

# The Election.

### The Result in the State Doubtful. The Returns Incomplete and Straggling.

To put the worst look on the incomplete returns of the election in this State yesterday, we will concede, until something better is received, that they make the result doubtful, with the odds in favor of the Democrats. The vote was a light one, the gains of the Democrats—as in Philadelphia—decided, with a pretty uniform cutting down of the Republican majorities. If the report of six thousand in Berks is correct, it is indicative that the Democrats have held their own in their strongholds. Under such circumstances we can not quite perceive how our majority in the State last year—which was 17,174—can stand the drafts, great and small, thus made upon it. The result in Philadelphia wipes out something like forty per cent. of it. A loss of one thousand is reported in Chester. While we have offsets in the reported results in Fayette and a few other counties, we are apprehensive that they will not prove sufficient to withstand these losses. Our friends in Philadelphia express considerable confidence; but unless they have figures decidedly different from those we have, we do not quite see wherefore. We hope they are correct and shall await returns that are to prove they are with interest and as much hopefulness as the circumstances will permit.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

## ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The majority for Williams in Allegheny county, which will be not far from six thousand, is not as large as it should have been. It is, however, about of a piece with the rest of the State—having some spots where the Republicans have made positive gains. The vote east is small—and the result, so far from demonstrating a change in popular sentiment, only proves that here, as well as elsewhere, thousands of Republicans had business somewhere else than at the polls.

The majority for Errett for Senator, while he receives a good many less votes than Williams, will be greater over Barr than Williams' majority over Sharswood. Barr fared badly all round. Salisbury probably took some five hundred votes from him, while the Workingmen made inroads that helped to damage him as a running man.

BURTT, the Workingmen's candidate, has probably received in the neighborhood of four thousand votes, and it has been demonstrated that nobody on that ticket at any time had the ghost of a chance of being elected.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

## COLUMBUS, O.

### Speech of Chief Justice Chase.

COLUMBUS, O., October 6.—Hon. Salmon P. Chase arrived here last night and was enthusiastically received by the citizens. He made the following speech:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: This greeting takes me entirely by surprise. I came to Ohio to perform some private duties, and one public duty. I have avoided as far as possible, for I thought myself bound to avoid, all public demonstrations. In the position which I occupy, I am not at liberty to take an active part in a political canvass—I have my opinions, however, as a man and as a citizen, and it would be mere affectation if on an occasion like this I should refrain from saying that I abide in the faith and cherish the sympathies you have so often heard me avow. I am not, as you know, a man given to change my vote, therefore, on Tuesday next it will be given for the candidates of the great party whose proud distinction is that it demands equal rights and exact justice to all men, and insist on maintaining inviolate the public faith. My whole political life and my whole public conduct pledge me to this, and I rejoice in the belief that the noble people whom it has been my pride to serve in days not long past will, on the one hand, sternly refuse their sanction to any violation of national contracts, and on the other generously extend the right of suffrage to all men to whom it is at present unjustly denied. With these few words and thanking you again and again for the kindness of your welcome tonight, and for the kindness with which you have followed me ever since I entered public life, you will now permit me to bid you good night.

COLERIDGE was disarming, in the presence of Charles Lamb upon the repulsive appearance of the oyster. "It isn't handsome, Coleridge," said Lamb; "but it has the advantage of you in one thing." "What is that?" queried Coleridge, who as every one knows, was an exhaustless talker. "It knows when to shut its mouth," was the reply.

## The Main Question.

Is the will of the President the law of the land? That is the question which the people of this country are now summoned to answer. He calls his will the Constitution, and his persistence obedience to the Constitution. But by what authority does the President insist that his view of the Constitution shall prevail after Congress has declared against his view in the manner which the Constitution prescribes? When Congress has passed a law of approved a policy to which the President objects that, in his judgment, it is not constitutional, Congress must reconsider its determination, and can not make it lawful except by a majority of two-thirds. But when that is done the President has but two constitutional alternatives—one is resignation, and the other is a faithful execution of the law.

