Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 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.

THE Headquarters of the Democratic State Central Committee have been established at the Rooms of the Democratic Association, corner of Ninth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. The new Chairman has entered upon the campaign with vigor, and with the brightest hopes of success.

The Political Prospect.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have it in their power to redeem the State at the coming gubernatorial election.—Very many of the best Republicans, were bitterly opposed to the renomination of Geary. They had scrutinized his course as Governor, and were deeply disgusted with him. His empty vanity, his conceited ignorance, his blundering stupidity, his want of truthfulness, and his utter lack of honesty, as displayed in his complete subserviency to the infamous Legislative ring, turned many of the more honest, intelligent and conscientious members of his own party against him. Quite a number of Radical newspapers openly assailed him and predicted his certain defeat, if he should be renominated. But, the voice of the honest and disinterested men of the party failed to be heard, and the warnings of its most sagacious politicians were unheeded.—Geary packed the State Convention by securing the active supports of all the corrupt legislators and lobby men who assembled at the State Capitol during his term of office. He was from the beginning the willing and supple tool of the legislative ring, and of the crowd of greedy cormorants who hovered around the State Capitol. He was always ready to append his signature to the multitude of infamous bills which they put through the Legislature. In some instances he acted in defiance of the advice of Attorney General Brewster, and in others, (as the Herdic act and bills of similar character,) he hastened to append his official signature without consultation with his chosen legal adviser. The "ring" could not afford to lose such a valuable friend as Geary, and so they packed the State Convention with their paid tools and hired pimps.

A nomination made under such circumstances could not fail to be unpopular, and it is not surprising that numbers of active and influential Republicans throughout the State should declare their determination to vote against Geary. He will not receive the united support of his own party. The borrowed plumes of military glory, in which he was paraded during the canvass of 1866, have been stripped from him. The newspaper story about that wonderful battle at Look Out Mountain has been completely exploded, and the buckram hero of a fabled battle among fictitious clouds is left to stem the current of popular obloquy without those adventitious aids which elevated him to a position he has shown himself utterly unfit to fill. In the present contest Geary is running, not on his newspaper record as a soldier, but upon the record he made for himself as Governor of Pennsylvania; and that is so completely unsatisfactory and disgraceful, as to render him a very weak candidate. He can be beaten; and we believe he will be.

But, the Democracy of the Keystone State must not suppose they are going to win without a vigorous and well-directed effort. The corrupt men who have made fortunes out of office will not yield the advantageous position they occupy without a desperate struggle. The legislative ring and all the horde of jobbing politicians will do their best to elect their tool and confederate, John W. Geary. They can afford to spend money liberally, and they will do so. The registry law will be converted into a means of cheating citizens out of their votes wherever it can be done, and attempts of that kind will be made wherever the Radicals have full control of the matter. The law dispensing with spring elections, and throwing them over to the fall was purposely put through with the hope that the multiplication of candidates would bring out the full Radical vote. *We dare not rely upon the apathy of our opponents at the coming election.*

With a full poll of the Democratic vote of the State, we regard the election of Packer and Pershing as absolutely certain. *Will the full vote be polled?* That is the one important question. The Democracy of the wards and townships must answer it. It can only be done by prompt and efficient organization in each election district. The time which is left for work is brief. Only seven weeks remain in which to accomplish all that is to be done. Delay in organization will prove fatal. What is to be done must be done quickly—*and there is much to be accomplished.*

A full and accurate list of all the Democratic voters in each election district must be made at once, and carefully compared with the registration book which is hung up at the polling place. That is a work of absolute necessity in districts where the Radicals have control of the board of registrars. It will not do to trust to their honesty. The unconstitutional registration law was passed to enable cheating to be carried on, and it will be done, unless extraordinary precautions are taken to prevent it.

There are many persons entitled to naturalization papers who must be promptly attended to. They must be duly registered as well as naturalized.

The great need of the hour is the prompt organization of a Democratic club or committee in each election district, which will see to it that not a vote is lost or left at home, that can, by any possibility, be legally polled for Packer and Pershing. *A full poll of the Democratic vote will insure a glorious victory.* To secure that is the great work set before the members of the party.—Let active efforts in each election district be begun at once, and vigorously prosecuted, and the second Tuesday of October will see Radicalism finally buried in Pennsylvania and throughout the Union.

With proper organization and vigorous effort on the part of the Democracy victory is sure. We can only lose the coming election by our own apathy.—Less than five votes in each election district will overcome the Radical majority of last fall. Let every Democrat remember that, and let organization and work be the order of the day from the present hour, until the descending sun of the second Tuesday of October carries down with it into eternal darkness the corruption and the rascality of Radicalism in Pennsylvania.

