Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1871.

Our Party.

The so-called "passive" policy which has been urged upon the Democratic party by some of its influential members, has not met with our approval, nor with that of the party at large. Its name sufficiently condemns it; for it is difficult to imagine how a political party, which is solely created to act, can be passive and yet live. But the object which the advocates of the passive policy had in view, is one which every thinking Democrat must wish to see accomplished. This object is the union of our strength with that of those moderate Republicans who are disgusted with the nepotism, corruption, imbecility and lawlessness of the present National Administration, for the purpose of securing its overthrow. There is in the Republican ranks an opposition to the extreme and dominant wing of the party, which is shaping itself into formidable proportions; and we are inspired with a new and a plausible hope for the destruction of the Grant Dynasty in 1872, if the Democracy wisely improve the situation. To ensure success we need the strength which such men as Senators Trumbull, Schurz, Tipton, and others equally sincere and earnest, can give us; and, to secure it we will be ready to make such concessions as do not occasion any sacrifice of our principles, or impair the integrity and efficiency of our organization. It is with us, and should be with all good Democrats, sufficient ground to cause us to invite the co-operation of these men, that they have arrayed themselves against the centralizing tendencies of the Administration—against its official corruptions—against the nepotism, bribe-takings, and palpable imbecilities of the Government head. In so far as they seek to enforce purity and economy in the administration of governmental affairs, they cannot fail to enlist the sympathies of all true Democrats.

The Democratic party desires the overthrow of the present administration, and will zealously labor for its accomplishment. It can not be asked, however, in order to achieve this end, to surrender either its organization, or its participation in the choice of a Presidential platform or candidates. The Democratic party exists to be beaten or to win, but never to surrender. It is the only historical party that is really perennial in this country, as it is the only party which, under our institutions, can always live.

We desire to see Grant's administration swept out of power; but, if in the coming contest, we are to go before the American people on the platform of loaves and fishes only, we do not deserve success. If the simple triumph of party is paramount to the success of principles, why not go over to the Radicals at once? for this is precisely the plank on which they swim. Success is the one motto on all their banners, and to achieve that the old landmarks were taken away, just as expediency demanded their removal. The Democratic party cannot be asked to follow the destructives over all the other lines they have crossed and are endeavoring to obliterate; nor, in order to success, forget that we have a written Constitution, and adopt the law of powder and bayonet. The written fundamental law is our platform. It has been boldly discarded by the Radical party; and it is upon this issue and upon those of retrenchment and reform, that we would go into the fight. If the people of this country are already so debauched by the deluge of lies which has long made the land a stench in the nostrils of truth and honor, as to require all parties to wallow in the same mire, our task may be a difficult one. And yet our duty remains the same,—the standard of right knows no compromise; success is nothing; office is nothing; power is nothing without truth and justice.

Strong as is our desire for Grant's defeat, we are not prepared to accept a simple "availability" as our Presidential candidate in '72. We desire a statesman and a gentleman of integrity and honor. We want a man of brains, culture, and will. We have long enough endured the shame and confusion of imbecility in high places. The onward strides of a great empire should be under the management of her best and wisest men. Thus, alone, can endangered liberty be snatched from the grasp of tyranny; and the Constitutional rights of this vast country be secured and perpetuated.

To accomplish this, we invite the aid of all who will come on board our flag-ship Constitution. We would scorn the officer or sailor who refuses to walk her planks, unfurl her sails or defend her bulwarks. We care not what party affiliations they may have held hitherto, if, seeing the danger of the old ship, they are willing to help us bring her out of the breakers, and head her prow from a lee-shore; but we want no volunteers for prize-money alone. We care but little who shall take command, so that he be worthy of the position, with the far-seeing statemanship which can safely direct her course, the manly firmness which will steadily grasp the helm amid threatened danger, and give to us the blessings which invariably follow in the wake of a prosperous national voyage. To this end we can safely bide our time, in full reliance that whoever may be selected as our standard-bearer, we shall have a leader worthy of our own and the Nation's choice.

More Impeachment on the Tapis.

The Radical scamp, Bowen, of South Carolina, is likely to get himself into trouble for going back on his friend Grant, after the service he did him in keeping his carcass out of prison, by a timely and unrighteous pardon. In the South Carolina House of Representatives, yesterday, the resolutions impeaching Governor Scott and State Treasurer Parker, were discussed.—Bowen said great pressure had been put upon him to induce him to withdraw his charges. He asserted that State stock in the Greenville and Columbia Railroad was sold for $2.75, while $5 could have been obtained for it from other parties, and that Governor Scott had refused to sign the transfer until his brother-in-law was given $40,000. He also said that the Agricultural Land scrip was reported sold at 72½ cents, but he knew men who paid 84 cents for it. Several speakers followed in opposition to Bowen, one of whom charged him with perjury, and read a despatch sent by Bowen, in New York, last summer, begging Governor Scott to revoke the authority given Judge Barrett to proceed against Kempton, the financial agent. The trouble of Bowen is not likely to end here. It is now said that Scott has secured enough votes to ensure Bowen's expulsion, and that efforts will be made to expel the bigamous impeacher. What a happy family!

