Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1870.

Our Rooster.

We hoist our big rooster because he has a right to crow loud and long over the result of the elections held on Tuesday. He stands in all the pride of pure game blood, and his exultant notes proclaim the dawn of a brighter political day.

The Result in the County.

In spite of all the obstacles it encountered, the "mule ticket" proved to be a 1st class team. If it had enjoyed the advantage of an even start, it would have won the race. The majority of O. J. Dickey has been reduced more than one-half, and a little more vigorous work would have wiped it out entirely.

The Republicans who supported Adam K. Witmer, for Congress, will not fall back into the habit of voting for any candidates who may be set up by the ring masters. They are a power in Lancaster county, to-day, and will make themselves felt hereafter.

The Election in this City.

The election in this City passed off very quietly on Tuesday. The vote polled was not a full one. The Republicans turned out better than the Democrats. Every negro eagerly availed himself of the privilege of voting. The white bummers of the Radical party in some instances walked up arm-in-arm with the greasiest and filthiest specimens of the African race. In the Ninth Ward the whole Republican Council Ticket would have been defeated but for the negro vote. The Radical politicians put themselves on a perfect equality with the blacks.

The friends of O. J. Dickey were offering to bet throughout the day that he would carry the city, but the returns tell a very different story.

Our Victory.

The election of Tuesday resulted in a glorious Democratic victory. As usual on election night the Radicals started off with loud boasts and unfounded claims, and the Democratic gains and triumphs were slow about finding their way to the public air. When the smoke cleared away from the battle-field, and a chance was afforded for recognizing who were killed and who alive and victorious, it was discovered that the first bulletins in regard to the fight were all wrong. In this State, upon the hardly contested field, were found stretched, cold in political death, O'Neil, Cessna, Morrell, Armstrong, Gilfillan and Donley, all Radical members of the last Congress, all candidates for re-election, and all leaders in the infamous schemes which have made that body odious in the sight of honest men. To these land-grabbers the people allotted a space of seven feet by three, just enough to furnish to each a political grave, from which they can never be resurrected. And there too, on that disastrous field, was stretched the corpse of old "Tariff" Andy Stewart, of Fayette, the cotemporary in Congress of James Buchanan, Henry Clay, and the great men who made that body illustrious half a century ago.

Instead of a meagre minority of six in Congress the Democrats of Pennsylvania can now boast of having elected ten straight-out Democrats, and one Independent Republican. That is a result of which we may well be proud.

The legislative contest proved to be almost equally disastrous to the Radicals. One by one the corrupt and venal "roosters and pinchers" fell before the blows of the sturdy yeomanry of Pennsylvania, until a majority of one in the Senate and a beggarly half-dozen in the House was all that was left. The infamous gerrymander of the State, which was concocted for the express purpose of preventing a fair expression of the popular will was all that prevented the Democracy from securing an overwhelming majority in both branches of the State Legislature.

In Indiana the Democracy make a clean sweep, electing State officers and a decided majority of the Legislature. This will prove very humiliating to President Grant, as it will compel him to revoke the appointment of Senator Morton as Minister to England, in order to prevent the election of a Democrat to fill the vacancy that would thus be created. That the Democrats have made decided gains in the Congressional delegation of Indiana fuller returns will no doubt clearly show.

In Ohio, Schenck, the hero of Vienna, has been beaten and other gains made.

A survey of the battle-field shows that the Radicals have been badly whipped, in spite of the aid afforded them by their negro allies. The white men of this country are not prepared to accept negro equality without a struggle, and they have resented the fraudulent ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, as became freemen. Honest men are tired of Radical rascality, and sick of Congressional and Legislative frauds and jobbery; and they spoke their minds at the recent elections. This is but the beginning of a still brighter end.

Hon. Isaac E. Hiester.

As soon as it was announced that O. J. Dickey had been renominated for Congress, very many of the best, the most intelligent and the most honest Republicans of Lancaster county expressed an earnest desire that Hon. Isaac E. Hiester should consent to become a candidate. So high does Mr. Hiester stand in the estimation of the people of Lancaster county, so convinced are all men of his great talents and his personal and political integrity, that multitudes of Republicans would gladly have voted for him. Mr. Hiester does not seek office. He steadily declined to yield to the earnest solicitations of a multitude of friends. Had he accepted the nomination we believe he could have been elected. He has lost nothing by his refusal to enter the political arena, but the people of this County must feel that they would have gained greatly by the election of such a man to represent them in Congress. We hope the day of small politicians may speedily pass away, and the time soon return when such men as Hon. Isaac E. Hiester will no longer regard the private station as the post of honor. We need such men in the councils of the nation.

Drumore Township Democratic.

