Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY¶ AUGUST 3, 1870.

The European War.

The armies of France and Prussia are being concentrated. The other powers maintain a neutral position. The news for the past week has been of little importance. A great battle may be expected very soon, as both rulers have gone to the front. We will furnish the readers of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER with all news of importance, but do not care to cumber our columns with rumors that come by cable one day only to be contradicted the next.

The Estate of Thaddeus Stevens.

Thaddeus Stevens left behind him a will which is singularly ambigeous in some of its provisions. It is not such a document as was to be expected from one who enjoyed the extended legal reputation which attached to its author. It gives his executors great power, and, by making the final disposition of his property dependant upon the happening or not happening of several contingencies, leaves the bulk of the estate in their hands for an indefinite period of time. Of course the trust confided to them is one of a sacred character, and one which the law will strictly guard, if invoked by any party having a right to call the executors to account. The executors named by Mr. Stevens in his will are men who occupy high positions in our community. Hon. Anthony E. Roberts represented this district in Congress, and Hon. O. J. Dickey was chosen as the successor of Mr. Stevens in that body, and is now seeking a renomination. It would be strange if such men should be found derelict in their duty as executors of the man whose intimate friends they were, and whose devoted admirers they profess to be. Yet they have so far failed to discharge one of the most imperative duties imposed upon them, and have violated one of the plainest provisions of the law relating to the estates of decedents.

The law of this State requires every executor and administrator to make a true and perfect inventory of all the goods, chattels and credits of the deceased, as far as they may know or can ascertain them, *and to exhibit the same into the Register's office within thirty days from the time when the Will is proven or letters of administration granted.* The law is imperative, and no executor or administrator can attempt to evade it without exciting suspicion. As a general thing there are interested parties who will summarily cite a delinquent executor or administrator to appear before the Orphans' Court, and answer for neglect of so plain a duty; but it so happens that the ambiguous character of Mr. Stevens' will does not vest such authority in any one. It gives the executors much power, and leaves them very wide latitude, but we do not imagine that Mr. Dickey will pretend to say that it frees him and his co-executor from the obligation to obey a law which rests with equal binding force upon all who occupy the position of executors or administrators.

The will of Thaddeus Stevens was filed in the Register's office of this county early in the month of August, 1868.—Since that time almost two years have passed away, and, as yet, no inventory has been exhibited. The estate is said to be very large, one of the executors admitting that it exceeds two hundred thousand dollars. The city of Lancaster has a contingent interest in nearly the whole of this estate, but there is no one here with authority to call the executors to account. The bulk of the property may go to the borough of Columbia, under certain contingencies, but there is no one there to cite the executors before the courts. Still the duty of Messrs. Roberts and Dickey is plain. By neglecting to obey the imperative requirements of the law they have already set malicious tongues to wagging, and have given ground for suspicion in the minds of well meaning people.

We have heretofore called attention to this neglect of duty on the part of Mr. Stevens' executors, and we tell them now, in plain terms, that they can no longer refuse to comply with the imperative requirements of the law without doing injustice to the dead and damaging themselves in public estimation. There are members of Mr. Stevens' party who freely declare that he died with a large amount of the bonds of one of the Pacific Railroads in his possession. Is that true? If it be not, let the sworn inventory of his executors brand the rumor as a falsehood. Let them obey the law. Thus will they do justice to the dead and remove suspicion from themselves.

Raising a Corruption Fund.

The Radicals are alarmed at the prospect before them in the coming State and Congressional elections. Many of those who have been log-rolling land-grabs at Washington fear they will be defeated this fall. They will spend a reasonable amount of the money they made, but they begin to believe that the close districts will be carried by the Democracy in spite of the negro vote. To save themselves from merited defeat these fellows have procured the assent of Grant to a regular black-mailing scheme, and they have addressed a circular to all the clerks at Washington and other office-holders throughout the country informing them that they are required to forward by draft or money order *one per cent of their salary* to Zachariah Chandler, John H. Ketcham and John H. Platt, Jr., the Radical Congressional Committee. Some of the clerks at Washington refuse to "pony up" and swear they will not submit to be thus blackmailed. We imagine, however, that the screws will be applied to all the refractory, and that they will eventually come down with the stamps. We do not believe, however, that money enough can be raised by the Radical Congressional Committee to turn the strong tide that is now settling against the party. The seats of many of those who have disappointed the expectations of the country will be filled by Democrats.

Execrating the Carpet-Baggers.

The exaltation of Whittemore by the negroes of South Carolina, his acknowledged leadership of the Republican party of that State, his complete control of the State Convention, in which he acted as Chairman of the Committee on Credentials and Chairman of the Committee on Platform, is beginning to open the eyes of northern Republicans. They see in this unmistakable evidence of the rottenness and the degradation of the party in the South. Some Republican newspapers are furious at the course things are taking, and the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* declares that the party "will be obliged to repudiate the whole race of carpet-baggers, and to give them plainly to understand that the loyal people of the North decline to be their backers any longer." The *Telegraph* seems to forget that its party has been built up in the South by the military support given to these very carpet-baggers. If they are abandoned and military interference done away with there will be no Republican in the South. It is only kept alive now in the Carolinas by the most rascally agencies.—Every where else in the South it is dead or *in articulo mortis*. The sooner it is completely buried out of sight in both the North and the South the better it will be for the people.