These are the most elementary truths of our political system, and the intention of the Constitution is evident. It is to avoid a conflict of authority. It is to confine the President to a purely executive function when his objections have failed to defeat the law. An honorable man of profound convictions, who, as President, had valiantly opposed, and he deemed fatally unconstitutional and perilous to the country, might resign, and by his resignation impress upon the country, as nothing else could, the gravity of the emergency. But no honorable man, who, as President, had objected in vain, and who did not resign, would attempt, either directly or indirectly, to thwart the will of the people in Congress constitutionally expressed. To do that would be to attempt a revolution, and that is precisely what the President is now attempting. He has not, indeed, as yet technically violated the law, but he is hedging and temporizing so that the law may be violated; and he is responsible, with the Democratic party supporting him for the paralysis which has fallen upon the subject of reconstruction. Let us see how.

Congress has passed a law providing for registry and election in the late rebel States. The President vetoed the law. He declared that he thought it wholly unconstitutional and destructive of civil liberty. Congress passed the law over his veto. Instead of resigning or faithfully executing the law in its spirit and for its declared purpose, the President began to prevaricate, to perplex, and to denounce. He repeats in public and in private his conviction that Congress is virtually treasonable to the Constitution, and appeals, as he says, to the people against Congress; that is to say, he appeals to the people against their representatives. Such a course plunges the whole country into confusion. The President arranges himself against a law constitutionally enacted, issues proclamations and makes removals of officer intended to defy and delay the will of the country as expressed by Congress, upon the ground that Congress does not represent the people, and that he, elected two years before Congress, does represent them. This brings him into an attitude of hostility to Congress, which the Constitution does not contemplate, and which no honorable officer would assume. So long as that hostility lasts it is impossible to force its issue. It will depend very much upon the personal character of the President whether it will not end in violence. Meanwhile it is impossible for the country to become tranquil. Industry and trade are both disturbed. The States in question are universally agitated. Immigration ceases. Capital refuses to invest. The spirit of rebellion hate to the Government and the Union is kept awake. A true loyalty is discredited and depressed, and the social disturbances of the war are indefinite prolonged.

This is precisely the situation into which the President has thrown the country. Instead of resigning he has chosen to remain and to evade the execution of the law, hoping that a reaction might arise which would justify him in his opposition to the law. In other words, he erects his will as law, and defies Congress and the Constitution. Now what one President does another President may do. If upon a difference between the Executive and Congress the Executive may defeat the operation of a law, the whole government is substantially concentrated in him. Do the people of this country mean to approve such a view? Or the contrary, if the present situation is fairly understood by them, there is no conceivable doubt that they would express themselves as they have during the war and in the last year's election.

It is to this point that we would draw public attention: The State elections, locally important as they may be, are, of necessity, in the present situation of the country, mainly significant in their national relations. This may be a matter of regret, but it is nevertheless a fact, and we must deal with it. If the party which does not agree with the President that Congress is "a body hanging upon the verge of the Government" should be defeated even upon the local State issues the President would not fail to regard it as a popular decision in his favor, and he would wage his war with Congress more fiercely than ever. The one point, then, which should be plainly kept in view by the country, and constantly and earnestly presented by orators and journals is, that in the coming elections we are all voting for or against the settlement of reconstruction by Congress. Wherever the Union party is defeated, the defeat will be interpreted to mean support of the President against Congress. Wherever it is victorious, the people will be understood to decide that the President's will is not the law of the land.

SENATOR MORTON, who has been electing in Ohio, has returned to Indianapolis. His health is much improved, but he was obliged to make his speeches sitting in his chair, not being well enough to stand. But he makes good hits nevertheless. The other day he said, amid the heartiest applause: "Who, my friends, they say this is a 'white man's government.' I will tell you something worth two of that: it is a loyal man's government."

## The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

C. E. ANDERSON, Editor

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1867.

"Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."—D. Webster.

### Election in Butler County.

Returns come in slowly. We have heard from 12 districts, and if we can judge from these, the majority for WILLIAMS, for Supreme Judge, will be about 400. The Assembly and County ticket will not vary much from that figure.

### THE STATE.

News by our Exchanges would indicate that the State is doubtful, but has probably gone Democratic; but it is impossible from any data in our possession to give anything positive.

