Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1871.

The Army to be Increased!

For what? The organ of Grant at Washington tells us in most significant language. It has the hardihood to announce, by way of paving the course for an extension of Presidential usurpations, that it will require not less than ten thousand regular troops, judiciously distributed through the Southern States, to insure a free and fair election in 1872; and it even goes further, and adds that it may be necessary for Congress to increase the army!

If there ever existed in the minds of honest men a doubt of Grant's determination to foist himself upon the country as its ruler by employment of the bayonet, those doubts must be removed by the developments of the last few months. Distrustful of the people of the North, and knowing that there is not the ghost of a chance for fairly carrying a single Southern State, he is determined to force his re-election by placing the whole South under bayonet rule. To this end, his tools and emissaries are busily engaged in manufacturing Ku-Klux outrages, and other sensational stories as to the rebellious spirit of the people of the South, in order to lend a seeming warrant for the sending thither of armed bands of desperadoes, and robbing the people of every vestige of civil and Constitutional right. Protestations on the part of the officials and people of the South that there are no disorders requiring armed intervention, are of no avail. Details of wrongful arrests and arbitrary imprisonments, without accusation, trial, or an opportunity for defence; the sickening horrors of homes invaded at midnight, heads of families torn unceremoniously away, women insulted, children panic-stricken, dwellings pillaged, and once happy homes made desolate and sad—all these are nothing in the balance against the Presidential aspirations and his brutal rule.

The people of the South are not to be permitted to live in peace, or to prosper as they once did. They are, and always will be, opposed to Radical principles and the effect of Radical teachings.—Hence they must be punished. The negro is elevated over the white man; the property of whites is enormously taxed to support carpet-bag and negro government—for neither the negro, the carpet-bag adventurers, or their still more infamous scalawag backers, have a rood of ground or anything else which can be made contribute a farthing to the funds of the State; the treasury is robbed, the governments bankrupted, and general desolation spread throughout the land. Yet this is not sufficient to gratify the malice and greed of the tyrant of the White House. They must be still further humiliated, impoverished and disgraced; deprived of the rights of freemen, or made to suppliantly cringe as slaves, and to vote for the despot who scourges them at the point of the bayonet and under fear of prison bars.

It is for these unholy ends that Congress will be asked to increase the army! And to pay for this increase, the people will be taxed millions of dollars, in addition to the oppressive burdens which are already crushing them.

Reading Enterprise.

The project for building ten anthracite furnaces in the City of Reading is now a fixed fact. The enterprising business men of that place took hold of the matter with a firm grip, and the result is one which must be very gratifying to them. The President of the Reading Railroad Company was induced to see in this scheme a means for building up Reading and adding to the profits of the road at the same time. Mr. Gowan is a liberal gentleman, but he keeps the interests of the great corporation over which he presides steadily in view all the time. In lending the credit of the Reading Railroad to the project for building ten large furnaces in the City of Reading, he has laid the foundation for future traffic which will amply repay any present expenditure which may be made. These furnaces are to be constructed at once, and it is expected that ten thousand people will be added to the population of Reading by the time they are finished and put into successful operation. The Reading Railroad encourages local enterprise, and, in this respect, it presents a decided contrast, to the course which is pursued by the Pennsylvania Central. The officers of the latter corporation devote all their attention to securing control of through lines, whereby immense profits are poured into the coffers of those who are fortunate enough to own stock in the various private freight lines, which are run for the benefit of individuals. That the Reading Railroad is pursuing a wiser and more honest policy in laying the foundation of an immense local traffic, no intelligent citizen can doubt. By so doing it is widening the base of its financial superstructure, and placing itself in a position which will enable it to defy those storms which periodically sweep across the monetary world, carrying destruction in their course. If the Pennsylvania Central were as liberal in its dealings with the cities and towns along its route, as the Reading Railroad is, Lancaster would soon feel the impulses and our business men might be induced to rival those of Reading in energy and enterprise. Until something is done Lancaster will remain stationary.

Senator Norwood, of Georgia.

Hon. Thomas Manson Norwood, the newly elected United States Senator from Georgia, is a native of that State, forty-one years of age, and a practicing member of the Savannah bar since 1852. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Georgia Legislature in 1861-2; besides this, he never held any office, either before or since the war. His father was possessed of an ample fortune, but believed it to be proper for everybody to learn some trade. Accordingly, he had the subject of this notice, who was his youngest child, to learn the trade of a shoe and boot-maker, which he did; and he made the boots with his own hands which he wore when he went to college. He is said to be an able speaker and debater, and one of the best informed men of his age in Georgia.

Tom Murphy at Last Resigned!