Radicalism in South Carolina.

As will be seen by a report which we publish elsewhere the Republican convention of South Carolina was run by the Reverend thief and convicted cadet peddler, Whittemore. The body was composed of ignorant negroes and a few very mean white men. How much longer do decent Republicans in Pennsylvania intend to stand by such a party?

War Sympathies.

Meetings to express sympathy with the European belligerents continue to be the order of the day in our cities. The quick blood of our Teutonic, Gallic and Hibernian citizens is kept at fever heat by an eager discussion of the war news, which is daily delivered with commendable punctuality by the Atlantic Cable. The Germans are largely on the side of Prussia, and many who fled from the land of their birth, on account of disagreements with the government of King William, are now loudly proclaiming in support of him. The idea of German unity is a captivating one, and the fact that they have permanently cast their lot in America, does not prevent very many of our German citizens from giving expression to their sympathy with Prussia in the pending contest. Still there are many of the more thoughtful among the Germans with whom this wild enthusiasm for the Hohenzollern family finds no sympathy. They say, with what truth the reader may judge for himself, that the quarrel between Prussia and France is not an affair of peoples, but a contest between rulers with whom republicans can have very little sympathy. They regard the war as a struggle between two ambitious men who care little for the people, and only wish to aggrandize themselves and establish their thrones more permanently, so that they may resist all the encroachments of republican ideas.

The French in this country side with Napoleon from a feeling of nationality, and the Irish because they hope to see England involved in the struggle and dream that Ireland's long delayed opportunity will then come.

The discussion between the adherents of the contending parties are as warm as the weather, and the drinks which are taken have no tendency to cool the constant debates. The German grows more voluble over his lager, the Frenchman increases his vivacity by repeated draughts of iced Claret, and the Hibernian adds force to his eloquent denunciations of perfidious England by copious libations of potheen. Of course there is no disposition on the part of any one to check the enthusiasm of the different factions. They are at liberty to talk in private, to discuss the war in saloons and at public meetings, and to furnish as much money as they can spare to aid the sick and wounded.—There is nothing in our neutrality laws to prevent all that. But it behooves all classes, German, French and Irish, to remember that when they become citizens of the United States they deliberately forswear all allegiance to any foreign potentate, and especially to the ruler of the country from which they come. Having become American citizens this country has a right to demand their complete allegiance in all things. With it they should sympathize more strongly than with any other, and to preserve its honor and perpetuate its power and glory should be their chief car .

Is Our Congress a Good School for Oratory?

One unacquainted with the facts would naturally suppose that Congress would be a good school for the training of an orator, and the correction of such faults of manner as are likely to attach to many of the rural lawyers who find their way into that body. The time was when the finest displays of modern eloquence could be witnessed within the walls of our National Capitol, and people traveled thousands of miles to listen to the efforts of Clay, Calhoun, Webster or Douglas. That day has departed, and in its stead has come a day of small men and poor Congressional orators.

We were forcibly reminded of this fact when listening to Col. Dickey's speech at the German Mass Meeting. It is certain that he has not improved his style of speaking by serving two sessions in Congress. He did not pretend to discuss European politics, did not exhibit any evidence that he had studied the secret springs of the contest between France and Prussia, and did not undertake to make a learned or statesmanlike speech. He seemed to imagine that he had the Emperor Napoleon arraigned before a Lancaster county Quarter Sessions Jury, to answer for committing an aggravated assault and battery upon Prussia; and he proceeded to deal with the royal culprit as he would with any criminal in the box. He called him all manner of foul names, he made ugly faces at him, he pointed his finger into dim distant space and shook it with threatening tremulousness at the far off wrongdoer, he wagged his head, humped up his back, screeched like a cat in a dark alley, and went through all that great variety of antics and contortions for which he is distinguished. He worked himself up into a terrible passion, and it was not until foam gathered about the corners of his mouth and a lather of sweat was perceptible above his shirt collar that he subsided in an exhausted condition. It is evident to us that Col. Dickey's oratory has not been improved by his service in Congress. In fact some of his most glaring faults seem to have been exaggerated.

It may be, however, that the circumstances under which the Colonel spoke were calculated to excite him unduly. It was the first speech he had made since his return from Washington, and Wickersham had the impudence to take a stand right in front of him among a gang of those who had once been Mr. Dickey's devoted adherents, but who are now training with his opponent.—Then, too, the Colonel could not help remembering how active he had been in the Know-Nothing cause only a few years ago, and with what bitterness he had denounced the people whom he was now called upon to praise. Politics makes people acquainted with strange bed fellows, but the Colonel had not got to feel quite at home among his newly-found associates. He deemed it necessary to be all the more abusive of Napoleon on account of his former denunciation of those whom he used to style "the d—d, dumb Dutch." Under such circumstances it could hardly be expected that our Congressman would appear to the very best advantage.