Cannot Be Deceived.

The Senators who are tied to Grant and all the shortcomings of his imbecile administration, having yielded reluctantly to the demand for investigation into official abuses, are now endeavoring to counteract the impression produced by this reluctance, by pretending great zeal in the work of inquiry. The country will not be deceived by the tricks of these demagogues, and the exposures they may be compelled to make will be regarded only as evidence of villainies they have left unrevealed.

A North Carolina Judge.

The Committee of the North Carolina House of Representatives, after investigation, declare Judge Logan, of the Ninth Judicial District of that State, "is utterly disqualified for the position, that he is ignorant of the law, and inefficient to a degree that amounts to a denial of justice in the courts of his district."

A Scrap of History.

It might exercise a somewhat salutary influence upon Radical leaders and officials, to occasionally remind them of "a proverb the Arabs have," that "Curses, like young chickens, always come home to roost," or as the Italians have it, that "Curses are like processions, they return to where they set out." A little bit of history is recalled by a cotemporary, which is illustrative of the fact that other things beside maledictions take the same course. In the Spring of 1867 the angry Radical Congress of that day enacted what is the "tenure-of-office bill." On March the 2d, of that year, the acting President, Mr. Johnson, returned the bill to the Senate, where it originated, with his objections, and notwithstanding those reasons, it was re-enacted by a constitutional majority—35 to 11 in the Senate, and 138 to 40 in the House of Representatives. That forgotten message lies before us as we write, and we find in it a course of reasoning which has a strange illustration now-a-days. Speaking of an unworthy incumbent of that day, the President said, among other things, that a case might arise when a public officer "might grasp at power for his own aggrandizement and the elevation of his connexions and relatives to office," and hence should be removed. He went on to say that if the power of removal were virtually vested in the Senate, as it would be if their consent were needed, "such a body is more likely to misuse it than the man whom the united voice of America calls to the Presidential chair." This was denounced not merely as heresy, but as the utterance of frantic and distorted intelligence. Less than five years have elapsed, and now we find an accredited Republican organ, such as is eminently the New York *Evening Post*, denouncing the tenure-of-office act as the most pernicious of all legislation, and, as Mr. Johnson foretold, tending directly to the demoralization and degradation of the Senate.

The Radical Stay Giving Way.

The only reliance of the Radical party in the South—the negroes—are rapidly discovering the shallowness and rascalities of their professed friends, and are daily denouncing and deserting them. One of the most prominent of the colored leaders of the Republican party in Alabama, Mr. George W. Cox, of Montgomery, has published a card in which he assails in severe terms the abuses which have been perpetrated in that State under the name of Republicanism. He says that he loves the principles the party assumes to represent, but that in Alabama the people of his race have elected men to office who would rob their wives and children of the last blanket they have to sleep on, and then be ready to murder every colored man who will not support the party ticket. Mr. Cox says that if Republicanism means robbery, and that a man cannot vote as he wishes unless at the risk of his life, he desires to leave the party.—The Ku-Klux Congressional Committee would find a fruitful field for the exercise of their energies in an honest investigation of the widespread system of intimidation practised in the South on colored voters by the secret negro societies which exist throughout the reconstructed States.

Let the Tax-Payers Remember It.

When charges of fraud were made against prominent Democratic officials of New York City, the leading Democrats of the City and State, and all the prominent journals of the party at once demanded the most prompt and thorough investigation. Such Democrats as Charles O'Conor and Samuel J. Tilden took the lead in the matter, and were the most earnest and persistent in the work of ferreting out the frauds and punishing the offenders. But how is it with Radicals? While everybody admits that fraud and corruption abound to an unparalleled extent in rational affairs, a proposition made in the Senate to investigate and expose them with a view both to correct the evil and punish the guilty, is strenuously opposed and voted down by the supporters of Grant. Let the people—the tax-payers who suffer by these frauds, think of this. Let them mark the difference between the two parties in this respect.

Death of Postmaster Hager.

The community were pained to hear of the death, on Friday morning last, of Henry W. Hager, the Postmaster of this City, and the junior member of the dry-goods firm of Hager & Bros. Mr. Hager had been confined to his room for some two or three weeks past, his symptoms being those of typhoid fever. It was not until Thursday, however that any serious apprehension was felt of a fatal termination of his illness.—Then ulceration of the bowels set in, and his case became desperate.

Mr Hager was a very courteous and efficient officer and was held in high esteem by the people of this City, among whom his entire life has been passed. He had many warm friends, and we think few enemies. His age was about 38 years. He has died in the flower of his life, and has left a fragrant memory behind him.

Record of a Democratic Governor.