THE Brooklyn *Union* thus locates the President and various members of his Cabinet, at the present time: The President, Western Pennsylvania; the Vice President, California; the Secretary of State, New York; the Secretary of the Treasury, Groton, Mass.; the Secretary of the Navy, the Tallapoosa; the Attorney-General, Concord, Mass.; the Postmaster General, Washington; the Secretary of the Interior, Ohio; the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Sharon, N. Y. These men must have roving commissions.

Grant's Surrender to the Radicals.

General Grant has surrendered most ignominiously and disgracefully to the extreme Radicals. He has consented to adopt their vindictive and selfish policy against the great bulk of the white people of the South. In encouraging and sanctioning the enforcement of the iron-clad test oath in Virginia he has not only given the lie to his own report of the condition of the South after the war, and reversed his decision in the case of Louisiana, but he has broken the word he plighted to the people of Virginia at the commencement of the recent canvass in that State. He has shown a lack of truthfulness and a disregard of honor which must render him perfectly contemptible in the eyes of every honest and high minded Republican in the North.

Grant not only has no policy of his own, but he lacks the sturdy manhood which frequently makes even dull men respected. He is fast becoming a mere tool in the hands of a set of desperate political sharpers, whose only aim is to enrich themselves by the spoils of office which they expected to gather in the Southern States by the aid of negro votes. To enable a few greedy adventurers to foist themselves into paying positions which they are unfit to fill, he violates his plighted promises, and deliberately agrees to do all in his power to impede the restoration of several Southern States to their proper places in the Union. He thus strikes a severe blow at the material interests of the nation, and foments political animosities of the most bitter character.

Even Horace Greeley is compelled to protest earnestly against the outrageous conduct of the man he helped to make President. Mr. Grant may defeat the will of a large majority of the people of Virginia, as expressed in an election admitted to be fair; he may oust the legally chosen members of the State Legislature; may give their seats to defeated carpet-baggers and scallywags, and may thus enable one of his brothers-in-law and some other adventurer to obtain unlawful admittance to the United States Senate; but his action will only recoil with terrible force upon the Republican party. Such outrageous conduct, such a shameless exhibition of a disregard of official duty, such a prostitution of the powers of the Executive to base partisan purposes will only serve to alarm thousands of conscientious, patriotic and law-abiding Republicans in the North. A temporary triumph for Radicals of the baser sort in one or two Southern States will break the power of the party in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and other Northern States. The dishonesty and the stupidity of Grant will not only bring him into contempt with the people—it will lead to a speedy destruction of the party which elected him. The time when such things could be excused has passed away, we hope forever. When Horace Greeley openly denounces the course which Grant has been induced to pursue in regard to Virginia, many thousands of honest Republicans will stop to think and will begin to act independently.

The Coal Strikes.

The troubles in some districts of our coal regions still continue, and there seems to be little prospect of effecting any speedy adjustment of them upon a permanent basis. The miners hold out stoutly for such a regulation of prices as will give them an opportunity to make a decent living by a fair day's work. The operators declare that they cannot afford to accede to the demands of the miners, and so the quarrel goes on, while consumers pay the penalty in greatly increased prices. There ought to be no irreconcilable controversies between capital and labor. Working men do not generally demand more than a fair price for their labor, and it is certain that they very seldom get more. Heretofore capital has proved stronger than labor, and few strikes have been productive of much permanent benefit to those engaged in them. Two of the Radical newspapers of Philadelphia have taken to abusing the coal miners in the bitterest and coarsest terms. The result is that even the Welsh and English are turning against the Republican party.

The truth is that John W. Geary is largely responsible for the high prices that we are now paying for coal. When the public works, the canals and other internal improvements belonging to the State were sold, a part of the agreement was a stipulation that the rates of toll should never be increased beyond a certain moderate figure. That stipulation prevented the canals from bringing anything like as high a price as they would have commanded if no such restriction in favor of the masses had been inserted. When Geary came into power he speedily became the corrupt tool of the legislative ring, and the thieves who made money by repealing the restriction upon tolls found him ready and willing to act with them. The result was a heavily increased rate of toll on the canals, a removal of competition with the railroad companies which bought them, and a large consequent increase in the price of fuel. Let every householder remember, when he pays an enormous price for his winter coal, that John W. Geary is largely responsible therefor. He could have interposed his veto to protect the consumer, but he did not. He is the tool of the legislative ring and the friend of corrupt and exacting monopolists.

Grant in Harrisburg.