The outside pressure, from all sources, against the longer retention of Murphy in office, has been so great that Grant was forced to suggest that his resignation would be accepted. The long connection of this favorite of the President with the Tammany frauds, and other pilferings and rascalities equally odious, were too heavy a weight for even Grant to carry, with the sustaining aid of the Long Branch Cottage. So Collector Tom is shelved, and Chester Arthur appointed his successor. As a kind of salve to poor Murphy's lacerated feelings, and in grateful consideration of the "Cottage by the Sea," Grant retires him with the assurance that Presidential confidence in his honesty and ability is unshaken, and that time will prove his innocence of the charges brought against him. Poor Tom! Another martyr to the progress of reform in official circles. How beautifully near this crusade is approaching the grand head of corruption!

Startling Items.

Some of our taxation items are startling. For instance, the taxes collected for the year 1871, from whiskey and tobacco, amounted to $86,000,000. In 1860, before the war, under a Democratic Administration, this would have paid the whole expenses of the Government.—What a beautiful little legacy, in the way of debt, will not Grant leave us—especially if he should succeed in a re-election?

Is the Democratic Party Dead?

The Radical press are constantly proclaiming that the Democratic party is dead; and yet, with the most ridiculous inconsistency, they keep kicking what they proclaim to be a defunct carcass, and admonish the adherents of *their* rotten party that there *is* vitality and danger in its passing elements. It may serve the purpose of administration officials, as well as of those faint-hearted and "make-shift" Democrats, who, in their impatience of success, would sacrifice principle to expediency, to regard the old party organization of Jefferson and Jackson as dead; but a review of what it has done in the past, and what it is achieving to-day, neither dispirits us, nor renders us hopeless of the future.

For a dead party, the Democracy have evinced most remarkable powers of vitality. Let us see what are the ingredients which so tend to haunt the conscience-stricken Radicals, and which, like Banquo's ghost, will not down at their bidding. We give below a table of the Democratic votes cast in each Presidential canvass since the first election of Jackson. It will have a rather curious effect upon those people who are convinced about every other year that the old party is "dead." They or their predecessors have been claiming the same thing ever since the first Radical triumph in 1860.

In 1828—Jackson	650,028
In 1832—Jackson	887,502
In 1836—Van Buren	771,968
In 1840—Van Buren	1,128,393
In 1844—Polk	1,329,019
In 1848—Cass	1,223,795
In 1852—Pierce	1,585,545
In 1856—Buchanan	1,834,337
In 1860—Douglas and Breckinridge	2,213,926
In 1864 (when none of the Southern States voted)—McClellan	1,811,754
In 1868—Seymour	2,695,710

Considering the increase of population since 1868, the Democratic vote next year will probably be about three millions. Taking out the negroes, this is a clear majority of the white voters of the Union. This immense army of freemen, standing squarely by their organization, pursuing a consistent course, and working faithfully for their cause, is bound, in due time, to resume control of the government. Talk about a "dead" party that numbers three millions of white freemen—more than Rome counted in its palmiest day!

What the Democracy has done in the past, it can do in the future. It is the only party that has preserved its organization as a body of constitutional freemen, opposing all infringements upon the organic law of the land, courageously advancing in numbers, and attracting to its standard the intelligent and patriotic of all classes, who would interpose it as a barrier to complete despotism and bayonet-rule under Radical aggressions. With such a showing as is here given of strength and vitality, can any one in his sober senses regard the Democracy as impotent for the achievement of its old-time triumphs, or suggest the disbanding of the glorious cohorts that old guard of veterans which never faltered before any foe? What the Democratic party has been in the past it *can* and *will* be in the future—the hope of the nation, the stay of republican institutions, and the only grand, reliable, national organization under which the country can be restored to its wonted prosperity and peace.

Radical Robberies in Philadelphia.

The Radicals of Philadelphia are not completely happy—not nearly so much delighted as we might expect them to be, in view of the fact that they have, through the wholesale cheatery which was practised under the infamous Registry law, gained complete control of the City Government. Damaging exposures are daily being made in reference to the management of the financial affairs of the city—and it seems to be freely admitted that those who have the disbursement of the moneys wrung from the people by taxation for municipal purposes, are intent upon plundering the City Treasury. Year after year the debt of the city has gone on increasing at a rate which is truly alarming to the taxpayers; and the worst of it is that there is not the slightest hope for any improvement. The *Evening Telegraph* bewails the existing condition of affairs, and says:

While the public is accustomed to an unvarying increase in the revenue extracted from them, in the amount of the debt, in the magnitude of the deficit, and in the estimates of the sums required for the ensuing year, they are now called upon to contemplate aggregates of an unusually startling character. In round figures, the debt exceeds fifty millions of dollars, the liabilities falling due next year amount to nearly $16,000,000, of which nearly $1,000,000 must be raised by direct taxation, and tax-payers have no reason to hope that they will be more fortunate hereafter than they have been heretofore, in evading enormous deficiency bills and the creation of large new loans. To all appearances these deficiencies will be greater than ever before. We know already that the expenses of one department—the police—are to be increased by nearly half a million; that a defalcation in the City Treasurer's office will cost nearly half a million more; that the total amount of outstanding warrants and the amount of interest accumulating upon them, is larger than ever; but how much our improved Paid Fire Department is to cost, how many new loans the Water Department and the Gas Trust will require, how much extra expense is to be incurred by the Park Commission, the School Board and various other departments, cannot be accurately determined, although past experience indicates that it will foot up at least several millions of dollars.