Declines the Honor.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Sun* says: Mr. Frelinghuysen declines the mission to England. Warned by the brief tenure of his two immediate predecessors, he thinks it better to stay at home than to run the risk of being summarily superseded and disgraced without cause. Johnson and Motley were allowed about a year of diplomacy each; one for speaking too much, the other for writing too little. It seems that Motley supposed, in the innocence of his heart, that Sumner turned the crank of the Universe, and therefore addressed despatches to him instead of to the illustrious Fish. This went very well until the days of San Domingo, when Grant shouted in his wrath, as the expected gains of that job disappeared, "Off with his head! So much for Motley!" Mr. Frelinghuysen is wise, if it be true, that he hesitates to serve under such a master.

A LONG BRANCH letter-writer classifies the President's neighbors curtly and specifically. He speaks contemptuously of them as "your horseman, your senior merchant partner of semi-sporting propensities, your actor-manager, and your city mushroom, whether of the flower of politics, money-shaving, or quasi law—an uninteresting set, fond of importance and yearning for the newspaper notice they affect to despise. The best of them—the best being determined by a sort of snobbish blackballing performed with the eyebrows—try horses on the beach drive, encourage their daughters to know one another, give a supper twice a season, and open half a basket of champagne every second night. And that is the sum total of their daily experience." We should think they would just exactly suit the President.

Grant Backing Up Holden's Outrages.

The Raleigh *Standard*, a paper published at the capital of North Carolina by the son of Governor Holden, announces officially that "*President Grant fully endorses what the Governor has done, and will practically aid in the suppression of the new and dangerous treason.*" Since that was published the telegraph informs us that Grant has sent several companies of United States Soldiers to North Carolina, with orders to act in concert with Holden. This is a matter which can not fail to excite the indignation of every intelligent and patriotic American citizen, if properly understood. Holden is acting, not in the capacity of an elected ruler of a free people, but as an appointed satrap of a master at Washington.—Acting in that capacity he has deliberately undertaken to control the coming Congressional elections by force of arms. He has gathered together a band of desperadoes, armed them at the expense of the State, put them under the control of a desperate villain named Kirk, proceeded to break up Conservative meetings, to arrest the speakers, to drag unoffending and peaceable citizens from their homes at dead of night, and to hold them under guard of his militia. His minions have torn up writs of habeas corpus and arrested and imprisoned the officers who attempted to serve them. Holden now deliberately declares his intention to subject his victims to a trial by a drum head court martial, on charges trumped up against them.

The President of the United States was made fully acquainted with the outrages being committed by Holden and his gang of desperadoes, and was besought to interfere in behalf of the citizens of North Carolina who were being thus maltreated. He declined to do so, but took occasion immediately thereafter to put United States troops under the command of Holden; and the son of that satrap announces in his paper that the President is in full accord with his father. Such proceedings are violative of every principle of our government, and are infinitely worse than any act ever committed by Napoleon. No monarch in Europe would dare to be guilty of such gross outrages upon the most clearly recognized rights of the people. It is the very substance and essence of tyranny.

General Grant has shown his true character in his treatment of the citizens of North Carolina. He is determined to hold on to the office which he has managed to convert into a source of immense pecuniary profit, and fearing that he may not be renominated if the Radicals are left free to chose a candidate, he has determined to coerce them into again selecting him as their nominee for President. With the aid of such men as Holden, he expects to be able to control the delegations from the Southern States, and will stop at nothing which may be likely to give him success. If he can plunge the South into social disorder he can control the Radical party of that section by brute force, and will trust to the corrupting influence of executive patronage to give him enough votes in the North to make up a majority in the Republican National Convention. He has ignored the leading politicians of the Republican party, and has surrounded himself by weak civilians, while he depends mainly upon such officers of the army as are ready to do his bidding. He is completely ignorant of all that constitutes the statesman, and has shown himself to be as utterly regardless of law as the brutal Kirk who commands the militia of Holden in North Carolina.

Let the people of this country turn their eyes away from the war in Europe. Let them look at home. A contest is being waged here which more nearly concerns all American citizens, native or naturalized, than the war between France and Prussia. If Grant, Holden and Kirk can outrage every principle of liberty, strike down all law, overturn the Courts of Justice, throw hundreds of unoffending citizens into the guard house, and try them by military commissions in time of profound peace, then is the United States Government no better than the most unmitigated despotism with which the world was ever cursed. Let American citizens of all classes look at the outrages which are being committed at home.

Bungling Legislation.