The Democracy of Drumore township run a straight-out ticket for township officers, and elected it from top to bottom, and that in spite of the fact that quite a number of negroes voted the Radical ticket. The two parties occupied different sides of a road in an open lot of ground in front of the voting-place all day, and it is said to have been laughable to see how much ashamed many Republicans were of their negro allies. Some white men came boldly over to the Democratic side, and many others who had always turned out punctually to vote the Republican ticket staid at home. The men elected by the Democrats are among the best and most substantial citizens of the township. The Radical election officers could scarcely believe the evidence of their own eyes when they counted the ballots. They could not imagine where the Democratic majority came from. It came from white men who will keep the township Democratic hereafter, unless we are very much mistaken.

As will be seen by the official table of returns Mr. Dickey's majority for Congress is less than twenty-four hundred. In 1868 he had a majority of 6,319.—Those who laughed at the Independent movement before the election, laugh on the other side of their mouths now.

It is announced that owing to the lateness of the season, and time required to prepare business for Congress, neither the President nor any of his Cabinet will be able to attend the Georgia State Fair. Thus is another big drunk prevented, no doubt greatly to the disgust of Ulysses.

The Result in Lancaster County.

The official returns from Lancaster County show that O. J. Dickey, the regular Republican candidate, is elected by a majority of 2,311 votes. Two years ago his majority was 6,310. What has caused this remarkable change in the home of Thaddeus Stevens? It was not owing merely to personal unpopularity. The causes lie deeper, and they are to be found in a prevailing dissatisfaction with the action of Congress and the general conduct of Grant's administration. The people of this great county are slow to move and difficult to excite, but they have a rugged sense of honesty, and are distinguished for taking care of their pecuniary interests. They have not seen the public lands divided up among railroad corporations without feeling that they were being defrauded out of their share of the public domain. They have not forgotten the appeals which were so artfully made to them in the Fremont campaign, when they were urged to vote against the Democratic candidate, in order that the virgin fields of the West might be kept free from the contaminating touch of slavery, and remain, as free soil, a free heritage for them and their children. They have not forgotten the homestead law by which every industrious citizen who chose to emigrate to the West was assured of a cheap home. These things they have carefully considered, and they were naturally exasperated when they saw a territory larger than that of France and Prussia combined, given away to private railroad corporations by a Republican Congress, and the bills which completed this great robbery of the people, signed by a Republican President. Having an opportunity for calling Mr. Dickey to account for his votes in favor of these gigantic "land grabs," the honest Republicans of Lancaster County refused to vote for him.

Another cause of dissatisfaction was the mismanagement of the finances by the present administration. The farmers of Lancaster County feel that they are bearing a greater burthen than should be put upon them in the shape of indirect taxation. So long as the necessities of the war demanded great sacrifices they were willingly made, but our people naturally and properly revolt against unnecessary taxation, even though it be disguised under the specious plea of paying the national debt. The strongest plea, made by the Republicans in the recent campaign, was contained in figures which seemed to show, that some millions of dollars were wrung from the masses every month, in order that the principal of the debt might be diminished. The leaders of the Republican party will soon discover that a frugal people, like those of Lancaster County, will be satisfied to see the interest of the debt honestly and punctually met. They will gladly allow posterity to pay something for the preservation of the Union. Mr. Dickey's course in these things did not suit the people of Lancaster County.

The actual current expenses of Grant's administration are vastly greater than the people of this county believe they should be. They compare the cost of the government in these days with what it was when a citizen of Lancaster County got in the Presidential chair, and they begin to see that the Republican party is extravagant and wasteful. Congress made no proper efforts to cut down expenditures, and Mr. Dickey acted with the Radical majority. That cost him many votes.

The Republicans of Lancaster County have always been very strongly anti-Slavery in sentiment, but a majority of them would have voted against negro suffrage if they had been given an opportunity. They believed they would be allowed to decide the question for themselves, and did not relish the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment by the joint action of Congress and a State Legislature which was elected without reference to the matter. Mr. Dickey's course upon that subject had a tendency to cut down his majority.

The result in this County is a direct and very decided condemnation of the Radical majority in Congress, and of the administration of President Grant. The Independent movement afforded the people a chance to give some expression to their views. It was not aided by the appliances which are usually deemed necessary to command political success, and so feeble did it seem to be that politicians were afraid to identify themselves with it. One after another, the men who had been named as candidates, published declinations, until only a fragment of the original ticket remained in the field. The enemies of the movement laughed at it, and it really looked as if they might succeed in laughing it out of existence; but there were thousands of honest Republicans in this County who were ready and anxious to break the yoke which a set of corrupt and mercenary political traders have imposed upon them. Had the Independent movement been pushed as it might have been, Mr. Dickey would have been defeated, and three of the candidates for the Legislature, the County Solicitor and the Prison Inspectors would have shared the same fate.

The Independent ticket was beaten, but its supporters may congratulate themselves upon what they accomplished. They are a power in Lancaster County to-day—a power which will be abundantly able, if properly managed, to break in pieces all the slates made by rings and trading politicians hereafter.