Here is a cheerful bit of reading for the men who pay taxes in Philadelphia. Here is a nice commentary upon the results of Radical rule. The past is evidently a story of disgrace, the present is disheartening in the extreme, and there seems to be no rainbow of promise to gild the clouds which overshadow the future. The property-holders in the City of Brotherly Love are forced to regard every increase of revenue under Radical rule as an encouragement to additional expenditures. The *Telegraph* expresses this conviction when it says:

"Taxpayers are settling down to the disheartening conviction that improvident Councilmen and venal officials will find means for disposing of all the money they can possibly obtain either by loans or taxation, and that the only hope for an economical administration is based on the curtailment of the municipal revenue."

In other words, the robberies committed by Radical officials will only be limited by the opportunities offered for stealing. That is the plain English of the language employed by a leading Republican newspaper. Let it be remembered that this is spoken of the loyal city of Philadelphia and not of New York. When Republican politicians shall unite to rebuke official corruption in Philadelphia, as the Democrats did to break up the Tammany Ring in New York, then we may believe some of the professions of honesty which are made by "the party of great moral ideas." Meantime the people of Philadelphia must expect to be plundered so long as Radical politicians constitute their city government.

The Senatorial Mandamus Case.

In the Supreme Court at Pittsburgh, the argument was heard in the case of the State against John Emminger, a Democratic Return Judge of Cumberland county. Application was made for a mandamus requiring defendant to show cause why he refused to issue a certificate of election to Hon. J. M. Weakley, as State Senator elect from the Nineteenth District, composed of Cumberland and Franklin counties.—An answer was filed by Emminger, in which he set forth that he had become cognizant of gross frauds and bribery having been used to secure the election of Mr. Weakley, and would consequently violate his conscience and sense of duty by certifying that he had been *duly* elected. He had forwarded to the Secretary, and to Mr. Weakley, the same certificate that he had filed with the Prothonotary, and in so doing, claimed that he had peformed all that the law and his conscience required.—The Court intimated that a peremptory mandamus would be issued, and made returnable prior to the closing of the present session of the Court, and that the only question was, what form the mandamus would take.

Radical Vainglorying.

The only worm of consolation upon which the Grant and Murphy cormorants can feed at present, is the result of the New York election; for, in no other State have they made a cheering showing for Radical successes in the future. The absurdity of claiming the result there as a Radical triumph, is too transparent to deceive any intelligent man, even of the most Radical stamp. Although party politics were ignored in the City, where the contest turned upon purely local questions which predominated over all others, and exerted a controlling influence throughout the State, the result is not without its political significance. A simple glance at the vote will show that the State is Democratic wherever the Democracy of the city are united. It is a well-known and conceded fact that nothing but the reduced majority for the Democratic ticket in New York, caused by the fact that thousands of Democrats, as such, united in the Reform movement, in which politics were ignored, enabled the Republicans to carry their State ticket. It was not a Republican victory, and the New York *Tribune* admits that the result reached in the city is mainly due to Democrats and Democratic journals. It says:

"There *were* those, however, who rendered more efficient service to the Reform cause than either half of the mutual admiration society whose pretensions we are considering; and first among these we rank Oswald Ottendorfer's *Staats Zeitung*. It is easy and profitable for a Republican journal to expose and reprobate Democratic prodigality and theft; not so easy for the editor of a Democratic organ, as the *Staats Zeitung* is known to be. That journal sacrificed something and risked much in taking ground against the Tammany robbers; and when its editor, in the Nominating Convention of the Democratic Reformers, proposed the name of Gen. Franz Sigel for the best office to be filled at our recent election, and carried him through triumphantly, the battle of Reform was half won. Hitherto, Republicans had been asked to vote for Democrats exclusively, in opposition to the Tammany candidates, and had seen the men thus lifted into importance by their suffrages regularly sell out to Tammany at the very next election. The Republicans had thus been used to aggrandize Democrats till they had grown tired of the process, and could not have been induced to support a county or city ticket composed of Democrats exclusively at the recent election. The nomination of Sigel by the Democratic Reformers changed the whole aspect of the case, rendering hearty co-operation among Reformers of all parties not only possible but easy and morally certain. Henceforth, victory was within our grasp; and to no man are we more indebted for it than to Oswald Ottendorfer—to no journal more than to the *Staats Zeitung*.

Mr. Benjamin Wood, of the *Daily News*, has likewise been most efficient in the work—not so much through the columns of his journal as by his knowledge of all the influences secretly fermenting in the Democratic ranks, which might be combined in active opposition to the Tammany oligarchy. His experience as a Mozart chief was invaluable; his counsels were wise and prudent; he knew where to strike with effect; and his every blow told.