The Radical majority in Congress has exhibited the most wonderful want of legislative capacity. They failed to make any appropriations for the pay of janitors to the public buildings, and they must be left without care or guardianship, unless those in charge shall take the risk of hiring hands and trusting to future legislation for pay. A correspondence between the Postmaster of Philadelphia and the Acting Secretary of the Treasury shows up the matter in a light which makes the action of Congress appear very ridiculous.

No money was appropriated to pay the officers who are to retire under the new army bill, and the War Department is likely to be greatly embarrassed in this way. Other irregularities and imperfections in acts passed have been discovered, and so great is the difficulty likely to be encountered by the administration that it is thought an extra session of Congress will have to be called to remedy the blunders of the last one. What a commentary is hereby furnished upon the inefficiency of the Radical majority.

A FIERCE quarrel has broken out among the Radicals in the Sixth Judicial district in this State. The district is composed of Warren, Elk and Eric counties. Each county presents a candidate for Judge. According to party usage each county was entitled to five Delegates. Erie county, having more Radical votes than Warren and Elk combined, claimed the right to double representation. This was refused the Erie delegation, and they declined to participate in the Convention until the 22d instant, when a compromise was made, giving Erie ten delegates, Warren eight, and Elk six. Up to the 25th ultimo, 240 ballots had been taken, and double that number of glasses of whiskey drank, and oaths launched at each other. The proceedings were of the most disgraceful character, and one delegate, after kicking over a table, and blacking a brother delegate's eye, exclaimed, "How's that, when compared with the Philadelphia Conventions?" On the evening of the 25th ult., a resolution, asking the candidates to give their conferees liberty to vote for any person within the district, was passed, but the Erie delegation refused to call upon their candidates, and expressed a determination to stick by Woodruff, first and last. The Convention then broke up, with an understanding that it would convene in Erie in August. But the fires are lighted, and they cannot be quenched. The Sixth District will most likely be presided over by a Democratic Judge.

Sympathy for Prussia.

The meeting held in Centre Square, on Wednesday, by those who sympathize with Prussia, was large and enthusiastic. It did great credit to those who engaged in getting it up. Our German fellow-citizens never do things by halves, and the very successful meeting of last night is another evidence of their enterprising character. It is only right for us to mention the fact that the Germans of our city are not a unit upon the subject of the war in Europe, and the meeting of last night only represented a part of them. Had they been perfectly united the demonstration would have still more imposing.

A NUMBER of prominent Californians have invited President Grant to make a visit to that State. Whether he will go or not depends altogether upon the inducements they offer. He can be induced to do almost any thing by those who know how to approach him.

Honeyfugling with Negroes.

The Radicals have had all the male negroes in this county carefully registered, preparatory to their primary election. A careful count shows that between five and six hundred black voters have been added to the list by the fraudulent adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. The consequence is an extraordinary excitement among the various aspirants for office. Prof. Wickersham held a long conference the other day with the Reverend Cuff, of this city, and it is said that the religious part of our colored population will support the pedagoguical candidate for Congress; but then, on the other hand, it is claimed that all the negroes who are outside the pale of the church, and in favor of free love and free whiskey, will support the gentleman who is the Executor of Thaddeus Stevens. There is a rumor to the effect that old Thad's colored housekeeper, with whom Mr. Dickey lives at Washington, is to be brought on to instruct the darkeys of Lancaster county as to the opinions of the Old Commoner, and his desires in regard to who should be his successor. In the boroughs of Columbia and Marietta, their is an intense excitement among the negroes. Certain magnates of Tow Hill can be seen in daily and nightly consultation with Radical office-seekers. It is rumored that some of those who pretend to be leaders of the black voters demand money for their influence, and take all they can get, promising to support every man who pays them. The negroes in the lower end of the county have concluded to make a lump job of the business, and they will hold a mass meeting at the Spring Grove Hotel, on the 5th day of August, at which every Radical political aspirant who may desire to negotiate for their support at the Republican primary election is expected to report himself. We understand that Dickey and Wickersham will make speeches from the same platform. We would advise the pedagogue to keep a sharp eye on his competitor. If he does not he will be apt to find that agencies more potent with the negroes than arguments will be used against him. We have not been able to learn what is the opinion of the negroes in regard to the State Treasurership, but we presume most of them are still as open to conviction as were any of the Radical members who bolted the caucus nomination last winter. It is not to be supposed that negroes will prove more virtuous or less avaricious than white Republicans. We wish our Radical friends a happy time with their African associates, and for their sake, we hope, there may be a speedy abatement of the excessive heat which has prevailed so long without interruption. Honeyfugling with negroes cannot be very pleasant work when the thermometer ranges steadily away up in the nineties. Let every Radical aspirant pray for cooler weather.

That Secret Treaty.

In Europe and in this country the secret treaty which Napoleon and Bismarck were busily considering in 1866 is still the topic of newspaper comment. It is not believed that Bismarck was half as virtuous as he would fain appear. The truth seems to lie about half way between the statements of the two parties. Bismarck unquestionably gave publicity to the document he had in his possession with a view to influencing the action of England. It is no doubt true that Napoleon expressed a desire to absorb Belgium, but it is also true that Bismarck was ready to annihilate the Kingdom of Holland, the possession of which would give Prussia a sufficiently extended sea coast, and enable her to assume the position of a great maratime power. The two conspirators could not agree as to the division of the proposed spoil, and from that day to this there has been bitter enmity between the rulers of France and Prussia.