Radical Rule in South Carolina.

The present government of South Carolina affords a fair specimen of carpet-bag government. The State debt has been more than doubled in two years, and the financial condition of the State threatened by partizan legislation and the creation of monopolies, in which the State officials are accumulating fortunes at the public expense; natives of the State are almost wholly excluded from public offices; the Governor has organized and armed a numerous colored militia, and refuses to permit the equipment of a single white man. Governor Scott appointed commissioners of elections from among his own zealous partizans; the Legislature is notoriously venal and corrupt, and open to bribery; the character of Republicanism is indicated by the willingness of one of the largest Congressional constituencies to sustain such a man as Whittemore.

The Pure Breed.

Republican politicians have pretended to think that they had rubbed out the lines of division by reason of color in the South; but the *most colored* of that section do not seem inclined to abide by that idea. From having just risen against the white adventurers who undertook to monopolize all the offices, the new element in South Carolina has now gone to drawing lines by *shades* of color, making a political distinction between the blacks and mulattoes. The genuine, unadulterated blacks have put out a manifesto "to denounce the (mulatto clique) party now ruling, which seeks to exclude the black man from participation in the controlling influence of nominations for office." This is San Domingo over again.

ANOTHER victory for the Radicals in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, like that of Tuesday last, will leave them in such a state of utter rout that they will never see their forces in line again.—Where is Grant's 10,000 majority in Indiana? Gone, along with Smiler Colfax, "where the woodbine twineth."

SEE what a gigantic business that of making sewing machines has become! Twelve companies sold during the year 1869, 320,669 of these machines. The largest number sold by one company is 86,781. These wonderful contrivances do the work that fingers used patiently to accomplish without assistance, and yet the sewing work done by fingers alone has not been decreased measurably.

Collateral Inheritance Tax on Thaddeus Stevens' Estate.

The Register of Lancaster County keeps a docket in which the character and value of the estates of all persons dying without father, mother, wife, children or lineal descendants are required to be recorded. And upon all such estates the Register is required by law to assess a tax of two dollars and fifty cents on every hundred dollars clear value of such estate, for the use of the Commonwealth. The law makes it the bounden duty of the Executors or Administrators of all such estates to pay the full amount due to the Commonwealth to the Register within one year from the death of the party whose estate may be liable to such collateral inheritance tax. If the Executors or Administrators fail to pay said tax within one year from the death of the party from whose estate it is coming to the State, then interest is to be charged thereupon from the death of the decedent at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum. If any Executor or Administrator shall fail to render his proper account to the Register of an estate upon which collateral inheritance tax shall be due, it is the duty of the Register to cite said Executor or Administrator before him to show cause why such tax should not be paid.

More than three years ago Thaddeus Stevens died, leaving behind him two Executors in this County, O. J. Dickey and Anthony E. Roberts. Of the exact amount of Mr. Stevens' estate, and of what it consisted, no one has yet been able to discover. His Executors failed to comply with the law which required them to exhibit a true and perfect inventory of all the goods, chattels and credits of the deceased into the Register's office within thirty days after the proving of the will. They have for three years and more failed to file such inventory, and the State has been kept out of the money which is due as collateral inheritance tax from the estate of Mr. Stevens.

That the estate was large, is shown by the terms of the will of Mr. Stevens and the character of the bequests made by him. One of the Executors has been heard to declare that it would amount to more than two hundred thousand dollars. If all put it down at even two hundred thousand the amount due the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the death of Thaddeus Stevens was five thousand dollars, and, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, the amount now due the State is fifty-six hundred dollars.

An examination of the collateral inheritance docket in the office of the Register of Lancaster County shows that no return of the estate of Thaddeus Stevens has ever been made, for the purpose of allowing the collateral inheritance tax due the State to be levied and collected. There are records of the estates of other men who have died before and since, but none of that of Thaddeus Stevens.

Here is clear and conclusive proof that the Executors of Thaddeus Stevens have been guilty of gross malfeasance in office. Why the former and the present Register of Lancaster County have never cited Messrs. Dickey and Roberts to answer is more than we can tell. Certain it is that there has been such neglect of duty, to use the mildest term possible, as must cast very grave suspicions on the conduct of all concerned in this matter.

Now that the election is over we think Messrs. Dickey and Roberts might find time to attend to the duties required of them by law as the Executors of Thaddeus Stevens. They have no right to hold back money belonging to the State, and it is the bounden duty of the Register to cite them to answer in this matter. Let him discharge his duty by summoning the delinquents to answer for not having done theirs.

Reckless Lying.