So Mr. Mark M. Pomeroy, of the *Democrat*, wielded a very considerable influence among Democrats, and spared no effort to secure a Reform victory. No journal has been more out-spoken and vehement than his, in condemning the robbers and their robberies."

Will our over-jubilant Radicals just stick a pin there? Without the assistance of Democrats, rendered in good faith, the Reform ticket could not have been elected; and if Republican journals would speak out as boldly against the robberies carried on by their partisans, and unite as earnestly as did the Democrats in undoing the wrong, we might look for a speedy reform in Federal affairs. They did not act in good faith in the contest. While receiving the co-operation under the cry of reform, in the city, elsewhere they clung to their party organization and elected candidates known to be corrupt. They refused to vote for Mr. Seymour, who was run as a reform candidate, treacherously deserting him and voting for Fields, a noted corruptionist, thus showing the arrant hypocrisy of their pretentions. Notwithstanding this seeming triumph of the Republicans, the State is thoroughly and reliably Democratic, as will be amply demonstrated in the Presidential canvass of 1872.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

The New York *Tribune* pays the following well-deserved tribute to the man who is now universally recognized as the leader of the New York Democracy:

Mr. Tilden is the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; he is by nature and by life-long practice an intense partisan politician; he could look only to the Democracy for such political honors as the future may have in store for him. Yet he deliberately resolved on purifying the City Government at the expense, as even then seemed probable, of a great party defeat, having implicated Mr. O'Conor in the work, he himself devised the means by which the Tammany Ring lost the key of their position in the Controller's office, and therefore fairly deserves honor for all the brilliant successes that have followed.

Such an encomium as that is rendered doubly dear, when it is remembered that there is not a prominent Republican politician in the country to whom such high praise can be justly accorded. The *Tribune* itself fails to denounce the misdeeds of men of its own party with that freedom which the truth demands, and even Horace Greeley has never been known to act so noble a part as his newspaper represents Mr. Tilden to have done. It was reserved for the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of New York, to give an example in these degenerate days of that more than Roman virtue which distinguished the fathers of the American Republic. Let those who are in the habit of reviling the Democratic party daily, point us to a Republican politician in Pennsylvania, who is capable of playing the lofty part enacted by Mr. Tilden in the New York election. If there be such a one, he is not to be found among the recognized leaders of the organization. Not a man of the whole batch is capable of rising above the influence of partisanship—not one of them would risk a temporary defeat of the Radical party for the good of the State or the Nation. With them public plunder is everything—principle less than nothing.

A Good Suggestion.

The New York *Sun*, one of the many able anti-Grant Republican journals, makes a very sensible and timely suggestion. It says, if fifty of the leading Republicans in the country, who are known to be decidedly hostile to the renomination of Gen. Grant, would only speak out promptly and boldly on that subject, they could render his defeat in the next National Convention a foregone conclusion, beyond all peradventure. But if, for two or three months longer, they pursue the shilly-shally course which they have pursued for the last six months, Grant will stand a good chance to be renominated in spite of their latter-day opposition.

But, though Grant may be renominated, *he will not be re-elected;* and moreover, he will be defeated by such an alliance and under such circumstances that it will give the finishing blow to the Republican organization.

More Opposition Brewing.

We have received proof of an article which, it is said, is to appear in a short time in almost every liberal paper in the country. It is issued by the "Council of Political Reform," New York city, and is intended as a feeler toward the nomination of Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, ex-Attorney-General, for the Presidency. The article narrates the connection of Mr. Evarts with the Administration, and more especially his identification with the Reform movement since it had gained any reliable hold among the prominent political agitators, and his influence and ability as an exponent of its principles. The movement seems to be one of considerable extent, and is one among many others, which go to show the wide and growing disaffection toward Grant among his own partisans. It is evident that Grant will secure a renomination, and it is equally evident that a Conservative Republican will dispute with him the right to Presidential honors.

Federal Interference in Elections.

President Grant has plainly shown a disposition to disregard all the requirements of honor and decency in the conduct of elections. Those who hold office under the government, are compelled to pay over a liberal percentage of their salaries for the purpose of forming an immense corruption fund, to be used in bribing and influencing voters in doubtful States and districts; and even poor mechanics, employed upon the public works, are made to feel the pressure from the White House. Just before the recent election in Maryland, an order was issued from the Naval Department at Washington, to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, directing that it be made known, *officially*, that if any of the employees about the Academy should vote the Democratic ticket, that they would be summarily discharged for so doing. This order was especially intended to influence the common laborers, men of the pick and axe, of the saw and chisel, the painters, the blacksmiths and other mechanics.