The spectacle presented by the parties who were deliberately considering the terms of this secret treaty is one which no Republican can calmly contemplate. Two bold schemers sit down with the well understood purpose of annihilating two or more small and weak States.—Holland and Belgium were to be the principal victims. Whilst they were quietly pursuing their usual course, devoted to industry, commerce and the civilizing tendencies of our day, abstaining from any meddlesome interference with their neighbors, content to be peaceful and useful, with no improper ambitions, Napoleon and Bismarck were deliberately plotting their annihilation as nations, and their reduction to mere make-weights in "the balance of power." That is the true meaning and intent of this secret treaty, the exposure of which has caused so much commotion. It is no longer to be doubted that Bismarck was as deep in this infamous scheme as Napoleon.—Under the light of these disclosures, what wretched stuff was all the fuss and indignation, the virtue and dignity affected on both sides. How hollow seems the nice distinction drawn by King William between his readiness to disavow the Hohenzollern affair as the head of the family, and his refusal to do it as King of Prussia; and how ridiculous the assumed anger of Napoleon at the slight offered to Count Benedetti in the garden of Ems. How miserable are the pretexts upon which a gigantic war has been brought about, which will cost many thousands of lives and entail misery upon millions of people. The truth is the existing war is a contest between ambitious rulers for personal and family aggrandizement, and the people are only blind tools, to be used until broken and then thrown aside.

The Prize Cup.

The Prize Cup sailed for by yachts of all nations and won by the America at the regatta of the Royal English Yacht Squadron, at Cowes, England, August 22d, 1851, was presented by the owners of the America to the New York Yacht Club on the following conditions: Any organized yacht club of any foreign country shall always be entitled through any one or more of its members to claim the right of sailing a match for this cup with any yacht or other vessel, of not less than thirty nor more than 300 tons, measured by the Custom House rule of the country to which the vessel belongs. The cup is to be considered as the property of the club and not of the members thereof, nor of the owners of the vessel winning it in a match, and the condition of keeping it open to be sailed for by yacht clubs of all foreign nations on the terms stated, shall always be considered as attached to it, making it perpetually a challenge cup for friendly competition between foreign countries. Other conditions are attached as to the mode of giving notice of the challenge and the particulars of the race. Mr. Ashbury, the owner of the Cambria and member of the English Yacht Club, having complied with all the formalities, will enter on the contest for the future possession of the challenge cup, and the race is to come off on Monday, August 8th, over the usual course of the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club.

THE news from North Carolina not only confirms the report of the repeated hanging of Mr. Patton, but informs us that other persons were suspended by their thumbs by Kirk's gang of ruffians, to make them confess that they belonged to the Ku-Klux. Yet we look in vain for any such report in the news columns of Philadelphia Republican newspapers. They deliberately suppress the news because they fear the effect it will have upon the minds of the people.

THE knowing ones assert that this heated term will give way of a sudden, and that it will be followed by a season of whether uncommonly cool for the season. We shall get up some morning when the thermometer will mark 90° or so, say meterological prophets, and in the evening of the same day ask for blankets and overcoats. So mote it be.

The Outrages in North Carolina.

Republican newspapers are trying to break down the force of the news which comes from North Carolina by publishing the explanatory letter of Governor Holden. They lay before their readers the one-sided statement of the chief malefactor, taking care not to publish a line of the mass of evidence against him. The following extract from the correspondence of the New York *Herald* shows the condition of affairs, on July 28th, in the community over which the reprobate Kirk has been domineering:

"Last evening, a lady standing in the doorway of one of the residences here, appealing to a gentleman named Withers, said: 'Do pray, Colonel, come and sleep here to-night, for I am terrified and don't know what may happen. There is nobody here but myself and the children, and we are nearly scared to death.' 'Indeed, Mrs. Johnson, said the gentleman, 'I would do so with pleasure, but I have already promised Mrs. —— that I would stay there to-night. You know she has a large family of daughters, and they require, more than you do, some male protector.' 'God, help us!' said the lady, 'what will become of us?' This brief conversation took place between the wife of one of Kirk's prisoners and a citizen, not yet arrested, who now employs himself affording protection to the families of the gentlemen who are confined in the Court House. When the citizens still at large are distributed, there is scarcely a sufficient number to allow one to each house, and in consequence of the roving and depredating propensities of the jayhawkers the greatest alarm and insecurity are experienced by the helpless women and children. A town occupied by an invading foe scarcely ever underwent a more trying ordeal than does the village of Yanceyville at present, for here there is a horde of ruffians who seem to be impressed with the idea that their express mission is one of persecution and outrage."