The *Express* undertook to make it appear that our big rooster crowed too soon over the Congressional election in Pennsylvania. It attempted to correct our list of members elect, and had the audacity, with the returns staring it in the face, to claim that Cessna, Morrell, Gilfillan, Armstrong and Donley were elected, when every one of them has been shown by the official figures to be beaten by their Democratic opponents. In order to make a good show for its credulous readers it even went so far as to put down Henry D. Foster as a Radical. What must be thought of the truthfulness of a newspaper which is capable of such glaring and unqualified falsehoods? As a specimen of bold and bare-faced lying the leading editorial of the *Express* of Saturday evening surpassed anything we ever saw in a newspaper. Radical journals fear to let their readers see how completely their party has been condemned by the people. That is the reason the *Express* lies so outrageously.

The Democrats not only make a clear gain of five members of Congress in this State, not counting Creely, Independent Republican, who was elected over the regular Radical candidate by Democratic votes, but they carry the State on the popular vote by a very handsome majority; and that in spite of the large negro vote which was cast solid for the Republican party. The *Express* is welcome to all the consolation it can derive from a truthful statement of the result, but we must protest against such reckless lying as it indulges in.

Grant's Whiskey Taster.

Some people have wondered not a little what could be the duties of the revenue of brigadiers on duty about the White House. One of them has at last thrown a little light upon the subject. General F. T. Dent acts as whiskey taster to the President, and does a little business in the way of advertising such lots as he approves. The New York *Sun* publishes a *fac simile* of the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, 1870.

DEAR GENERAL: This will introduce to you Mrs. Jones of Ky. She has been to see the Surgeon-general who refers her to you; her business is to dispose of some very superior whiskey—it is capital, has age, and for the price is I think the best to be had in the U. S. As you are purchasing by the quantity I here also refer her to you.

Yours, F. T. Dent,
A. Sec.

It would be interesting to know how many gallons of Mrs. Jones' whiskey, or how much ready money down Gen. Grant's brother-in-law received for the above elaborate puff, and the influence of an endorsement direct from the Presidential mansion.

Very Lugubrious.

The tone of Forney's *Press* is very lugubrious indeed. Speaking of the Western States it says:

From the Western States the political news does not grow clearer. It is probable that we shall have to wait a short time until the official returns shall enable us to know with certainty what the day has brought forth.

Western Pennsylvania has also struck terror to the soul of Forney. He discourseth editorially thus:

Western Pennsylvania has been doing badly. It begins to look as if the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth Congressional districts must be given up. As yet the accounts are conflicting, and in certain points hardly reconcilable; but even if some of these districts are saved, the general current of loss cannot be gainsayed. We await from the press of that section an explanation. Eastern Pennsylvania expects the west to account; for the slaughter of Cessna, Morrell, Stewart, Gilfillan, and Donley all in one action is a little too much, and calls for investigation.

THE negroes have elected the Radical ticket in Philadelphia. Leading Republican papers say so. And now the negroes are demanding clerkships and other offices. Several have applied for positions under the Sheriff and the Receiver of Taxes. The Radicals will not dare to deny them. If they do the black vote will go against them. They have got a black elephant on hand, and the beast is troubling them greatly.

OBITUARY.

General Robert E. Lee.

The announcement of the death of General Robert E. Lee, will not fail to excite emotions of regret even in the North, while it will be received with every indication of profound sorrow throughout the South. The military career of this great chieftain has passed into history, and is familiar to every American school-boy. A brief summary of the events of his life is all that would seem to be necessary. He was the son of the celebrated "Light Horse Harry" Lee, one of the most brilliant cavalry officers of our revolutionary war, was educated at West Point, where he was graduated with honor, and at once began his career as an officer in the army of his country, in whose service he continued, rising by dint of merit through the various grades, until the breaking out of the rebellion, at which time he held the rank of Colonel of cavalry. At this crisis he chose to cast his fortunes into the scale of war on the side of his Southern fellow countrymen.

He was at once assigned to the command of the state troops of Virginia, and, when these were turned over to the Confederate government, he was placed in command of the forces at Cheat Mountain. In the winter of 1861-62 he was relieved of this command and ordered to inspect the fortifications along the southern coast. In April, 1862, he was appointed military adviser to President Davis, and was soon after appointed general, and placed in command of the armies of the Confederacy. After the battle of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, he took the field in person, and planned the campaign that resulted in the retreat of General McClellan from the front of Richmond, and carried the army of Northern Virginia to the field of Manassas and thence into Maryland. Then came the battle of Sharpsburg, the return of the army to Virginia the battle of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862; the battle of Chancellorsville, the invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863, the return to Virginia, the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, the evacuation of Petersburg, and the final capitulation (April 10, 1865) at Appomattox. Whatever may be thought of General Lee's course, in siding with and directing the military operations of the rebellious states, not even his most bitter enemies will deny his splendid military abilities nor his personal honor as a gentleman and a soldier.

When the war ended he accepted the consequences and retired to private life. As President of Washington College, at Lexington, he discharged the new duties devolved upon him in a manner which speedily made that institution the most popular seat of learning in the South. He was lately elected President of an important new railroad in Virginia, and proposed to add the supervision of that to his other duties. His health has been declining for a couple of years past, but his decease was not so soon expected.—On the 20th ultimo, he was seized with a fainting fit, and, though he rallied somewhat, did not recover. He died on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock of congestion of the brain.