Governor Haight, the retiring Executive of California, sent his last message to the Legislature the other day. It is an able and satisfactory official paper. The Governor calls attention to the fact, that during his administration the State debt has been reduced from $5,164,000 to $3,462,000; that the schools are in a most flourishing condition; and that prosperity and economy have distinguished the four years of Democratic rule. He recommends a change in the land laws of the State, on the ground that they now facilitate the acquisition of large tracts of land by corporations; and advises that a Constitutional Convention be held to remodel the judicial system and the system of taxation.

A Home-Thrust.

Some of the severest blows which the Radicals are now justly receiving are dealt by the members of that party.—The Germantown *Telegraph* does it in truthful style, when it asserts that "no less than three treasurers of Philadelphia have been defaulters in office, and not one of them was a Democrat. This is a fact that some of our Republican friends would do well to ponder over.—The party claims to be moral and upright, and to have an especial horror of dishonesty in office. And yet here stands this ugly fact."

Death of P. Martin Heltier

P. Martin Heltier died at his residence at Ephrata, this county, at 2 o'clock Thursday morning last. He had been in ill health for some time. He was a graduate of Yale College and a member of the bar and was well known throughout the county, having participated actively in its politics on the Democratic side. The proceedings of the meeting of the Lancaster bar relative to his death will be found in another column.

A Significant Suggestion.

An exchange says that in view of the sudden accession of popularity and loyal devotion to the Prince of Wales, Administration journals are wondering if it would not be advisable for Grant to somehow take the *enteric fever*. He takes so many things, and takes things so easy, that we think the thing might be managed very well.

An Insult to the State.

An exchange says: "It is an insult to the people of Mississippi that Ames should register his name at Washington as 'a Mississippi Senator.' He doesn't own a foot of land in the State nor pay a single dollar of taxes. He once resided a few months at Vicksburg as an army officer, but on return there he even refused to pay his poll-tax."

The Financial Condition of Philadelphia.

The independent press of Philadelphia seems to be alive to the perilous condtion to which Radicalism has brought the interests of the city. The Philadelphia *Ledger* thus rehearses the exposures of the last two months:

"It is now two months since the defalcation which showed that the cash account of the city was short $300,000; that the loan account was short $145,000, and that the Sinking Fund account had suffered to the extent of $33,000—making a total deficit of $478,000. Of this total, the sum of $100,000 has since been recovered. Spon after the defalcation became known, discoveries were made which confirmed suspicions that have prevailed among well-informed people for many years. Amongst the developments were these: The public moneys had been loaned in large amounts to a private person, or persons, for speculative purposes. This was contrary to right, contrary to official obligation, and contrary to law, even if the loans had been guarded as all prudent business men protect transactions of that kind. But it is among the developments that these large amounts were loaned, without security or protection to the city of any kind. These large sums of city moneys were also loaned without compensation to the city in the form of interest to be paid into the Treasury. It also became apparent that the city moneys could be checked out, and handed over to private persons, by a subordinate in the City Treasury, with no check upon that subordinate but his own will or pleasure. It further became known that the periodical "verifications of the cash account" by a Committee of Councils, were so managed in the City Treasury that all this loose handling and unlawful and wrongful use of the public moneys was covered up. Similar developments came to light concerning the handling of the city loans in the City Treasury. Large amounts of these securities were placed at the disposal of a private person to sell at discretion, and for which there was a sort of 'matter of form' settlement at the close of each month, which settlement might be, and sometimes was, unsettled the next day after the 'verification.' No security for the return of either the loans or the proceeds was exacted in this case either. The public moneys in this case also were used for private purposes without compensation to the city, and at great risk, as eventually proved. There were other developments, but the recital of the foregoing will suffice for the present purpose. In addition there is reason to believe that, with a view to private profit, the loans sold on account of the city were sold at a high price and accounted for at a low one; and that loans bought on account of the city were bought at a low rate and accounted for at a higher one; and it is certain, that whilst loans may have been sold early in the month, and carried interest *against the city* from the day of sale, the proceeds of such sale did not get into the Treasury until the last day of the month, and not always then."

While the elections of last fall were going on the Radical politicians of Philadelphia, who constituted an organized band of plunderers, were loud in their denunciations of the Tammany frauds. They professed to be virtuously indignant at the doings of Tweed & Co. while they were engaged in rascalities of a character equally as reprehensible, and Republican voters were foolish and doltish enough to put into office men of notoriously bad reputations. The election was scarcely over until the rottenness of municipal affairs under Radical management began to be uncovered, and one exposure has followed fast upon the heels of another, until no Philadelphia Republican dare point a finger at a Tammany thief. The Yankee city is not a bit better than Gotham. The Democracy of New York repudiated Tammany Ring—the Radical Ring still rules and plunders *Philadelphia*.

A Pure Administration.