But we are told that the men who have been arrested all belong to the Ku-Klux Klan, and confessions purporting to be made by certain persons are produced to prove the allegation.—How Holden and his desperadoes under Kirk have managed to obtain confession is shown by the following telegram:

RALEIGH, July 30.—Kirk's men arrested 30 citizens of Alamance to-day. They hung Wm. Patton, a respectable citizen, three times, cutting him down each time, to make him confess who murdered the outlaws. The last time Patton was cut down it was over an hour before he recovered. He made no confession.

The rack is a mild method of dealing with men in comparison with repeated hangings by a set of brutes such as the murderer Kirk commands. It is not strange that some should have been found ready to sign any document presented rather than submit to such treatment. The wonder is that Mr. Patton did not accuse some one falsely to free himself from the hands of the fiends who were torturing him. He must be a man of the most undaunted bravery, and possessed of a conscientious integrity which prefers death to dishonor. There are few such heroes in the world now. Very few men would have acted as he did.

The President of the United States is backing up Kirk and Holden in their outrages, and he can not be ignorant of the fact that all these things are being done for the purpose of controlling the coming elections. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* telegraphs to that well known Republican journal as follows:

Additional troops have been sent to North Carolina, and Gov. Holden has ten companies of regulars at his disposal, eight of them being artillery and two infantry, and all of them armed with Springfield breech loading rifles.

The elections take place on Thursday, and as these regular troops have been as widely distributed as their strength will allow, it is now hoped that the elections will pass without serious difficulties.

The italicised paragraph furnishes the key to the situation. All the outrages reported in Radical journals, and set out in detail by Holden's letter, have either been manufactured to order or grossly exaggerated, in order that they might serve as a pretext for quartering troops upon the people in time of peace. There is abundant testimony to show that the citizens everywhere in North Carolina are and have been peaceable and law abiding ever since the rebellion ended. Some crimes have been committed, but these have not been half as numerous or shocking as can be shown by the police records of any one of our northern cities. There has been no general disturbance, and nothing to justify the calling out of the State militia or the introduction of Federal troops; and even now, with all the gross provocations given by Kirk's cut throats there is no outbreak or attempt to meet violence with violence. The Radical conspirators who have combined to carry the coming elections by force are responsible for the state of affairs which now exists. The Congressional elections take place on Thursday, and the voice of the people is to be stifled and Radical candidates returned. To effect that purpose Holden has put a gang of outlaws under command of Kirk, and Grant has ordered United States troops to be distributed throughout North Carolina. Such is the truth about the matter, and the Radical press can not conceal the facts in the case.

That the state of affairs in North Carolina is the result of a deliberate plot on the part of Radical politicians there can be no doubt. On the 22d of May last the New York *Tribune* published in its Washington correspondence a complete exposure of the scheme which was then being perfected. The paragraph to which we refer reads as follows:

"The manner in which partisan telegrams from the South have been manufactured and published in the North, to further the personal designs of unscrupulous and ambitious men, was well shown up on the developments brought out in reference to the Washington *Chronicle* during the progress of the recent Georgia investigation. The same game is now going on in connection with the internal affairs of the other Southern States. It is believed that the ensuing elections in the South will result, in some instances, not perhaps in the defeat of the Republican party, but in the defeat of certain individuals who are and have been using that party as a means only to their own selfish advancement. Forseeing this, the effort is to get up an excuse to declare martial law, and local newspapers in the interest of the men alluded to are teeming with accounts of "outrages." This is particularly the case in North Carolina, and no surprise need be felt at a daily dish of horrors from that State, served up in the *Chronicle*; "for," said one of the North Carolina Senators, "we intend to use the military, and, in justification, we must get these statements disseminated through the North."

Republican newspapers may refuse to publish the reports of outrages in North Carolina which are furnished by the agents of the Associated Press, but they can not keep their readers in ignorance of what is transpiring. Neither can they prevent the people of the North from seeing that Holden and Kirk are playing a most desperate game to prevent any free election; and that Grant is backing the scoundrels up with the power of Federal bayonets.

THE attempt of the editor of *Father Abraham* to foist his puny little paper upon the Republican party as a negro organ has proved to be a complete failure. Its circulation is rapidly declining, and its early demise is expected. If a negro organ is to be kept up by gratuitous contributions let it be the *Progress of Liberty*, a Radical sheet which is edited by a negro. Pit. Schwellebrenner's attempt to break down his black brother is utterly contemptible.

THE editor of *Father Abraham* pronounces Governor Geary a humbug, and declares he don't owe him anything. Geary may congratulate himself. Bob. Mackey holds a claim for $500 against this virtuous editor, and can only get abuse in payment.

Democratic Nominations in Fulton County.

The Democracy of Fulton county have nominated the following ticket:

Treasurer—J. M. Fields.
Commissioner—Lieut. Ab. Hess.
Auditors—Natman Barnett, G. W. B. Sipes.
District Attorney—Jno. A. Robinson.
Jury Commissioner—Jacob J. Mellott.