There is a law on the statute books of the United States, bearing the signature of U. S. Grant, which makes it a penal offence to threaten a voter with dismissal from service on account of voting against the party of his employer. This statute was enacted for the purpose of intimidating white men in the Southern States, and we suppose Grant considers that it applies only to negroes. If a planter should undertake to influence the votes of the blacks in his employ he would be liable to be fined and imprisoned, and the Federal Judges would show him no mercy; but the President of the United States orders all the white working men about the Naval Academy to abstain from voting the Democratic ticket on penalty of dismissal; why should U. S. Grant be allowed to do, through the officials of the Naval Department, that which no private individual could do without subjecting himself to severe pains and penalties? Is the maker of the law to be allowed to break it with impunity?

Grant's order deterred nearly forty Democrats from voting in Annapolis. Fortunately there were enough Conservative white voters in the county of Anne Arundel, to prevent the success of a single one of the candidates put forward by the few Radical whites and their negro allies, but the Republican newspapers of Maryland are boasting that they expect to carry that State for Grant in 1872. We do not believe these journals have any faith in the predictions they make. If they have the slightest hope of carrying Maryland, it is the offspring of a conviction that the influence of bayonets will be added to such orders as those which were issued to the working men at the Naval Academy. Grant will scruple at nothing to secure a re-election, but we believe there will be such a revulsion in the minds of the American people as will ensure his defeat in spite of all the desperate devices to which he can resort.

No State is Exempt.

Grant's usurpation of all power in the South may be extended at any time, and upon the slightest pretext, to any State in the Union. There is not a single one that may not be divested of self-government whenever the President desires to proclaim martial law. Do the people consider this—do they care? Or do they need the experience of South Carolina to appreciate the entertainment which is in store for them? The fact that a State is Republican is no security. South Carolina is the banner Radical State of the South, and yet the first to be deprived of self-government.

Is It Not Time?

The question has been appropriately asked, now that the Democrats in New York are disposing of their rascals, is it not time that the Radicals should exhibit equal honesty. Carpet-baggers are plundering the Southern States to bankruptcy, and ravenous rings sucking the life-blood of the Federal government. Why don't the Radicals kick them overboard, as the Democrats do their rascals? Do you give it up? Because, if they did, there would not be honest men enough left in the party to carry a single State in the Union.

THE small-fry Radical journals are jubilantly quoting the London *Times* in support of the re-nomination and election of Grant. That is characteristic and right. The *Times* is the inveterate hater of the United States and her institutions; and cannot fail to be pleased with his despotic course towards the South, as well as Grant's foreign policy, which has sulted England exactly. The British government has found in the present Administration a convenient tool for carrying out English designs, and therefore the *Times* is anxious for its continuance.

The Railroad Lease

Acting President W. H. Gatzmer, on behalf of the New Jersey Company, has formally turned over the railroads and canals in the State, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under the new lease, for a period of 99 years. The lease includes 23 roads and branches, with a total length of 497 miles, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal and feeder, 65 miles in length. Besides these there are included the Jersey City Ferry Company; the Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company, and the Delaware Bridge Company.

Becoming Reconciled for Plunder.

The old saying, that family quarrels are generally the most bitter ones, the most frequent as a general thing, and reconciliations speedily brought about, is illustrated in the Radical family.—The Republican factions in New York who had been tearing each other's eyes out prior to the election, have at last been harmonized, as there is now a show for the division of the plunder, which for some time past has been the perquisite of the Tammany faction only. The cohesive power of plunder is very strong, especially in the eyes of a Republican.

Death of Rev. Alfred Cookman.

This distinguished divine, whose death we recorded as having taken place at Newark on Monday night, was one of the most prominent and popular clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The intelligence of his death will be received with feelings of profound sorrow, occurring as it has, in the very prime of his manhood and usefulness.

What has the Country Gained?

The statement of the Secretary of the Treasury that he has paid $273,000,000 of the debt since March 1, 1869, means simply that he has drained the country of that much money, which was sorely needed at home, to pay a debt which was not due. The result of this financial operation is, that we have saved the interest on that amount and lost the profits. Will the friends of the policy tell us that the country has gained by the operation?

How They Do It in Texas.

In Texas, when repeating, stuffing, and military tyranny fail, the Courts take the matter in hand, and throw out enough Democratic counties to elect the Radical candidates. Of three Democrats elected to Congress, only one will receive a certificate. So glaring is this fraud, that one Radical, possessed of more decency than usually falls to the lot of such, refuses to receive the certificate, alleging that his competitor is entitled to it.

No Longer Reserved.

The President, since the New York election, has thrown off somewhat of the reserve which has heretofore characterized his conversations concerning his own canvass for re-nomination. He has now said to several persons, with perfect distinctness, that he no longer has any doubt about his re-nomination and re-election.

Editorial Brevities.

The Administration circles are considerably agitated by the rumor that Butler, Speaker Blaine, Carl Schurz and Senator Conkling have been in secret consultation during the week.