General Grant's appearance in Harrisburg created no excitement. He was permitted to go quietly to Simon Cameron's residence and to leave the city the next morning almost unnoticed.—The *Patriot* does not think he is 'swinging around the circle' just for fun. It says he is looking up a man to take charge of the Treasury Department, in place of Boutwell. Not only has Judge Dent fallen out with the Massachusetts financier, but Mrs. Grant is said to be exceedingly hostile to him. The pressure for his removal is more than Ulysses can stand, if current rumors are to be credited. So he is represented to be going about the country in rather a disconsolate manner, like Diogenes with his lamp, looking for an honest man. Diogenes did not find what he sought, it is said, though he traversed the streets with a shining lamp in his hand at noon day. Grant in all probability has heard Thad. Stevens' declaration that "Simon Cameron would not steal a red hot stove," and so went to his house in search of an honest Secretary of the Treasury. If the *Patriot* is not misinformed there is a strong probability that Simon's son, J. Don. Cameron, Esq., will be offered Boutwell's place before long.

Covode's Letter to Brewster.

The Philadelphia *Post*, when it published Covode's letter to Attorney General Brewster, requesting him to resign, took care to state that it did not print the letter as it was written. The editor of the *Erie Observer* has been favored with a sight of the original document, and it reads, "*literatim, punctuatim et spellatim*," precisely as follows:

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Hot Weather and the Summer Resorts.

The weather is hot; fearfully and outrageously hot. The summer hitherto has been behaving itself decently, and the stay-at-homes have been having a comfortable time of it, but the weather has apparently got tired of its good behavior and has turned upon us in a fierce fit of fiery wrath. We trust that it is but a temporary ebullition of anger and that the Clerk will have mercy on us and cool it down to at least 90°. If burnt offerings can propitiate it, surely enough of these are now being offered up, to answer as a sacrifice for the greatest amount of sin; and if the Sun should continue to pour down its ardent rays upon us for a week as it has for the past two days, we will, every one of us, be burned to a crisp and nobody will have energy even to note the state of the thermometer—about the only occupation in which our people are now engaged. That instrument is said to register about 100°, but that must be when placed in the ice box, for everybody knows that it is far hotter than that in the shadiest shade.

One is greatly tempted to leave for the seaside or the mountains; not that we really expect to be any cooler there than at home, but simply because of a restlessness which prompts us to go in a vain search for a cooler place. There is nothing more certain than that one can always be more comfortable at home than away from it, especially than at a fashionable watering place. For there you are put up in an attic in a small room, beside which a cell in our county prison would appear spacious; and even this you are not allowed to occupy alone, for the rapacious landlord having a hotel intended to accommodate say 300 guests, deliberately makes up his mind that he will put 700 in it, and he does it. He piles his guests on top of one another in the little rooms and counts the extra 400 he gets into his house without the ability to accommodate them, as all clear profit; for they don't cost any more rent or clerk hire, or furniture or servants, and only take a few additional bushels of corn and potatoes, a few more oxen and sheep, and a few barrels more of flour. If they can't all get into the dining room at once, a second table will be set. If they can't all get into the cubby holes of bed rooms, a hundred or two extra can be laid out on the parlor and hall floors, and can wash at the pump in the morning.

For these privileges you pay twenty-five dollars a week and any number of *extras*. You pay so much more for rent of a bathing closet; so much more for taking care of bathing clothes; another charge for porterage; another for omnibus; another for corkage; another to get into the ball room; fees to waiters; and extravagant charges innumerable such for instance as twenty-five cents to the barber for your daily shave. In fact there is a regular conspiracy by the proprietors of summer resorts to fleece their guests, and any pretext is joyfully seized hold of which will enable them to do it short of downright outright robbery. If anybody steals your hat your boots, your money or your clothes they are not responsible. Oh! but stealing is the game at the Seaside or the Springs and it is no more reasonable to object to its practice in the ordinary style of the pick-pocket than it is to take exception to its practice in the peculiar style of the landlords.

The seared consciences of these gentlemen ask no other excuse for their extortion than is found in their openly announced principle of action that "the season is short and we must make the most of it." And the way they do it is to study how to charge the highest possible price and furnish the least possible amount of accommodation for it. The seaside is very pleasant in the summer by the gifts which nature has given it—the invigorating sea air and sea bathing; but these benefits are largely offset by the annoyances which man has connected with them. So also the mountain side and mineral spring resorts get from God alone the attractions which render them desirable abiding places during such weather as that which now afflicts us.

MORAL: *If you go away in the summer from home and desire to enjoy unalloyed the natural advantages of the sea or the mountains, take your tent with you and avoid the landlords.*

The Working Men's Platform.