Even his enemies have spoken kindly of him since the war ended, and there will be but one feeling as the news of his death spreads over the land, that of regret at the decease of a General who was great in action, however wrong may have been the cause in which he fought, and of a man whose private life was a model of purity.

A Calm View of the Wreck.

The editor of the *State Journal*, the new Republican daily at Harrisburg, does not propose to stultify himself by claiming that for a victory which is a disastrous defeat of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. He chooses rather to tell the truth, to force the masses of the party to look the defeat squarely in the face, and to show them who is responsible for it. Under the caption "A Calm View of the Wreck" he discourses as follows:

"We fail to find cause for congratulation in the result of the election in this State. The Republican gains in the mining regions are cheering. The reduction of the large Democratic majorities in Lehigh and Montgomery counties, and the election of Shoemaker in the 12th district, with the holding of the 10th district, are notable episodes. In the present Congress, the Republicans have 18 members against 6 Democrats; in the Legislature, on joint ballot, a majority of 22. In the election on Tuesday, we lost O'Neil in the 2d; Cessna in the 16th; Morrell in the 17th, Gilfillan in the 20th, Stewart in the 21st, and Donley in the 24th; in all, six members. The result in the 13th district is still in doubt, the loss of that, which is not improbable, carries us to seven, to offset which we have gained one. The Pennsylvania delegation in the next Congress may, therefore, stand 12 Republicans to 12 Democrats. In national legislation, therefore the power of the State is exactly zero.

The Republican majority in the State Senate will be one, and in the House about 15, making, on joint ballot, 16.

In the case of the elected Congressmen, several have escaped defeat by beggarly majorities, and among those defeated are several who should have carried their districts by majorities of over one thousand. In the main, the candidates were good men. No truer man has ever gone from any State to Congress than Hon. D. J. Morrell. O'Neill, Cessna, and Gilfillan have proved themselves worthy and acceptable representatives. Stewart was a patriarch, full of honor, and Donley was a gallant soldier in the late war. Armstrong, whose majority of 2,000 is reduced to 300, has ever been faithful in the discharge of his duty, and against Mr. Dickey, who falls from 6,500 to less than 2,000, no charge of defalcation have been entered. Of the candidates for the Legislature loss can be said. Those for the Senate in the "double district" were especially objectionable to the people, and they were, with others similarly situated, defeated by more popular, if not in every case more worthy men, nominated by the Democracy.

Here, then, is what some of our exchanges are pleased to call a great Republican victory. Wherein lies the victory? Who has triumphed? Nay, gentlemen managers and manipulators of the Republican party, some new your work. Tell us plainly how many such "victories" we are able to stand? The attention of the national and State directors generally are invited to these facts. Show us wherein you are comforted, while the people mourn.

More Barbarian Voters Wanted.

Having been badly beaten at the late municipal election in Harrisburg, in spite of a very large negro vote, the *Telegraph* is now turning its attention to the Chinese. It says:

"We have had several Chinese residing in our midst for a number of years, and they are not half so detestable as some of our exchanges would have us suppose. On the contrary they are as quiet, orderly and cleanly as are a majority of our native citizens of similar circumstances in life."

That paragraph is evidently put forth as a sort of feeler, and we expect to see the *Telegraph* boldly advocating the importation and enfranchisement of vast hordes of "the heathen Chinese."

The State Legislature.

The Philadelphia *Age* says, "seven will be the utmost majority on joint ballot for the Radicals in the State Legislature." That is less than one-third of what it was last year. Even the most unfavorable returns show that it has been reduced one-half. The official result will be needed to determine who are elected in certain close districts.

One Month of Siege.

The siege of Paris has lasted one month, and not a single gun has been fired against the city by the Prussians. The question whether they really mean to bombard it, if they can do so, continues to be discussed in European journals. Meantime there are sorties and skirmishes, and rumors of events to take place, with some slight hope of peace, which we hope may soon be realized.

Democratic Victory in Columbia.

The Democracy of Columbia swept the borough yesterday, electing their municipal officers in spite of the two hundred negro votes. The white men of that town revolted against the degradation of the ballot, and many who had always stood by the Republican party abandoned it forever.

The Dismissal of Secretary Cox.

Secretary Cox was one of the few proper appointments made by General Grant. He is a fine lawyer, a perfectly honest man, and one of the few officials who has devoted his whole time and attention to the duties of his office. His management of the Department of the Interior has won golden opinions for him from all except certain Radical politicians who found they could not use him. He went into the Cabinet with certain old fashioned notions not in accordance with the views of certain leaders of the Republican party. He believed it to be his duty to administer his office for the good of the country, and not for the aggrandizement of individuals and the advancement of mere party purposes. When a levy was made upon the clerks in his department for funds to be used in this fall's campaign, he resented the interferance, and informed those under him that they should exercise their own discretion in the matter, assuring them that a refusal to contribute would not be regarded as cause for dismissal.