In the Senate debate on Mr. Trumbull's resolution, the defenders of Grant asserted that this administration is the purest that ever existed, in reply to which Mr. Trumbull said:

Well, if there is anywhere in the world a worse civil service than that of the United States, I pray to God to deliver that people from it. (Laughter.) I feel less disposed than ever to submit my Republicanism to the test of the Senator from Indiana, for his declaration that we have the best civil service in the world. My Republicanism is not partisan. I care nothing for it except as a party of great principles, and if it ever comes to be used as a *cover for fraud and iniquities*, the honest people of the country will overwhelm us, as they ought to.

It is notorious that the Radical party has become but a cover for fraud and corruption. It originated in fraud; it was born in sin and iniquity, and has been growing more wicked and corrupt since the day of its birth. Even in its first years of rule, some of its most influential leaders declared that dishonest officials stole more than half of the revenue of the government; and these thieves and robbers, under the protection afforded them, have multiplied in number and increased in boldness, dexterity and wickedness to such a degree that fraud and thieving have become the rule of officials, and honesty a rare exception. The great aim and end of Radical labor is to cover up, defend and whitewash the knaveries and corruption which so alarmingly abound. It is literally true that the Radical party has become a cover for frauds and iniquities and there is now a determination on the part of the honest men of all political opinions, to unite for its overthrow. This the leaders of the party see, and are making the most desperate shifts to avert the threatened blow.

Begin at the Capital.

Democratic papers throughout the country are urging the Democratic and Conservative members of Congress to have a committee appointed of efficient, honest men to examine the condition of the Federal Government at Washington City, and report the same to the country. It is no use to disguise the fact that there is something "rotten in Denmark." The defalcations that come to light, the general uneasiness and alarm, and the nervousness of certain Federal officials, point unmistakably to corruption. Let there be a thorough examination, a general overhauling of accounts, and there will be exhibited to the world, as we believe, the most wholesale and wicked corruption and robbery that ever were known in the annals of history. By the side of these public crimes, the corruption of Tammany Hall would pale into insignificance.

A Specimen Radical Reformer.

Senator Stewart is a member of the packed committee of the Senate to show the country how not to investigate frauds, and it may, therefore, be interesting to expose a piece of sharp practice on his part, in connection with the Emma mine. It seems that Stewart's company made a show of negotiating with other claimants to the mine, and created the impression that they would submit it by argument to the Secretary of the Interior. In the meantime Stewart managed quietly to get a patent to the tract in question, and had been in Europe with it a month before the opposing claimant knew of this sharp practice. This is probably an evidence of Stewart's fitness for a committee man.

One of Grant's Reformers.

Grant's Senatorial retainers constitute a class of as inconsistent and hypocritical advocates of reform, as could well be hunted up. The Omaha *Tribune*, a full supporter of the Grant Administration says: "Senator Harlan, we regret to say, seems placed by certain facts which have recently come to light in a very unpleasant position in connection with the Wright Indian frauds. The government is very reticent touching the facts of the case, and maintains a steady reserve. God save the country when U. S. Senators become partners in filching from the Government and wronging the people."

Janus-faced Policy of Grant.

In alluding to the efforts of the administration friends of Grant to stifle investigation into the alleged frauds of the government, the *Age* says, "when Huget wished to be made a Colonel and Noble at the same time, *Richelieu's* reply to *Joseph* was, "we'll promise it; and see the King withholds." That is the Grant policy at the present time.—The people demand investigation, reform in all departments of the public service. General Grant promises it in his message, but sees that the Senate withholds. His message was a cheat, a fraud. The action of the Senate proves it."

Callender and Corbin.

The New York *Tribune*, like Banquo's ghost, will not be down at the bidding of all the guilty Macbeths of the Grant stamp, but will, even when least looked for put in an appearance against their guilty deeds. There is, says the Washington *Patriot*, a little New Jersey locality, of which Newark may be said to be the centre, which is fertile of others than Frelinghuysens. A neighborhood which is limited by a right line of about four miles, has at its outer edges Corbin at one end and Callender at the other. Elizabeth claims Corbin, and in Newark nestles Callender. It is needless to say a word about the unpunished hero of "Black Friday." He is still close in the confidence of the Executive; his carriage companion; his cherished chum. The Newark friend figures in another part; and lest our motives may be misconstrued, we choose to let indignant Republicanism tell the tale. The *Tribune* thus describes the doings of East Jersey:

Mr. Callender held a very responsible and honorable public trust. Ten thousand competent and trustworthy men would gladly have accepted it. The fortunes of thousands depended on his fidelity. Yet, instead of vigilantly guarding the important interests whereof he was the custodian, he basely betrayed them for private gain. The shepherd's dog conspired with the wolves to make a joint raid on the flock. The bank examiner scrutinized several banks, found them in a precarious condition, and practised on the fears and the need of trembling presidents and cashiers to make them minister to his avarice. In effect, if not in so many words, he said to them: "I ought to report you in a bad way, and so break you; but give me $5,000 to $75,000 each out of your scanty means, without security or interest, and I will tell the world that you are solvent, when I know you are not." If this is not a crime by statute, it certainly should be.