The platform adopted by the Congress of Laboring Men, in Philadelphia, and which we publish elsewhere, is on the whole, a good one. It opposes the National Banking System in toto; demands that the legal tender money should be made a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, and convertible at the option of the holder into government bonds, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, with privilege to the holder to reconvert the bonds into money or the money into bonds at pleasure; opposes the payment of interest on bonds bought with greenbacks, in gold, insists upon the bonds being taxed, has a clause against land monopoly, which is a little too agrarian; recognizes the right of women to perform skilled labor on equal terms with men; favors the encouragement of education; demands the creation of an Executive Department of the Government at Washington, to be denominated the Department of Labor; urges strongly the universal adoption of the eight hour system; asks the same chartered rights and privileges for Labor Associations that are granted to associated capital, and winds up by urging a full restoration of civil and political rights to every American citizen, except such as have been convicted of felony. The workingmen will find all this substantially in the Democratic platforms, which have been adopted from time to time.

Grant's Trouting Exploits.

He who violates the game law of a State is ranked in the estimation of all sporting men with pot hunters and poachers. There is a sense of honor among all gentlemen which enforces them to obey the provisions wisely made for protecting game of every description. Offenders are promptly prosecuted, not from any interested or malicious motives, but because the greedy fellows who will hunt and fish out of season are justly regarded as outlaws. Grant and his party who went trouting in one of our mountain streams the other day, could not have been ignorant of the law which forbids the taking of the speckled monarchs of the brook after the first of August, yet they deliberately violated the law, and thus rendered themselves liable to prosecution and punishment. The New York *Herald* correspondent tells us that Grant himself caught over two dozen trout, and Grant, Jr., a baker's dozen. At five dollars a piece the President is liable to a smart little fine for his violation of the game laws of Pennsylvania.

Let no one say this is a mere trifle.—The examples set by the President in thus breaking the law, is calculated not only to encourage pot hunting out of season, but it weakens the regard for all laws among the very class which is constantly seeking excuses for violating them.

THE general cry in this State is give us a change of rulers. Any change must be for the better. We have had our fill of taxation, of rotteuness, fraud and corruption. We have given the Radical party a fair trial. For eight long, weary years we have permitted it to control our affairs at the discretion of its leaders, and what have been the results? A State whose industrial interests are parylized, whose people are taxed to the topmost notch, and whose varied products are cheapened by unwise legislation. Well may the taxpayers exclaim any change must be for the better.

Who Raised the Price of Coal?

The *Express* objects to our statement that Governor Geary is to a considerable extent responsible for the high price of coal, and it challenges us to point to any law passed under his administration calculated to produce that effect. It defies us to prove the assertion we made, and we proceed to do so with pleasure.

We think even the editor of the *Express* will not deny that the item of transportation enters largely into the price of so bulky a commodity as coal. The canals, which were built by the State of Pennsylvania, for a long time continued to furnish very cheap carriage for all articles of prime necessity. The flour, the meat, and the fuel of the masses were carried at low rates because the Legislature purposely arranged for a low rate of tolls upon the canals belonging to the Commonwealth. When those once valuable and useful public improvements were sold an express provision was incorporated in the bills of sale, providing that the rates of toll should not be increased beyond what had been charged by the State. This stipulation was made to protect the people from extortion. It was considered at the time a decided incumbrance upon the sale of the canals, and the price paid for them was some millions of dollars less than would have been received if no such restriction had existed. The object of those who wisely incorporated the restriction was to protect the masses from the high prices which grasping monopolies always exact when they have the power. This saving clause in favor of the people should never have been repealed, and it was not until Geary, the corrupt tool of the ring and the pliant friend of soulless corporations, came into power that the wrong was perpetrated.

In 1865 a bill was passed by a Radical Legislature relieving the railroad companies which had bought up the canals from what they regarded as an incumbrance upon them, but Governor Curtin who had some little regard for the rights and the wants of the people vetoed it. His veto message may be found upon the "House Journal," page 11, of 1866.

When Geary came into power the attempt to repeal this saving clause in favor of the people was renewed, and with complete success, by the passage of laws which Geary approved, under which these canal companies have trebled their tolls, thus adding directly not only to the price of coal but to the cost of every article transported on the canal, and by raising the canal tolls, the railroad companies have been relieved from this competition and have increased their rates of freight in a corresponding degree. Now who has raised the price of coal? Let Geary and his satellite of the *Express* answer. Who has parted with the solemn guaranty of the people's rights, worth to them millions of dollars, for the benefit of canal and railroad corporations? Will the Governor and his friends answer? Geary the immaculate, the foe of mammoth corporations, overriding a veto of his predecessor, who, while a friend of the people, we believe never claimed to be the foe of corporations, yet had the nerve and honesty to do what he thought to be right. It is time there should be an end of this twaddle about Geary standing up against corporations and for the people. A man who, by a dash of the pen, transfers millions from the pockets of the people into the coffers of canal and railroad companies, should blush to appear as the champion of the people's rights.