This action gave his enemies the opportunity they had so long sought; and Simon Cameron, Zach. Chandler and certain other prominent office brokers, immediately determined to force this obnoxious and honest Secretary out of office. They set to work upon Grant at once, and succeeded in getting him to inform Mr. Cox that his resignation was desired. Of course he could not honorably remain in the Cabinet after such an intimation from the President, and a letter of resignation was promptly sent in.

We chose to let a prominent Republican newspaper express its opinion upon the character of this removal and the consequences likely to flow from it, rather than to make comments of our own. The following article, from the editorial columns of the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, shows how this action of the President is regarded by loyal eyes:

Although no official announcement of the fact has been made, the fact that all the Washington correspondents of the newspapers state positively that the resignation of Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department, has been accepted, leaves no doubt that the President has committed an act that is disgraceful in itself, that will alienate more than ever the best men in the country from his administration, and that will be a permanent injury to the Republican party. Mr. Cox, to use plain language about it, has been literally kicked out of office to oblige a clique of disreputable politicians who would disgrace any political party, and who have done more to injure the Republican organization than all the attacks of its open enemies. The offense of the Secretary of the Interior was that he made an honest and persistent effort to commence a reform of our civil service. He very properly and wisely confined himself to his own department and, so far as lay in his power, exerted himself to bring his clerical force up to the highest state of efficiency, to free it as much as possible from the demoralizing influences of party politics, and to prevent the interference of mere political wire-pullers in matters for which he alone was responsible. In the task which he undertook to perform Mr. Cox was entitled to the cordial support of President Grant, who, more than any man who has occupied the executive chair since the days of Gen. Jackson, was in a position at the time of his inauguration to commence those reforms in the civil service for which all the best men in the country were calling. The President, it is true, did make the shadow of an effort, but he speedily allowed himself to be checkmated by Congress, and gave up the fight. There was much that he could have done, however, in spite of Congress and in spite of all the political "rings" in the country, and such a total surrender of his personal independence as is involved in the dismissal of Secretary Cox is calculated to disgust every right-thinking man in the country. We say the dismissal of Secretary Cox, for that is what the resignation of that gentleman amounts to, and his exit from office will be hailed by the enemies of reform as an indication that no serious attempt to regenerate the civil service may be expected so long as the present administration remains in power.

Some months ago, when the letter of Secretary Cox to the Republican Congressional Committee, refusing to allow a compulsory assessment to be made upon the clerks of his office for party purposes, was published, we said that he would be maligned without mercy and be made to suffer for his independence if there was any power in the hands of the political wire-pullers who composed the committee to wreak vengeance upon him. We did not, however, anticipate the result that has actually taken place, for we gave the President credit for an independence of spirit and an honest desire to serve the public that it seems he does not possess. President Grant was elected quite as much upon the belief that he was not a partisan, and that he would strive to correct the evils that mere political partisanship has entailed upon the Government of the country, as upon his political record, and the disappointment among his most enthusiastic supporters has been most profound at his dogged obstinacy in matters of no moment and his yielding almost without a struggle where firmness was imperatively necessary. In this quarrel between Secretary Cox and the Congressional Republican Committee the duty of the President was plain, and he ought to have supported Mr. Cox at all hazards, and that he did not do so is as disputable to him personally as it is discouraging to those who supported him in the hope that, while upholding the principles of the Republican party, he would prove himself so far superior to party influences as to refuse to yield to them when they were clearly antagonistic to the interests of the country.

Of course some pliant tool of the political adventurer whose chief business is to traffic in the distribution of offices will take the place of Secretary Cox. Thus will Cameron & Co. be enabled to provide fat places for their adherents, while the interests of the nation suffer. In this matter Grant has furnished new evidence of his utter unfitness for the high office to which he was elevated by a people who imagined that he possessed civil as well as military capacity.—Thousands of honest Republicans are fully convinced of the great blunder they made in voting for him.

Our Victory Acknowledged.

The exultant tone which pervaded the Radical newspapers the morning after the election has changed completely. In reviewing the election the *State Journal* says:

The election in this State may be set down as a Republican defeat. In Philadelphia the contest for Sheriff was spirited, and yet Mr. Leeds' majority is barely above Geary's in 1869. Counting the colored vote, as we should, said Republican, Leeds should have received a majority of at least 10,000. Mr. O'Neil, elected by a majority of 2,620 in 1868, is now defeated by an independent candidate, supported by the Democrats, by a majority of over 400. Harmer, who should have carried the 5th District, is beaten by Reading. In the 9th District, Dickey, the present member, is elected by a majority of about one-third what it was two years ago. The 21st District is lost. The 22d, with a Republican majority of 4,500, elects Negley by a majority of less than 3,000. The 13th, the 16th and the 24th Districts, all of which should have elected Republicans by decided majorities, are so close that only the official count will decide who is chosen. To offset this we have the brilliant canvass in the 12th District, resulting in the election of Mr. Shoemaker, and the success of Mr. Killinger, in the 10th District. The result in the Congressional ticket, therefore, is a loss of at least two more, probably three members, and the saving of others by greatly reduced majorities.