The new South Carolina bonds are offered at 28 cents, but there are no buyers, as repudiation seems certain. This is one of the beautiful results of carpet-bag stealings and negro legislation.

The *State Journal* says there has never been a President who has deferred more to the wishes of the people than Grant! Has there ever been one who respected them so little?

President Grant does not desire reporters to be present when he receives the Grand Duke Alexis. He has no notion of his attempts to ape royalty being exposed, and has therefore ordered the White Room closed upon all reportorial interviewers upon the august occasion.

There is some talk in political circles of the restoration of Mr. Sumner to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It will never be accomplished while Grant holds the reins so well in hand, and cracks the whip over Radical Senators.

The people of Carlisle are somewhat elated at the prospect of having the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia located there. There is a rumor that the Company intend purchasing the Carlisle Barracks for their purpose.

The fashionable circles bid fair to be more than usually animated the coming Winter. What with balls, receptions, operas, and the arrival of distinguished people, the *beau monde* will be peculiarly devoted to the Goddess of Fashion.

The South Carolina prisoners, victims of Grant's bayonet rule, are to have the very best legal talent in their defence, if they are allowed a trial at all. Ex-Attorney-General Stansberry and ex-Senator Reverdy Johnson are engaged in their behalf.

In a recent visit of Senator Carl Shurz to New York, he expressed himself as determinedly opposed to Grant's re-election, and hoped the Democrats would nominate a Conservative man, for whom the Republicans could vote without stultifying themselves.

Horace Greeley, in his lecture on Abraham Lincoln, places peculiar importance upon the value of a strong political canvass, as bringing the people face to face with their rulers, and that they always come out of it with a much better knowledge of political affairs.

The official vote of New Jersey gives Parker, Democrat, for Governor, 82,299, and Walsh, Republican, 76,292. Majority for Parker, 6,007. This is a glorious triumph for the gallant Democracy of Jersey, and a glowing tribute to the worth of Gov. Parker.

The foolishest of all foolish reasons for committing suicide that we have yet seen, is that given by the young man who drowned himself at Carlisle, the other day. This was to the effect that as Mr. Darwin had proved men to be descended from monkeys, he did not wish to live longer.

The probabilities now are that Tweed will be permitted to take his seat as Senator, notwithstanding the alleged frauds against him. His bank-book and ledger accounts of sums disbursed to Radical legislators in carrying through his infamous schemes, are too ugly to be encountered in case of his threat of exposure being carried out.

St. Louis is peculiarly ambitious and grasping in the Convention line. They aspire to the honor of having both the Radical and Democratic National Conventions held in their city next year. Also, the Tobacco Merchants' Convention; also, the Cotton Growers' Convention; also, the Saengerfest; also, the Scheutzenfest; also, anything else it can get.

The Prussians do not seem to have much respect for women's rights advocates. An enthusiastic lady who made a speech on the subject in Halle, was sentenced on the following morning, by a police judge to two days' imprisonment on bread and water, for advocating free-love doctrines. They should have Tilton, Woodhull & Co., to reconstruct society there.

They have had a clear case of Ku-Kluxism in Indiana, where three negroes were hung by white men. The negroes had been indicted by the Grand Jury, and the citizens feared they would escape punishment. No one attempted to interfere with the mob, who broke in two doors with sledge-hammers and chisels, but the Sheriff unlocked the third, seeing that he could not keep them out. Will Grant declare martial law in that State?

A Tammany sachem, interviewed by a *World* reporter, said he had conversed freely with many prominent Democrats who are also Tammany men, and they, one and all, believe it to be due to the Democratic party that Mr. Tweed should resign the position of Grand Sachem, and of Chairman of the General Committee, without further delay. The increasing desire to purify not only Tammany, but the party, was evidenced in the course of the conversation.

A call has been issued by the Secretary of the National Republican Executive Committee for a meeting at Washington on the 11th of January, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next National Convention. An early campaign is promised. There is little use in the meeting, as Grant's nomination is already fixed. There is an element at work, however, which foreshadows trouble in the Radical camp.

If Grant was in Europe, his head would stand in danger of decapitation. He is to-day exercising more despotic power than any crowned head in the Old World. There is no despot of Europe who dares to seize his subjects and thrust them into dungeons, without first making accusation and proof of crime, and giving to the accused an opportunity to be heard.

There is an occasional expression of independent thought by Radical journals, among which we instance the New York *Standard*, in its demand that Horatio Seymour shall contest the seat of the Radical scamp, Tom Fields. It asserts that it can be proved that Mr. Fields was not legally elected, and says: "We want to see Mr. Seymour in the Assembly, not only because he is the choice of the people of the Nineteenth District, but because we need the experience of a statesman so honest and pure."