Let every boatman as he empties his wallet to pay the increased toll; let every farmer who pays double and treble for the use of the canals; let every consumer who pays an increased price for all the necessaries of life transported on canals and railroads adjacent to them, remember that it is the money of the people that Geary has put into the pockets of corporations. In view of these facts, we close with the same question with which we began, *Who has raised the price of coal?*

The Treasury Ring.

So numerous are the corrupt and thieving rings which have been formed inside of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, that it is almost impossible to keep count of them. Beginning at the lowest round in Lancaster county it is charged by Republicans themselves that the Coroner has a little ring, the Prison Inspector one of formidable dimensions, the Commissioners a circle which steals thousands of dollars annually, and so on through the rounds of officials. Then there is the Thug ring, the Whiskey ring, and other temporary and permanent combinations among the Radical politicians all alike rascally and corrupt, if Republicans themselves are to be believed.

The State has been ruled by rings for several years past, and it seems that nothing can be done by our opponents except through the agency of these rascally organizations. The Legislative ring of last winter is not dead, neither is it sleeping. Its experienced leaders are all coming back, and Geary, who was renominated by them, is struggling to be re elected.

But there is one other ring which is just now exhibiting wonderful vitality. That is the Treasury Ring. The Radicals have for some years past so manipulated the funds of the State as to have always in the hands of the State Treasurer between one and two millions of dollars. That immense amount of money, instead of being promptly applied to the liquidation of the State Debt, as in all honesty it ought to be, is distributed throughout the Commonwealth as a corruption fund. Favorite banks, the proprietors of which have influence enough to control the nomination of members of the Legislature, are chosen as depositories of the public money. The State Treasurer makes a magnificent fortune out of the rate of interest paid on the immense sums under his control, and the pet banks get funds which they loan out to the people at from ten to twenty-five per cent. discount. It is a grand swindling game from beginning to end. The taxpayers are compelled to pay the interest on a million or more of debt while that sum is manipulated for the benefit of the State Treasurer and his favorite bankers. The rate of interest on the State debt has been increased under Geary's administration from five to six per cent, and that at the present rate the amount annually lost to the tax payers by keeping a million of dollars in the pet banks of the State Treasurer is *sixty thousand dollars.*

Of course the State Treasurer can afford to pay very liberally for such valuable privileges, and it is not at all strange that he should be found figuring in the nomination of members of the Legislature for Lancaster county. The *Volksfreund* of the 18th exposes a portion of the scheme which is now being carried out by the leaders of its own party in this county. It says:

"There is Something Rotten in Denmark."

How corrupt the professed managers of the Republican party in our county have become, is shown by the determined effort which is being made to procure the nomination for State Senators of two gentlemen, partners in different private banking houses in this city, over our last Senator, Hon. E. Billingfelt.

It is well known that at the last session of the Legislature, Senator Billingfelt proposed a law, that the surplus funds in the State Treasury should from time to time be applied to the redemption of the State debt, but it is not so well known that these surplus funds are regularly deposited by the State Treasurer, at a small rate of interest, with different private bankers, who realize a handsome profit by banking upon them, and that among these fortunate custodians of the public moneys are the banks represented by the two gentlemen first alluded to.

Of course they are anxious to be nominated so that they may retain their deposits of State moneys, and the present State Treasurer is naturally anxious to pocket the interest.

There is no remedy but for the taxpayers to turn out on Saturday, August 28th, and repudiate these men, who are Republicans only to fill their own pockets.

Judge Dent's Letter to Secretary Boutwell.

Judge Dent is becoming warmed up by the hostility exhibited by the administration towards the national Republican party of the South.

The judge is not particularly ambitious to be made Governor of Mississippi, but he is ambitious to serve the people of that State, and he intends, therefore, to do everything in his power to accomplish his own nomination and election. He holds Boutwell and Cresswell mainly responsible for the tergiversation of his presidential brother-in-law on the subject of Southern politics, and therefore pitches into them without gloves. He has prepared the following long letter to Secretary Boutwell, and intends to address another one to Postmaster General Cresswell, coached in still stronger terms. In his proposed Cresswell letter Judge Dent will reveal the rebel antecedents of the Postmaster General, and explain why it was that Cresswell was a rebel in the commencement of the war, and afterwards turned over to the Union side, becoming one of the most bitter of Radicals and persecutors. The following is Dent's letter to Boutwell:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1869.
HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury:—