George A. Smith, Esq., was unanimously declared to be the choice of Fulton county for Congress, and was authorized to appoint his own delegates to the District Conference.

Recruits for the Prussian and French Armies.

Just now, when our citizens of foreign birth are excited over the war in Europe, it might be well for them to make themselves acquainted with the obligations they are under to the government of the United States, and what will be required of them by our laws so long as this country maintains its position of neutrality.

No German or Frenchman can enlist or volunteer in this country for service in the Prussian or French armies. No organized armed body of men can leave the United States to make war against France, or any other power. But any German, or any other man, who desires to fight for Germany, France, or any other country, can leave any American port and make his way to the territory of the Government he desires to serve. Five hundred or a thousand men possessed of this disposition may take ship from America for any other country whatever, provided they be not organized or equipped, and give no sign of hostile intent against any power with which we are at peace. If, however, they should desire to go to Germany, for example, we could not guarantee them protection against French cruisers on their passage into a German port. We could insure them safety to England, or Italy, or Austria—always provided they had not, individually or collectively, entered into the service of either of the billigerents. Our laws, which are strict in regard to these matters, are necessary to prevent our country from getting embroiled in European troubles, and we have no doubt they would be rigidly enforced by the administration. Under such restrictions it is not likely that either of the contending parties will receive any great addition to their armies from this country.

Qualms of Conscience.

The editor of the Columbia *Spy* seems to be troubled with some qualms of conscience. He talks in the following style:

"After the disgraceful conduct of the late Treasurer, Mackey, and our present Treasurer, Irwin, it was fairly presumable that no honest Republican having a proper regard for his own character, would seriously think of re-electing either. There was but one sentiment throughout the State during and after the session of the Legislature on this subject. Strange to say, however, a miraculous change has come over the dreams of our political managers of easy virtue who have lately determined that the contest for the office of Treasurer is to be narrowed down to these *worthies*, and for that purpose candidates for our State Senate and House are to be selected with reference to a choice of either. We are, therefore, again to be insulted by the old system of bargain and sale bribery and corruption that has disgraced our Legislature for several years past, to realize the mortifying truth that no honest man can be elected State Treasurer, and that our Treasury is nothing more than a place for the re-gathering and temporary keeping of the public funds, until the annual thieves shall assemble to plunder it. It is lamentable that in good, old, staid Pennsylvania such a scheme should even be thought of, but, unless pains are taken to prevent it, this movement will be carried out and our party again have cause to blush at the disgraceful exhibition of corruption in their representatives who falsely represent themselves as worthy of public confidence. The suggestion, therefore, made by a cotemporary for an amendment to our constitution providing for the election of a State Treasurer by the people is a wise one, and should be adopted, and should also be extended to the election of an United States Senator."

No one who reads the above paragraph will need to be told that the editor of the *Spy* is young in years and a novice in his profession. If he were not he would have learned by this time either to go in for Mackey or Irwin, or to keep his mouth shut up as tight as that of an oyster. Every Republican editor in Pennsylvania knows that his party is rotten to the core, and is fully aware of the fact that it has long ago ceased to care for principle, and is only kept alive to enable a certain number of lucky fellows to grow fat on the spoils of office. We believe the editor of the *Spy* has had a crumb thrown to him in the shape of an appointment to the position of Notary Public. It may be Governor Geary has a candidate of his own for the office of State Treasurer, and that our youthful and verdant friend of the *Spy* has been ordered to assail both Mackey and Irwin. All that he says is very true; the only wonder is that he has dared to say anything. "Keep quiet till the crib is cracked, and then divide the spoils," is the motto of burglars and the leaders of the Republican party.

An Unfortunate Allusion.

Napoleon, on taking personal command of his army, issued an address, which has the Napoleonic ring in it, but which has also, for the honor of France, an unfortunate allusion. He conveys the idea of invincibility to the enemy in these words: "But nothing is beyond the persevering efforts of the soldiers of Africa, Italy and Mexico."

The last word—Mexico—is particularly unfortunate. The Mexican expedition is the disgrace of France. It was conceived in wickedness, executed in weakness, collapsed in disgrace. Its termination was an additional evidence that Napoleon could break his word when it suited his purpose. He left Maximilian to his fate because he saw he could not carry out the original programme.—The French expedition to Mexico is amongst the laughing stocks of military campaigns. To remind French soldiers of that is about the weakest allusion in military annals. We can only account for it on the supposition that the mention of three countries was necessary to give the sentence a Napoleonic turn. Mexico to France was a turn-out. If the Emperor's cheek ever blushed with shame it must be when he recalls the incidents of that campaign. The widow of Maximilian, Louis Napoleon would not see. In her lucid moments she charged him with the betrayal of her dead husband. We fancy we can hear the laugh of Austrian princes at this allusion to Mexico, and in this Republic, where the intentions of the French Emperor are perfectly understood in regard to the Mexican expedition, an allusion to that as one of glory for French troops comes with a lack of grace that savors of bombast.