The returns will not warrant a review of the Legislative tickets. We have reports of losses but none of gains; of greatly diminished, but none of increased majorities. The Senatorial District composed of Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Juniata and Perry, known as the "double district," has elected two Democrats to the State Senate, which is a Republican loss of one. In our own county the members are elected by reduced majorities, running behind in nearly every ward and township. With rare exception, the failure of the ticket is directly ascritable to the personal weakness of the candidates or the interference and treachery of disappointed party managers. Men are nominated by corrupt combinations, by the sharp practice of political managers, and to serve personal ends, without the slightest regard to the wishes of the people.

The Pennsylvania Coal Trade.

There was no material change in the anthracite coal trade last week. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The supply of coal is rather on the increase, but not so much in advance of orders as to affect prices. The market may be characterized as a dull though even one, prices of the several sizes having closely followed the change of tolls as announced by the Reading Railroad Company. All the several railroad coal carriers are in full work, and ought now, if ever, to make money. The total product of all the anthracite, semi-anthracite and bituminous coal regions for the week, as far as reported by the several carrying companies, is 432,340 tons, against 455,664 tons the previous week, a decrease of 23,324 tons, and for the fiscal year 14,013,456 tons, against 11,807,470 tons to the same date last year being an increase of 2,145,986 tons."

AN exchange speaks eloquently of the great merits of a new wringing machine. If it can beat our revenue department it must be a powerful affair.

A Negro Triumph in Philadelphia.

The Radicals would have been overwhelmingly defeated in Philadelphia if it had not been for the negro vote. For weeks past they have been busily endeavoring to pile up obstacles in the way of the Democratic candidates. The registry law was perverted from its intended purpose, and made, not the means of securing a fair election, but an agency for the perpetration of frauds. The Board of Aldermen, to whom is entrusted the appointment of election officers, violated the spirit of the law by refusing to allow the Democrats of the different precincts to name the men who should represent them. Men who were capable of being corrupted were chosen, in some instances, utterly incompetent parties purposely selected in others, and Republicans in disguise not unfrequently named where Democrats should have been appointed. Money was lavishly used to corrupt voters, and every desperate device which political rascality could suggest, was boldly and freely resorted to. Yet, in spite of all, the Radicals were only saved from an overwhelming defeat by the aid of the negro vote. The leading Republican papers of the city do not hesitate to make this humiliating confession, and some of them even go so far as to boast of their disgrace.

The *Evening City News* says:

The election yesterday was warmly contested, and produced results mainly satisfactory to the Republicans, who have to thank their colored allies for their success. But for the four thousand negro votes, our readers can plainly see where the Republican candidates would have been. With the exception, perhaps, of Judge Paxson, not one of the city ticket could have been elected.

The *Morning Post* says:

All honor should be given to the colored citizens of Philadelphia. In this, their first canvass, they have shown energy and devotion that have been of great value to the Republican party. During the campaign their leaders worked hard, and gave money, time and ability to the ticket, and they were nobly sustained yesterday.

Having thus openly confessed that the Republican party of Philadelphia was only saved from an overwhelming defeat by negro votes, the *Post* urges the recognition of the services of the black allies. It insists that they must be given a share of the offices, and put on a plan of perfect equality. It says:

The colored vote was solidly thrown for the Republican ticket, and in the distribution of honors this must be remembered. The colored citizens have swelled our grand majority, and should be represented in the city offices. The first Republican office-holder who appoints an intelligent colored man deputy or clerk, will have the credit of doing a necessary act of justice—of recognizing practically the truth that the Constitution of the United States no longer knows distinction of race or color.

What must be thought of these things by the white voters of Pennsylvania? Can any decent Republicans glory in the election of corrupt and desperate men by negro votes? That a number of the candidates for local offices in Philadelphia were disreputable characters was openly confessed, just after their nomination, by the very newspapers which now admit that they were only saved from defeat by the aid of the negro votes. The Republican party of Pennsylvania no longer deserves the support of any respectable white citizen.

The Death of Lee.

