordinary. Governor Geary appointed Mr. Brewster Attorney General of the State; for three years he has been officially associated with him; he has repeatedly sought advice, and has trusted him without reserve. It is not known that he has ever made personal or public complaint of Mr. Brewster's management of the legal affairs of the Commonwealth. Just at the beginning of a campaign, it is affirmed that the Governor, in a roundabout way, invites Mr. Brewster to resign. We do not believe it. If the Governor desired Mr. Brewster's office, he had only to ask it as freely as he had given it. That is a personal matter that the two gentlemen could settle in ten minutes; and in self-respect Gov. Geary could never have authorized Mr. Covode to make such a request in public such a note. The appointment was made by the Governor, and in ordinary decency nobody but the Governor had the right to ask the resignation.

We think we understand the whole affair. Mr. Covode has unconsciously been make the instrument of the enemies of Governor Geary, who have resolved to affect his defeat. Perhaps Mr. McClure can throw some light on the subject perhaps Mr. Mann can tell the public of the plot to drive Mr. Brewster out of the Attorney Generalship, and