Two More Thieving Radical Congressmen Caught.

Two more of the Radical Congressional thieves have been detected in their crimes. Roderick Random Butler, of Tennessee, and a fellow elected from Georgia, who rejoices in the title of Judge Wimley, have been caught stealing money belonging to the widows of deceased soldiers. The pension officers are said to have the proof dead on the rascals, and they are to be arrested and tried for theft. Of such is "the party of great moral ideas" composed.

IT is suggested that now is the time (the mercury ranging somewhere from 90 to 100 degrees) for Capt. Hall to man his $50,000 expedition to the North Pole. If ever the people can be convinced of the propriety of North Pole expeditions it is now.

Blair County Nominations.

The Democracy met in convention at Hollidaysburg on Wednesday and nominated the following:

State Senate—Col. John C. Everhart, subject to the decision of the conferees of the district.
Assembly—Wm. Smith.
Prothonotary—Joseph H. Blackburn.
Sheriff—John B Warfel.
Associate Judges—John McClelland and W. A. Brooks.
Treasurer—Jacob Mattern.
County Commissioner—John H. Hileman.
Poor Director—John E. Bowman.
Jury Commissioner—Matthew Stewart.
Auditor—John E. Burchinell.

Messrs. W. Jackson, Samuel Lloyd and James H. Patterson were selected Congressional Conferees.

S. J. Woodcock was made Chairman of the County Committee.

What Does it Mean?

General U. S. Grant, President of the United States, and Gen. R. E. Lee, President of a college in Virginia, are both at Long Branch enjoying as they may the cool Atlantic breezes. We hope this meeting has none of the significance that usually attaches to the meetings of great men beyond the Atlantic. It is certain that their last meeting had a wonderful significance for the country; but then there are no apple trees at Long Branch.—*N. Y. Herald.*

TROUTING IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Night's Rest in the Virginia Cannan.—A fine Day's Sport—Exploring the Blackwater.

Editorial Notes No. IV.

The meek-eyed morn appears, mother of dews;
At first faint glimmering in the dappled East;
Till far o'er ether spreads the widening glow,
And from before the lustre of her face
White break the fogs away. With quick-paced Step brown night retires; young day dawns in space,
And opens all the glorious prospect wide.
The dripping rocks, the mountain tops
Swell on the sight and brighten with the dawn.

If England's sweetest of rural poets had been alive and with us he could not have described more accurately and graphically the manner in which morn broke over our camp upon the bank of the Blackwater river. Two or three times during the night we woke chilly, and stirring up the fire and heaping on more fuel retired again to refreshing slumber. We rose at dawn fresh and vigorous, performed our ablutions in the river, and were ready to do justice to the appetizing breakfast which Charley soon set before us on new plates of freshly peeled birch bark. Sol., who had returned to the house the evening before, arrived with the maple sugar in time for the fastidious members of the party to sweeten their third pint of coffee, and their serenity of temper was thereby completely restored.

It is a singular fact that the trout in the Blackwater will not bite early in the morning or late in the evening, and they seem to feed most voraciously for the space of about three hours in the middle of the day. Two of us went with Sol. by a path to a point some two miles above the camp and fished down the stream, the others fishing up until they met us. For a couple of hours after we began fishing our luck was comparatively poor, though it would have been considered extraordinarily good in most places. In a broad and comparatively still pool, where we caught hundreds of trout four years before, one of the party taking fifty without moving from his stand on a rock, we now caught very few. It was not because the trout were not there, but because they had not began to feed. When they began to bite they proved to be as numerous and as voracious as could be desired, and the party returned to camp by two o'clock in the afternoon with *over one thousand trout.* George A. Smith had saved all the little ones he took, and he counted out of his ten pound creel, which was nearly full, over two hundred fish. There were ten of us fishing, and most of us had thrown back many of the smaller fry.—George A. Smith cleaned fifty of the smallest he caught and avowed his determination to eat them all for dinner. The cook piled them up before him on a separate birch bark dish, and he attacked them vigorously; but when only half his heavy task was done, he began to show signs of visibly increasing in size, and, after slowly masticating his thirty-fourth fish, "gave in" and sunk back on his blanket in a state of exhaustion. A little of the medicine we had taken along to cure snake bites, caused him to rally at length; and then we discussed the feasibility of exploring the Blackwater to its mouth, while the smoke from our pipes curled gracefully upward through the embowering arch which was formed by the closely interlacing branches of the trees above us.

By the rules of our association every proposition affecting the party was to be decided by a vote, and the question being put, Captain Skinner, George A. Smith and the writer hereof voted in favor of making the proposed exploration of the Blackwater. Duncan and Blakemore did not vote; they stating their desire to return to Oakland and fish certain streams in that immediate vicinity where very large trout are sometimes caught. Blakemore's feet were in no condition for the proposed tramp, and Duncan feared to trust a weak ankle. This agitating question being amicably settled, we broke camp about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the