Despatches from the South tell of profound sorrow for the death of Gen. Robert E. Lee. In the various cities emblems of mourning are displayed and flags half-masted. Business is suspended and meetings are held in respect to the memory of the deceased. At Richmond, yesterday, Gov. Walker sent a message to the Virginia Legislature, formally announcing the death of Gen. Lee, paying a high tribute to his personal character, and suggesting that the interment of his remains in the grounds owned by the State at Hollywood Cemetery be solicited. After the reading of the message the Legislature unanimously passed a joint resolution, expressing their sorrow, and requesting that the body be interred at Hollywood. A joint committee was appointed to go to Lexington to "escort the remains to Richmond, should the request be granted. The Legislature then adjourned. The Georgia Legislature has also adjourned over to attend the funeral, which will take place to-morrow, at noon. Should the request of the State authorities not be acceded to, the body will be placed in a vault beneath the College Chapel at Lexington. It appears that during the earlier stages of General Lee's illness his mind occasionally wandered, reverting to the army. But at one time ordered his tent to be struck, and at another desired that "Hill should be sent for."

Funeral of Robert E. Lee.

A despatch received from Lexington gives the following account of the funeral of General Lee:

At ten o'clock precisely the procession was formed on the college grounds, in front of the President's house, and moved down Washington street, up Jefferson street to the Franklin Hall, thence to Main street, where it was joined in front of the hotel by the Representatives of the State of Virginia and other representative families in their order and by the organized body of the citizens in front of the court house. The procession then started by the road to the Virginia Military Institute, where it was joined by the visitors, and the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, in their respective places. The procession was closed by the students of Washington College as a guard of honor, and then moved up through the institute and college grounds to the chapel.

The procession was halted in front of the chapel, when the cadets of the Institute and the students of Washington College were marched through the college chapel past the remains, and were afterwards drawn up in two bodies on the south side of the chapel. The remainder of the procession then proceeded into the chapel and were seated under the direction of the marshals. The gallery and side blocks were reserved for ladies. As the procession moved off to a solemn dirge, the Institute sound the bells of the town began to toll, and the Institute battery fired minute guns, which were kept up during the whole exercises. In front of the National Hotel did the procession was joined by the committee of the Legislature, the delegation from the city of Staunton, Colonel C. S. Venable, chairman of the faculty, and a committee of students from the University and others.

Along the streets the buildings were all appropriately draped, and crowds gathered on the corners and in the balconies to see the procession pass. Over a flag floated above the procession, and nothing was seen that looked like an attempt at display. The old soldiers wore their ordinary citizens' dress, with a simple black ribbon in the lapel of their coats, and "Traveller," led by two old soldiers, who had the simple trappings of mourning. The Virginia Military Institute was very beautifully draped, and from its turrets hung at half-mast, and draped in mourning, the flags of all of the States of the late Southern Confederacy.

When the procession reached the Institute it passed the corps of cadets drawn up in line, and a guard of honor presented arms as the hearse passed. When it reached the chapel, where an immense throng had assembled, the students and cadets, about 650 strong, marched into the left door and aside past the remains and out by the right aside and door to their appropriate place. The rest of the procession then filed in, the family, joined by Drs. Barton and Cole, the attending physicians and Cols. W. H. Taylor and C. S. Venable, members of Gen. Lee's staff during the war, occupied seats immediately in front of the pulpit, and the clergy, of whom a number were present, facetly of the college, and faculty of the Institute, had places on the platform.

The coffin was literally covered with flowers and evergreens, while the front of the drapery thrown over it was decorated with crosses of evergreen and immortelles.

Rev. Dr. Pendleton, the long intimate personal friend of General Lee, his chief of artillery during the war, and his pastor the past five years, read the beautiful burial services of the Episcopal Church. No sermon was preached, and nothing said besides the simple service, in accordance with the known wishes of Gen. Lee.

After the funeral services were concluded in the chapel, the body was removed to the vault prepared for its reception, and the concluding services read by the chaplain from the bank on the southern side of the chapel, in front of the vault. The vault is constructed of brick, lined with cement. The top just reaches the floor of the library and will be double-capped with white marble, on which is the simple inscription, "Robert Edmund Lee, born January 19th, 1807; died October 12th, 1870."

The burial case was handsomely mounted with silver and lined with white silk.

All along the line of the funeral cortege the windows and porches were crowded with weeping women and children.

After the funeral the soldiers were marched to the court-house, and there unanimously adopted resolutions expressing their earnest desire that the remains of the great chieftain may continue to lie here.

The delegation appointed by the General Assembly of Virginia to attend General Lee's funeral and request his remains for interment at Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond, received no positive assurance from the family of General Lee that the request would be granted, but it is more than probable that it will be conceded at no distant day, to be hereafter determined.

General Lee's sons, Custis, Fitzhugh and Robert, and his daughters, Mary, Agnes and Mildred, are living in Virginia.

MISSOURI has furnished the latest definition of "disloyalty." It consists in an effort to confer on white men equal political privileges with negroes.

"CROW, CHAPMAN, CROW."

Glorious Democratic Victories!!

Rout of the Radicals and their Negro Allies.

"The Colored Troops Fought Bravely," but White Ballots Beat Them.

A Democratic Majority in