How many Callenders still remain in office? We want this point settled by a searching investigation, not controlled by Callenders nor by their backers.

The same paper adds on a kindred theme:

A prominent Government official, whose opinions on the late doings in the Senate are quoted in our Washington despatch, hits the nail on the head. It is very true that the over-zealous Administration Senators have injured the cause which they were in such haste to serve; they wounded the Administration while they were insisting upon their special call to defend it. But it is also true that this suicidal action has had the effect to injure the party while it drags down the Executive. The President may well pray for deliverence from such dangerous friends.

In alluding to this matter, the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says:

It is probable that a collapse of the Fourth National Bank of this city would not have occurred but for the conduct of the Bank Examiner, Callender. By his advice and with his sanction, a system of false pretences was carried on; notes of hand were treated as cash, and among them notes of his own for money borrowed from the bank! He had carried on the same system in the banks that lately failed in New York, and this was made the subject of a formal complaint by the Clearing-House, which requested the Comptroller of the Currency to remove him. If a proper person had held the office of Examiner, he would not have used his office to procure accomodations at the bank, nor would he have consented to cover up the irregularities that are now known to have existed in its mode of doing business. There ought to be some punishment for offenders like Callender, more severe than mere removal from office.

Not Smooth Sailing.

The idea so jubilantly entertained by Grant, a short time since, that he had nothing to do but walk over the course for a second Presidential term unopposed, is rapidly giving way to plausible dread and doubt. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

"There seems to be an undercurrent of feeling, not yet publicly expressed, yet admitted in the private conversation of many of the supporters of the Administration, and advocates of Gen. Grant's renomination, that they may not have as clear sailing as they have anticipated for their candidate through the National Convention next Spring. Many Northern men coming fresh from constituencies are forced to admit that, while as yet there has been no very outspoken opposition to Gen. Grant's renomination, among the masses, there is discovered in private conversation, a widespread feeling that he is not the very best man in the country to be President for another term."

That "undercurrent" is finding expression more freely and publicly every day, and the discussion in the Senate on the frauds and corruption of the Grant administration is increasing the already "wide-spread feeling" referred to.

A Bitter Pill.

Another of the bitter pills the Radicals are compelled to swallow recently, is that, after the exciting debate in the Senate upon Mr. Trumbull's resolution for retrenchment and reform, they find that it is almost an exact copy of the resolution organizing the Retrenchment Committee authorized during the administration of Andrew Johnson, and that there was no previous understanding upon the subject between Senator Trumbull and any other Senator. It appears that on the evening Congress reassembled the idea of re-organizing the Retrenchment Committee occurred to Senator Trumbull, and he, without consultation with any other Senator, drew up the resolution, which, as before stated, varies but little from the former as published in the *Globe*. He disclaimed any such significance as attached to it by Senators Conkling, Morton, and Sherman, as an anti-Administration measure. Truly, "the wicked flee when no man pursueth."

Albert E. Carpenter.

We copy from the *Lancaster Bar* the following obituary notice of our deceased friend, as a just tribute to his worth:

Mr. Carpenter was born in 1840. After passing through the High School of Lancaster he entered the Sophomore Class in Franklin and Marshall College, in the Fall of 1857, and graduated in good standing in his class in 1860. He was admitted to the Bar, January 23d, 1867. He married soon after, but after a few days of wedded happiness his wife and child died victims of that fell-destroyer, consumption, which finally claimed him as another.—Mr. Carpenter was a young man of quiet retiring manners, and yet in the social circle he was a general favorite on account of his winning ways, and genial, cheerful disposition. As a student he ranked deservedly high, as a friend, as a brother, affectionate and kind, he was referred to as an example too seldom followed. Engaged with his father in a large scrivening and surveying business, in addition to a growing legal practice, he was characterized by a strict adherence to his word, and unswerving honesty.

He was, indeed, a model character—without bigotry, fanaticism, or proscription for opinion's sake, he was an exemplary and unpretending christian gentleman. He was as pure-hearted as a woman, and as clean-tongued as he was pure hearted—he was a type of young men, too rare in the community to be spared without keen regret, and society has lost one to whom people instinctively look up, and the profession a gentleman of high honor, whose virtues and sterling worth time would have crowned with rich rewards.

Missouri Liberal Republicans.

The Liberal Republicans of Missouri have issued an address setting forth their views of the present aspect of party politics, and calling a Mass Convention to meet on the 24th of January, at the State Capital. The address is signed by all the members of the liberal Republican State Committee, and is indorsed by Governor Gratz Brown, all the State officers, and the most prominent members of the State Legislature. This is a movement in the interest of the passive policy and is a very formidable one, so far as regards its anti-Grant tendencies.

Amnesty in the Senate.

It is now thought probable that upon the re-assembling of Congress, that the amnesty question will occupy at least a week in the Senate, notwithstanding the time already spent upon the subject. Senator Schurz will offer an amendment to the pending bill, striking out all after the first clause, which will make amnesty general. Senator Sumner is also confident that his equal rights proposition will be adopted as an amendment, and intimates that enough Republican Senators have already pledged themselves to vote for it to ensure its passage.