Tilton has, like Wendell Phillips, many ridiculous political whims and social vagaries; yet they both have some redeeming traits—not the least of which is their uncompromising hostility to Grant, and exposure of the absurdities and rascalities of his administration. Both of these Radical savans, like Greeley, designate Grant and his administration as a grand failure, and contend that one term of such a man is a sufficient calamity; and with regard to his re-nomination and re-election, think the song,

"The Grant that all are praising;
Is not the Grant for me;"

is just now peculiarly appropriate. Will they be found as outspoken in their opposition to him after his nomination? That is a question that will test their sincerity.

THE Democrats of Cumberland county have repealed the Crawford County System of nominating candidates, and have come back to the better plan of choosing delegates to a convention. The County Committee decided to do away with the new-fangled system, and the masses of the party have seen its evils so clearly exemplified, that they are glad to see the old plan of making nominations restored. Wherever the Crawford County System has been adopted it has produced difficulties and weakened and distracted the party resorting to it. Let the result in Cumberland be a warning to the Democracy elsewhere.

State Items.

Wheat is declining in price.

Clearfield wants a skating rink.

Perry county grain fields look well.

John Kiehl is on trial at Carlisle, Pa., for poisoning his wife.

Twenty deaths from small-pox occurred in Pittsburgh last week.

Five cases of small-pox are reported in Rochester, Beaver county.

The Elk *Democrat* reports the killing of a huge bear near Ridgeway.

A bear was seen within a mile of the town of Clarion a short time since.

Erie has only six patrolmen to tramp over an area of streets equal to 60 miles.

Thirty-two new house were erected in Selinsgrove during the past season.

A citizen of Clearfield county has shot three wolves within the past few days.

Hog cholera is very fatal among the swine in Sullivan county.

Ten Sheriff's sales are advertized to take place in Mifflintown next week.

Bradford county is beginning to use Sullivan county coal, exclusively.

The Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association has a cash capital of $50,000.

Reading has more lager beer saloons than any city of its size in the country.

A bridge is to be built across the Allegheny river at President, Forest county.

The Adams Express Company has opened an agency in Mifflinburg.

The Railroad men of Pennsylvania now control the railroad system of the Union.

Apprehensions concerning the small-pox has affected the Fall trade of Philadelphia.

Two Huntingdon county school teachers shot a bear last week, which weighed 180 pounds.

Bears are bold and ravenous in the Allegheny Mountains near Kittanning Point.

Cash-up City is the name of a new settlement in the oil-region of Forest county.

All the President Judges elected in October have received their commissions.

The severe storm of Tuesday night was very injurious to the North Branch canal.

Small-pox is decreasing rapidly in Altoona. It interfered considerably with work in the railroad shops.

There are two cases of small-pox in Wheatland and several others in Mercer county.

It is rumored that Gen. G. B. McClellan is about to take up his residence in Meadville.

The *Advertiser* says that Lebanon has as fine a drum-corps as there is one in the State.

A Union county farmer hauled a load of wheat to Lewisburg the other day that weighed 8,457 pounds.

A loon was shot in the canal basin at Sharon last week, which measured four feet from tip to tip of wings.

A new banking institution has been opened in Oil City, under the name of the Oil City Trust Company.

A Sullivan county thief stole a hive of bees the other night from Riley Steenback.

Johnstown has a church for every forty-eight inhabitants, and they are building two more.

It is insisted upon that anthracite coal has been discovered in the Seven Mountains, Centre county.

Captain Huff, of Milton, has been presented with a Masonic apron over one hundred years old.

During the month of October the Reading letter-carriers delivered 36,641 mail letters and collected 19,874.

The Danville jail is pronounced more ornamental than useful. An objection applicable to most public buildings.

One of the Sunday-Schools of Lebanon contributed $140 to the relief of the Northwestern sufferers by fire.

The Commissioners of Snyder county have had the roofed public bridges in that county insured.

Mr. John A. Taylor, of Northumberland, has been a member of the Order of Odd Fellows for a period of forty-five years.

The Protestant clergymen of Altoona have resolved to attend no more funerals on Sunday, unless imperative necessity demands it.

Mrs. Francis Gaston, an aged lady residing in Canoe township, Indiana county, accidentally fell in her dooryard a few days since, her head striking on a small snag, which entered her brain, causing death in a short time.

A correspondent of the Sullivan *Press* says that the Muncy Creek Improvement Company have cleaned out and cribbed the creek from Keeler's mill to the mouth of the creek, for the purpose of driving logs.

The house of a Miss Dale, near Tionesta, was entered last week, while she was absent, the carpets cut to pieces, sofas ripped open, furniture broken, bedding and clothing torn so as to be unfit for use, and a general havoc perpetrated, causing a loss of $500.

An old woman in a neighboring county, whose goose was killed two years ago by a bungling sportsman, has commenced suit for $80 damages, as she claims that if the goose had been allowed to live, its natural increase in the feathers would have amounted to that sum.

On Monday evening of last week the house of a "clever fellow," named Kettleberger, in Clearfield, was burned down, and on Saturday evening following a new weather-boarded one stood upon the old foundation—put there by the generosity of his friends and neighbors. The Christian religion has its effect in many ways.