I shall make little apology for asking your attention to my letter, and less for the nature of its contents. You were the first to deny the political orthodoxy of myself and friends, and by the rules of the forum I am permitted to make my defence. You are a public officer, and your acts are, therefore, legitimate subjects of criticism. We are both aspirants for place, with some difference as to probable results. You aim for the next Presidency, with every assurance of success, except in the opinion of the people, while I seek an humble place, with my hopes in disastrous eclipse, except in the judgment of Mississippi. So in the probable results of the future we both stand adverse to the judgment of the country.—As to the means of success you are ungrateful and utterly unscrupulous. Your organ, the New York *Sun*, in the same breath ridicules and denies the capacity of your master and dwells with emphasis upon your peculiar fitness for his office. Your excellent tool, Mr. Tullock, became so reckless in the manipulations of your department in the exclusive interest of your ambition and so diligent in his disregard of the wishes of the President and the country that to save yourself from the explanation demanded by an indignant public it was found convenient to transfer his scandalous activity to another place, where his talents might be exerted with more effect and less notoriety. Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, not to mention anything so humble as myself, are obstructions in your way, because through President Grant's intervention in removing the proscriptive clauses in their constitutions, these States are brought into the Union and to his support. Now, this is opposed to your plans for what President Grant gets in the next election clearly Mr. Boutwell will not get, and therefore have you denounced the conservative Republicans who are for Grant that you may obtain the proscriptive Republicans who are for Boutwell. By some strange, dexterous management and occult political strategy you have so worked upon the confidence of the President as to cause him to flourish the club which is to break his own head by joining you in abominable denunciations of the conservative Republicans, a party created by his magnanimity and triumphant through his encouragement. In this your purpose is twofold. To destroy the national republican party and Grant in the South, and reconstruct from its shattered fragments a Boutwell party, with no Richmond in the field to strike for your crown; but if you cannot succeed in this scheme of desperate enterprise you mean to ruin, a result from present appearances much more likely to be reached. Your official intervention in favor of Wells, for instance, gave 30,000 majority to Walker, and your letter to Stokes gave Senter in Tennessee a vote of 70,000. The same causes operating in Mississippi and Texas will overwhelm you with disconfiture. The iron-clad oath superadded to these results of your incompatable folly, and the alternation is complete, landing all these reconstructed States into the arms of the democracy. But the consequence of your folly does not stop with this calamity. Ohio and Pennsylvania will decide their political status in October, and the North will echo the condemnation of the South, your astonished ears convincing you that there is still left enough of the incompatible virtue of the republic to rebuke you for this wanton repression of our most sacred right the elective franchise. But still you will not desist from your insane policy until every prop that supports our party is stricken away and the whole grand superstructure tumbles about our ears in hopeless ruin. When you were elected Secretary of the Treasury and unanimously confirmed by a Senate of every shade of political opinion, did you not take an oath to administer your office impartially for the honest purposes of its creation, the collection of the revenue and control of the finances? Is not that office the property of the nation and yourself for a time only clothed with a little brief authority? Now, how do you explain your perversion of its legitimate uses into an instrument of punishment and oppression to compel an election of obnoxious rulers over the people of those States? How does this conduct comport with your oath? Do you call this a great moral due—for it appears, sir, you are one of the party of great moral ideas? and again, sir, by what authority do you decide upon my political orthodoxy? Who constituted you the infallible pope of Republicanism? Who authorized you to launch the anathemas of our party? Again, sir, you are only a part of the administration, not the whole of it, though your friends believe that a memorandum on that subject possesses you, and that you verily believe yourself the State. Yours respectfully,

LOUIS DENT.

Revenue Officers.

A New York journal has the following very appropriate and just comments upon the arbitrary manner in which our U. S. Revenue officials perform their duties and upon their propeness to lord it over the unfortunate tax payer. We are compelled to pay the taxes assessed against us whether we justly owe them or not, or have our business interrupted and our stores closed up. An instance of this occurred here the other day: Reigart's wine store being compelled to pay a licence of $200 as rectifiers, although they do not rectify a drop of liquor; they were in addition asked to swear that they did rectify, but they flatly refused to commit perjury, even though they could not refuse to submit to the robbery.

The moment a *gentleman* becomes an officer (Political) under this republican government of ours, he seems to think that it is his duty to oppress the *people* to the greatest extent in his power, and thereby render the government which he represents detestable in the last degree. He seems to forget, that in this country the people are *superior* to the government, and all his efforts to render them inferior, and this form from the highest to the lowest officer paid by the *people*, from the highest in Washington to the lowest in a country township (with a few honorable exceptions) they seem to be actuated but by one sentiment, viz: to make the citizen pay as much in the shape of taxation as they possibly can, no matter whether legal or illegal, if they can only twist the reading of the law, so as to give it an appearance of legality. They will often by threats extort payment of what they should know to be wrong, merely saying that you can protest and recover, but pay you must! But when will you recover? and if you do not pay, they say, they have power to stop your business, which means ruin, and if you answer that such is not the law, the answer is, such are our instructions from Washington! Such law, and arbitrary measures could not exist even in Russia, without creating trouble, and in England which we consider less free than ourselves, the officer who would act in this manner would get himself into trouble! Their only idea here seems to be that because some do cheat the government, *all* do, or would if they could, and certainly they take the best means to drive all to want to, for they have no right to draw any such conclusions and they only make the government odious by so doing.