Hard Run for Time.

The Washington *Patriot* well asks, why it is that our President is always in a hurry on every occasion? In his annual he told us he had "hastily submitted his views," and now in his civil service message he tells Congress he has "not had time to mature any opinion on the subject." All he wants is as much "strength" as Congress can give him.

Louisiana To Be Scourged.

President Grant is determined that he will not succumb to the Warmouth faction, and equally determined not to permit the negro Lieutenant-Governor to enjoy his triumph over him and brother-in-law Casey. He is revengeful, and will wreak his spite without stint or mercy, although thousands of innocent victims be added to the already teeming list. The *Picayune* says:

The President has despatched a military force to this State. For what purpose is this being done? Our forts and arsenals are adequately garrisoned, and profound peace prevails throughout the State. Is it designed, under the pretence of Ku-Klux outrages, to foist upon the State a reign of martial law? or is it the prelude of military aggressions in the election, and to advance the interests of a party or a faction? One or the other of these purposes is in view.

Did it merely affect the interests of either of the two factions that are now contending for rule in the State, little heed would be given it. But the vicious influences of such a policy reach over and beyond this petty dispute. It affects the planting interest, paralyzes commercial enterprise, and drives capital from our doors.

The State is just recovering from the prostration of war. The evil effects of it she has borne for years. Now when the dawn of returning prosperity is about dispelling the gloom of the past, we are called upon to sustain anew the bitter fruits of licentious power, misrule and oppression.

And for what purpose? Disguise the reason as we may, the object is to give the Electoral vote of Louisiana to Gen. Grant for President. In the accomplishment of this result, the peace-prosperity and well-being of our people are seemingly as nothing. There has been no public demonstration to call for such a measure. It is not even alleged that there is a secret league hostile to the peace and good order of society either in the city or the parishes. For what purpose then have these soldiers been sent among us, while the Texas frontier is crying aloud for defence against the inroads of savages. But a few weeks ago the Secretary of War was petitioned to send even a battalion to assist in guarding the frontiers from the marauding Indians. To this appeal the reply was returned that not a soldier could be spared. Not a bayonet could be sent to protect the helpless frontiersman from the horrors of savage warfare; but any number of soldiers can be spared for military aggression in Louisiana.

This is the way we are to have peace.

A Bomb-Shell in the Radical Camp.

The resolution of Garrett Davis, of Ky., in the Senate, directing the Committee on Retrenchment and Investigation to look into the conduct of the President in receiving gifts and being connected with Government contracts, fell into the Radical camp with the terrible effect of some death-dealing missile. "The new-born zeal for investigation to which Mr. Trumbull alluded, seems to have passed off; and the *World's* correspondent says:

"It is not so ardent to extend to an inquiry into the conduct of the President. Senator Morton attempted to bluff Mr. Davis by expressing an assumed satisfaction that the resolution had been offered; but Edmunds, of Vermont, who is more cool and perhaps knows a great deal about the allegations set forth in the resolution, was not quite so sanguine as to the result of such an investigation as it proposes.—Senator Morton knows as much, perhaps, about the jobs in which the administration is interested—not to speak of its nepotism and present-taking—as any other man. The debate on Trumbull's resolution has undoubtedly taught him the mistake of opposing investigation, and he deems it better policy to accept all suggestions that may be presented on the subject. Mr. Davis offered his resolution in good faith and he will endeavor to call it up to-morrow and press it to a vote. There is no branch of inquiry referred to the investigating committee which will prove so interesting as this. Even though the resolution may be adopted it is doubtful if the committee will obey its commands. The country has been so full of charges such as Mr. Davis mentions in his resolution that it would be well if the Republicans, who seem to have so much faith in Grant, should give him a chance to vindicate himself.

Relative Value of Lands.

Governor Walker, of Virginia, in his very able message, alludes to the great need of the State in the development of her vast resources, and in the most urgent and attractive terms, invites immigration. Following up these timely suggestions of the Executive, the papers of the State are bringing all their energies to bear upon the accomplishment of the ends proposed, and are almost daily urging the advantages and inducements offered to the introduction of capital and labor. The Fredericksburg *Herald*, in an article upon the subject, says:

"Corn is selling in Illinois and Iowa at twenty cents a bushel, and in Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska at lower rates.—Other cereals command no better prices in proportion to their value, as wheat sells at from fifty cents to a dollar in the States enumerated, above. Wheat and corn are the staples of the West and North West as well as they are of Maryland and Virginia, and yet they are worth not half as much in the Western States in which they are raised as they are in this State and Maryland. Why then should immigrants go West and struggle against low prices, when better markets are afforded nearer the Atlantic coast, with lands equally as fertile, and a climate far superior in every respect?"

The Georgia Election.