Between sixty and seventy deer have been killed within two miles and a half of President Furnace, near Oil City, during the last four weeks. They have not been so plenty before in the last twenty years, and sportsmen are taking due advantage of the opportunity. They are reported as that they have been driven in by the great fires in other sections.

The Delaware county *American* learns that Mons. Perrin, noted as a French Communist, has negotiated for the purchase of the Palmer property, on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, near Angora, promising to build a town of 200 houses if he can get a application to the next Legislature for a charter for a co-operative bank in connection with the new town.

Three children, respectively named and aged David Heffner, 12 years, Hettie Heffner, 10 years, and Francilla Eiler, 3 years, in search of coal on Saturday afternoon last, entered an abandoned drift situated between Shiloh and Mineville, Lancaster county. They were there but a short time when the top caved in and completely buried them. The people of the vicinity hearing of the catastrophe from a brother of the little girl Eiler, who had been with the party and had left the drift a little to save his life, gathered about the place and unearthed the bodies. Life was extinct in each. Coroner Palmer held an inquest on Sunday morning last.

Daring Burglary in Philadelphia.

Sometime during Saturday night a heavy robbery was perpetrated at the jewelry store of J. & S. Franks, No. 4 North Sixth street, by which the burglars succeeded in carrying off jewels to the value of about $20,000, which was abstracted from the fire-proof safe. The entire contents of the safe, consisting of the finest quality of gold and silver watches, chains, bracelets, etc., and about 2,500 gold rings were carried off. It is supposed that during the day one of the burglars secreted himself in the cellar of the building, and when ready to begin work he admitted his accomplices from the front door leading to the second story. They went up stairs and into Bryson's printing office, in which there is a window, near a skylight over the back part of the jewelry store. The burglars made an exit through the window and jumped upon the skylight.

They broke through the glass and lowered themselves by means of a rope to the store floor. The left side of the door of the safe was taken off by means of wedges and a sledge, and all the valuables removed.—Nothing was known of the robbery until about one o'clock yesterday, when the proprietors stopped at the store. The burglars were evidently very guarded in their movements, owing to the fact that there was a bright gas-light burning all night, and yet they proceeded with their work without detection. No trace of the burglars has yet been discovered.

Important Decision.

Under the date of the 1st instant, the cashier of a national bank in Pennsylvania writes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, making the following inquiry: "Is the income on the new five per cent. ten-forty bonds, deposited by national banks for security of circulating notes, to be included in the two and a half per cent. tax on individuals, or is it exempt." In reply to which the Commissioner says, that the interest derived from the new five per cent. bonds of the United States, issued under the refunding act of July 14, 1870, is not taxable under the internal revenue laws.

New Telegraph System.

It is proposed to have an internationalization of the telegraph systems of the world, by which the electric wires of all nations will be brought into co-operation in certain cases, and will be controlled by international authority. As a preliminary to this scheme the British government is to purchase the Atlantic cables and the Washington government is to assume the management of the Western Union Telegraph in this country.

[Correspondence of the Intelligencer.]

Letter from Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, Nov. 9, 1871.

Messrs. Editors:—Savannah is the principal cotton market along the Atlantic; all from the interior, both by rail and the Savannah river, is brought here for shipment, and the amount of bales stored would cover acres of ground.

The thermometer, as reported by the Signal Corps, averages 54, but I should judge during mid-day, in the sun, it was at least 75. Negroes and children are running bare-footed, while the ladies wear Summer dresses and carry fans. About two miles out on the Central Railroad, is a splendid Fair Ground, with a good track. They intend holding the Annual Fair here commencing on the 21st instant.

Leaving Savannah by the Central Railroad, westward, we pass through the same level country—through thick pine forests—occasionally emerging upon a plantation, and *vice versa*, until reaching Millen, a distance of 70 miles. Here we waited two hours and a half for the train from Macon. Millen is the junction of the Macon and Augusta Railroads, and contains a wood and water station, and several houses.—Seeing one labelled "Saloon," I made for it, and inquired:

"Have you anything good to eat?"

"No, sir, I have nothing."

"What have you good to drink then, Any ale?"

"No! I have some whiskey and very good porter."

I ordered him to get me a bottle of porter, but all the porter I drank heretofore, I thought tasted better. So I asked:

"How much is to pay?"

"Fifty cents, sir." I paid the fifty cents, but have drank no porter since.

This place being but 20 miles from the K. K. K. districts, and seeing a man who I thought could give me some information respecting them, I enquired:

"I suppose you sometimes hear or see the Ku-Klux around here! Can you give me any idea of them?"

"No! we never see nor hear them here, but sometimes hear of outrages committed over in that direction; but when we go to investigate the matter, we invariably find no truth in the statements, excepting a few instances, where the persons outraged were deserving the punishment."

"Are there,