Now they seem to wish to make everything as disagreeable and onerous as possible, and everything tends to the oppression of the honest dealer, who wishes to pay his just taxes, whilst the dishonest dealer goes scot free.

A public officer in this country should remember that it is just as much of a crime against the people to knowingly take too much tax from the citizen as it is to accept a bribe and take too little for the Government!!

Newspaper Sold.

The Columbia *Spy* has been sold to the Thugs for $7,000. The paper was owned by several gentlemen in Columbia, from whom it was leased by its late conductor, Rambo. Christ. Kauffman and the other proprietors got tired of not only getting small returns for their investments, but of having insult added to injury in the irritating circumstance that their paper was run to suit Sam Shoch and Squire Evans; so they have sold out. The *Spy* will now change its tune, and its heretofore lively strains will be changed to solemn airs arranged to suit the Dead Marches of Thuggery.

Probable Independence of Cuba.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—*La Evance* of to-day says Cuba is lost to Spain, and the easiest thing Spain can do is to take advantage of the present situation.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—It is asserted on *reliable* authority, that the preliminaries of a treaty for the cession of Cuba have been signed.

Gross Corruption Charged Upon Radical Editors.

The Columbia *Spy* of yesterday contains a remarkable letter, charging the Radical editors of this city with the most shameless prostitution of themselves and their papers to the basest purposes. We make the following extract:

It is almost to be regretted that the Republican majority in Lancaster county is so large, for out of it originates all our trouble with the cliques, rings and political chiffoniers that disgrace the Republican party. Things have come to such a pass, that with some honorable exceptions, the Republican papers of the city are no longer the channels of correct information to the people, or the fair exponents of truth to enlighten their readers as to the operations and conduct of our county officials, our representatives and our elections, for the editors have become worse than mere political speculators, and have organized themselves into rival rings, or cliques, some of them under oath, each one seeking the control of our county politics, either by a monopoly of the offices for themselves respectively, or for candidates who will buy their support either by the corrupt emoluments of office, or such fraudulent operations as will pay, or by a posting up of the solid cash. These men hold high carnival at the approach of our annual elections, always calculating upon a rich harvest, for the fact has been realized, that no candidate, however worthy or much his elevation may be desired by the people, can hope for a nomination without first securing by tangible and solid arguments, the good will and aid of one or all of them. The people may talk and complain as they will, the nomination and election of officers and representatives has become a fixed professional business with certain men and rings *in our city*, each ring contending for the supremacy, and each ring ready to sell out or to unite with the other, and with all the rings, whenever necessary to effect the nomination of any one who subscribes to their terms, or to unite and defeat and destroy his prospects on his failing to comply with their demands, thus virtually controlling and ignoring the choice of the people, and forcing upon them at times, men who are notoriously corrupt, dishonest, and unworthy of public confidence. The question is never asked by either is he honest, is he capable; but will he pay, and how much—will he join the ring, and how many votes can he control? They make themselves a unit against the people who buy their papers and give them patronage, and thus by trick and corn money they strengthen themselves to rob us of our rights and we are compelled in effect to pay them for cheating and fraudulently forestalling us. As a proof of their success, look at their magnificent houses, their blooted incomes and bodies, and ask, are these the legitimate profits of honest business effort, and whence have they come if not by their successful ramifications of corrupt tergiversation. Nor are their operations confined to Lancaster county alone. They unite with politicians and tricksters outside of the county, and by mutual understandings, in combining for the election to Congress and to our Legislature, men who are to perform the double duty of carrying out the will of others as well as that of their constituents, and behoove themselves for the political strength and interests of other parties, thus, in fact, selling our members and making them mere tools in the hands of strangers. In the Legislature to meet, is a State of Treasurer or a United States Senator to be elected, or any other important matter to be brought up, you can see these greedy men like buzzards flocking to Harrisburg, to prowl and lobby around, to aid in any and everything, no matter what, if it will but put money in their pockets. They hedge up the avenues of either House, haunt the hotels, form cliques and rings with and without members, use the pasters and folders, lie and cheat, deceive the unwary, threaten and manipulate the members, corrupt all that are corruptible, that they may fatten on their thrift, and unfortunately too often do we hear of their success, we can only ascribe it to their cunning. Too often are they aided by the anxiety of candidates and members, who sacrificed honor and truth for an election, because the example of others in office, has assured, when the Treasurer's office is purchasable when possible and profitable, as stealing was in Sparta, under the rogues' proverb, "he is a fool that will not make money when he can."