The election for Governor to fill the unexpired term of the absquatulated carpet-bagger Bullock, came off Thursday. James M. Smith was elected without opposition, the Republicans taking no part in the election. About 60,000 votes were polled in the State, out of some 200,000. The acting Governor, Conley, takes the ground that he is entitled to continue Governor, and that the bill authorizing the election is illegal. This is the same trick resorted to in Louisiana in the Presidential election of 1868. The Republicans were ordered not to vote that it might appear they were so intimidated that they could not. The programme for Georgia is that Conley is to resist the inauguration of Gov. Smith, proclaim any attempt thereat as "domestic violence," and then call on President Grant for troops, which will, of course, be instantly forthcoming, as they are already on hand for this emergency.

The New Hampshire Fight.

That the Radicals of New Hampshire are scared at the coming election in that State is certain. The Exeter *News Letter*, Radical, says, if our Conventions are conducted fairly, there is a chance for victory," but," adds the editor, "on the other hand, if they are to be managed by men hired and pledged to particular aspirants; if public opinion is to be manufactured by political emissaries and manipulators; if independent Republican voters are to be called upon to cast a ticket containing the names of men whom they despise or of whom they know nothing, and who misrepresent the preferences and views of the party, then we shall fail, and ought to fail, to carry the election." It looks as though you would experience what you say you ought to.

A Radical Witness.

The Chicago *Tribune*, one of the leading and ablest journals of the Radical school, in speaking of Grant's bestowal of offices in consideration of presents, is "constrained to say that the acceptance of presents and the appointment of certain of the donors to office, and the appointment of relatives and family connections to office, are breeches of public decorum, and constitute a pernicious example to the President's subordinate officers in all branches of the public service."

Southern Fighting Men for Juarez.

The New York *Sun* learns from a gentleman recently from Southern Texas, that President Juarez has enlisted fifteen hundred fighting men in that country and in Arkansas; that the men have crossed the Rio Grande, and are now in active service. Their officers were formerly in the Confederate army, and the men are said to be armed with Winchester rifles. Such a force will be able to make short work of the Mexican rebels.

Schenck's Explanation.

Minister Schenck explains to the State Department his connection with the Emma mine, and informs the same that he has dissolved connection with it, and will continue disconnected with it during the remainder of his Ministership. Does his repentance at this late day save the honor of the country? Will Grant permit him to remain in a position he has disgraced because he has repented?

The Tribune on Conkling.

Alluding to the trickey by which the friends of the Administration attempt to stifle investigation into alleged frauds of Grant's officials, the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

The saddest thing about the Reform movement, which began so magnificently in this city is the attitude assumed by men whom we believed to be with us, the moment the reform reaches the confines of the National Government. In an instant they change parts, adopt the tactics and employ the very language of the members of the Ring. First, like Hall and Tweed, they resist investigation. Next, like Hall and Tweed, they propose to have a little private investigation under their own auspices—an appeal to the Chamber of Commerce, or to a Joint Committee of Citizens and Aldermen. And all the while as they note the growing indignation of the press and people, they say: "Never mind; it's merely those snarling newspapers that are disappointed about something or another. It will soon blow over."

But it does not blow over Mr. Conkling! You are learning, sir; but it is as slowly and reluctantly as Tweed and Hall. You have found that opposing all investigation won't do. You have found that investigation, by a committee opposed to it, won't do. You perhaps found out yesterday that the petty pretense of setting the non-investigating committee to work on the Custom House deceives nobody. Be assured that now, as before, the people are in earnest. Evasions, half-way concessions, quibbles and equivocation will not answer the imperative demand of the hour. This thing will not blow over.

Triumph of Phonography.

It is claimed that an expert phonographer can write foreign words by sound, of which he does not know the meaning, and the following seems to furnish a test example:

Alexis was quite overcome at the Boston Committee's invitation. The *Commercial Bulletin* says: The Grand Duke was so much affected, that he replied in his native Russian as follows: "Orl ritold bustah yuken sormi legorf butti tellu ile bloski bifur Boston. Gityur rumanwiski amlozer citti homerzredi, anian olekatakazy wilbi downonye lykos neskemo on a tallak andle."

He then glanced at Cataczay, and closed with what seemed to be a line of Russian poetry, the last word of which seemed to be the author's name—

"Asyol astanyetsa Aslom—*Derzhavin*."

Ku-Klux!

Our sprightly neighbor of *Die Laterne* has a neat little poem on Ku-klux ery, with point enough to induce his Black Republican exchanges to assert that—*er muss et was in der Laterne haben*—a roundabout way of charging him with tipsiness. We give the first and most important verse, with a translation:

Herr Grant, der reist im Land herum—
Kuklux!
Die schwarzen Reden hall er stumm,
Kuklux!
Und kommt er dann nach Washington,
Erfindet er die Proklamation:
Kuklux! Kuklux! Kuklux!

The President moves round the land,
Kuklux!
His silent speeches makes off hand,
Kuklux!
And then he comes to Washington
His proclamation to bring on.
Kuklux! Kuklux! Kuklux!