Honest Andy Armstrong Again.

Honest (?) Andy Armstrong, having deemed it necessary to make further explanations in regard to that little bill of extra mileage, published another unsatisfactory letter in the *Express* a few evenings since. He did not deny that he pocketed the stamps, he only challenged any one to show evidence therefor from the official records at Harrisburg. The Columbia *Spy* hauls him over the coals as follows:

For short memory, cool impudence and down-right lying, Andy Armstrong carries the palm. In the *Daily Express* of the 17th inst., after a year's prostitution, and but a few days before the spring elections, the honest Andy again attempts a vindication of his mileage swindle, and branches off into abuse of ourselves and others for exposing his rascality.

In the *Daily Spy* of the early part of July, 1868, we explicitly charged him with being in collusion with Ilyus in robbing the State Treasury out of some $712.

To the Daily *Spy* of July 30th, 1868, Mr. A. attempted in a lame manner to explain the transaction, and thus refers to his overcharge for mileage: "The distance from my place to Harrisburg is 30 miles, and by mistake I charged for 40 miles. Now, if any *meddlesome person chooses to split the figure 6 for selfish purposes*, and you gulp it, I can't help it.

It will thus be seen that he virtually admits receiving the extra mileage, but disclaims being the author of the swindle. We have never doubted but the Journal of the House showed the correct mileage, &c. No man, or set of men, would be verdant enough to place on record such evidence of their shame. We now ask you to state whether or not, you did not draw from the State Treasury, during the Session, the sum of $400, and at the close of it $730, and when you presented your voucher for the same, did not *the Treasurer call your attention to the fact that you were getting some $90 more than your colleagues*, and did you not reply *that it was all right*, and pocket the money without counting the same, and hurry away. You cannot dodge and wriggle out of the matter by referring to the Journal. State the gross amount of money you received, and we will furnish you in corroboration a true copy of the same as taken from the books of the Treasurer.

We had no disposition to open up this matter as it was but a *bagatelle* as compared with the scandals of others of whom we have referred to at various times.

As you are again a candidate for office, it was wise in you calling public attention to your rascality.

Perhaps, now you have your hand in, you can explain, why, before the Legislature met two sessions ago, you permeabulated the State *seeing* the members elect, and urging them to vote for *your* candidate for Speaker, at the same time stating that you would *pay per head* as much or more than the Davis men. Again were you made the custodian of a sum of money furnished by the Cattle Ring to any vote, or what was known as the "Cattle Bill." Explicit answers to the above will be required by the voters at this time to the end that they can vote intelligently.

THERE is a voice of wailing heard from Yankee schoolmarms of the South. Sambo has proved ungrateful, and refuses to pay for the tuition of his offspring. He promised, but "goes back" on his word. One indignant fragment of the Plymouth rock tells her piteous tale in the Macon *Telegraph*, which is, that after a Northern society agreed to pay her salary, her board was to be paid by the parents who sent their children to school, but that they failed to do so, and that she would have been turned out of doors by her landlady had she not paid her board herself. She says the negroes are profuse in words, make any amount of fine promises, but never think of fulfilling them. This is terrible, and Georgia should be "reconstructed," especially the negroes, who refuse bacon and slap-jacks to Yankee schoolmarms.

Virginia Election.

General Canby has published the official returns of the late election in Virginia, on the adoption of the Constitution, from which it appears that the whole number of voters registered was 269,884, viz: Whites, 149,781; Colored, 120,103. The number of votes actually cast was, Whites, 125,141; Colored, 97,205. Total, 222,346.

The vote for the Constitution (expurgated) was 210,585
Against the Constitution 9,136

Majority for the Constitution 201,449

The vote for Clause 4, Sec. 1, Art. III of the Constitution, which disfranchises all who as officers had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and subsequently aided the Rebellion, was 84,410
Against same clause 124,360

Majority against 39,950

The vote for Sec. 7, Art. III, which required officers to take the iron-clad oath (that they had never aided the Rebellion) before entering upon their official duties, was 99,458
Against same section 124,3 0

Majority against 49,902

The number of electors registered who did not vote, was, Whites, 24,637; Colored, 22,898. Total, 47,535.

JOHN MITCHELL, the "Irish patriot," has sued General Dix for arbitrarily arresting him and confining him in prison during the war. The warrant was issued by Judge McCane, and the Ex-Ambassador was promptly arrested and brought into court. It is to be hoped the case will be pushed to a speedy trial, and that a righteous verdict may settle it for all time that no American citizen can be unlawfully arrested and thrown into prison by a military satrap with impunity.

Corruption of Prominent Radicals.

Movements of the Rings, Who Compose it, &c.

The Columbia *Spy* seems determined to expose fully the festering corruption of the Republican party of Lancaster county. We