A $16,000,000 Ring.

The Capital has its ring, and a mere corrupt one even than that of New York or Philadelphia. The developments at Washington show that the Territorial government of the District of Columbia is run by the Grant Seneca Sandstone Ring, and that in the management of the affair they have adopted the machinery of "Boss" Tweed. It has in about one year run up a debt of $16,000,000, and continues its operations on the Tammany scale. The "ring" is made up of Republicans, and the *Times* of course praises it, and holds it up as a model.

State Items.

The Doylestown Farmers' Club met last Friday, and discussed corn.

The scarlet fever is abating throughout the State.

In the town of Muncy they have a square called Old Maid's Square.

The Muncy Creek Railroad will be completed to Hughesville during this month.

Turkeys are selling for ten cents per pound in Lebanon.

Bricklayers are still at work on houses in Lebanon.

Cases of measles are numerous in Beaver county.

The Bellefonte glass works have resumed operations.

A mad dog was shot at Phœnixville last week.

The new bridge over the Clarion at Ridgway, has been completed.

Erie's wealthiest man, General Chas. M. Read, was buried last week.

About twenty cases of small-pox are reported from Lock Haven.

The re-union of the Ninety-Ninth regiment, P. V., has been abandoned.

A public school for colored children is to be established in Mechanicsburg.

The lateral roads being built in Centre county are progressing finely.

Pottsville has constant trouble with her water pipes, which will go on a bust.

Wayne M'Veigh, of Harrisburg, will address the Teachers' Institute of Lebanon, this week.

Freeynville, Mercer county, has built a new jail and lined the cells with boiler iron.

The Doylestown Presbyterian church is now holding a fair and festival in the Masonic Hall.

People along the Shamokin railroad complain of the poor cars which are run thereon.

All the weekly newspapers in the rural districts will suspend publication next week.

Scranton had a first-class row on Sunday, in a saloon where Sunday beer selling is indulged.

A Havre de Grace reporter announces that the Susquehanna river is frozen over solid.

Over-doses of morphine seem to be a common cause of death in some parts of this State.

A service for deaf mutes is to be held in the Episcopal church, at York, on Sunday next.

A chain-gang is about to be introduced at Erie for the punishment of inveterate vagrants.

Berks county has several active associations for the detection and prosecution of horse-thieves.

At Bainbridge, in this State, recently, a single blast in a quarry threw off 1,000 tons of limestone.

An immense new turn-table for the Northern Central Railroad, is being constructed at Wrightsville.

Three cars are being turned out daily by the Middletown car works for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

John D. Bradderson, of Solebury, who was stricken with paralysis on the 9th inst., died last Thursday, aged 73 years.

A calf was brought forth in Greenwich township, Berks county, recently, which, at two hours old, weighed 115 pounds.

Altoona police arrest young men for congregating about church-doors, and her Mayor fines them from $10 to $15 each.

Mr. Elias Barnicle, residing near Chest Springs, Cambria county, lost five children in five weeks from diptheria.

Mrs. Van Benkirk, of Williamsport, proposes to distribute one hundred loaves of bread to the poor on Christmas day.

In one of our neighboring towns they have a female barber who will now retire from business on account of the arrival of a "little shaver."

Hon. F. Watts has been confirmed Commissioner of Agriculture. Let him now resign his position as President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

George Gates, the individual arrested for the murder of Edenboro Smith, in Cambria county, has been held to answer in the sum of $3,000.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have reduced the toll on their road from Mauch Chunk to New York twenty-six cents on the ton.

The attempts to get up a panic by circulating stories of a strike in the coal-regions is in the interest of the speculators who want to keep up prices.

The firm of Seyfert, McManus & Co., of Reading, have just finished two cranks, each weighing seven tons, and two connecting rods, each weighing three tons.

An old German vagrant named 'Cool,' well known in Centre county, hung himself in the Bellefonte jail, last week. "Over the stones, bury his bones; he's only a pauper," &c.

For leaving a switch open, the Reading Railroad Company gives its careless employee two weeks' leave of absence for the first offence, and discharge papers for the second.

Mr. Martin Nixon, the eminent paper-maker, who has large and successful mills at Manayunk, has purchased the property formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Duckett, deceased.

The deaths in Philadelphia, last week, numbered 539, an increase of 42 compared with the number for the previous week. The small-pox deaths numbered 228—128 children, and 100 adults.

Those who have United States bonds of the first series, issued under the act of February 25, 1862, should present them for payment at any of our banks, as the interest has been stopped.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have bought of Messrs. Kendrick, Dovey & Co., their three collieries, the Indian Ridge at Shenandoah, the Keystone, at Ashland, and the St. Clair shaft.

In opening a water course in the Phœnix Iron Company's mines, at Boyertown, a few days ago, a vein of ore was struck, about 16 feet in thickness, which bids fair to be valuable. The ore is magnetic and very rich