### OHIO ELECTION.

From all that we can gather from our Exchanges with regard to the election in Ohio, we are inclined to believe that the Republican majority will be small, in comparison with that of the last election, and it may be possible that the majority will be on the other side.

### INDIANA.

Election in Indiana was held only for County officers. In Indianapolis, the Union ticket was elected by 1100 majority, being a gain of 500 since last Spring.

We are willing to acknowledge that the Editor of the Press is thicker in the skin than we are. Will that do?

### Democratic Loyalty.

In politics, it is said, everything is fair. At least, parties strive to make it so as they stop at nothing likely to insure success. Just now the Democrats call themselves the loyal party! In Ohio, Vallandigham, notorious for his treasonable utterances and conspiracies, is prominent as their candidate for United States Senator, and everywhere his welcome at their mass meetings. In Pennsylvania, Mr. Woodward, who as a Supreme Court Judge decided that the draft was unconstitutional, who wished that his State was included in the Confederacy, and who attempted to prevent Union soldiers in the field from voting, as their candidate for Congress, to fill a vacancy. In Wisconsin, "Brick" Pomeroy, Editor of the infamous *Crossed Democratic*, is their favorite apostle. In Connecticut, they rally under the lead of "Tom" Seymour, who pronounced the war for the Union "usurpation" and "crime." So everywhere. The same men who were allies of the Rebellion and foes of the Government when it was struggling for self preservation are bright and shining lights of Democracy now; and the ideas they then upheld, are those now supported by them. Do they expect the people to forget their recreancy and their unpatriotism?

SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN, in a speech at Newark on Wednesday evening, in speaking of public debt, said that this generation ought never to attempt to pay a dollar of the principal of it. The next generation will be larger in number and in wealth, and a burden that would break the back of one man can be borne easily by two. This is the spirit of Senator Morton's idea, but the reverse of Secretary McCulloch's, who thinks the debt should be paid off in thirty years. Acquiescence in the contrary doctrine is increasing; and is likely to prove the germ of a settled policy.

The removal of Col. Messmore, Deputy Revenue Commissioner in New York is likely to bring down upon the head of Secretary McCulloch the thunders of the *National Intelligencer* and strengthen the influence which is urging the President to ask the Secretary to resign. So far has the purpose of calling another to the Treasury progressed that the question who shall be the Secretary's successor has been seriously canvassed. As a matter of fact, Secretary McCulloch thinks as little of Mr. Johnson as Mr. Johnson thinks of him. There is no prospect of much love being lost between them.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.—Advices of a trustworthy character have been received in Washington which show that the Louisiana convention has been called by a majority of about seventy thousand votes, thought it appears that at least twenty thousand of the registered voters were not cast.

## Editorial Clippings.

The New York Times, which supported Johnson as long as there was a single fact to make an argument upon, and which has always been opposed to extreme measures, of any kind has changed its opinion very decisively. In a late article on the non-fulfillment of the President in obeying the laws and performing his duty, the Times says: "The fact that Mr. Johnson refuses to recognize this conception of his duty, and prefers instead to obey the prompting of mercenary adherents and unscrupulous pettifoggers, is proof that he can no longer be intrusted with the administration of the law. The functionary who examines the law simply that he may bring it to naught, by that circumstance demonstrates his fitness for his office. And the Executive who assails authority which Congress intended to make independent of him, and employs the accidental advantages of a constitutional position to pick holes in measures formed to provide for the safety and unity of the Republic, provokes the exercise of harsher means of restraint than have yet been employed against him."

GENERAL Logan in a recent speech, insisted that if Jeff. Davis had been President indeed, he could not have inflicted more injury upon the Union than Andrew Johnson. The point of contrast is, that Davis must have been an open enemy, and the country would know where to strike him. But Johnson is a sneaking and dishonest foe. While he pretends to support the policy of Congress, he is really doing all in his power to overthrow it, and while writing letters and making speeches in defence of Congressional acts, he is striving by every means to defeat this policy.

DEMOCRATIC HYPOCRACY.—That the leader may fully understand the hypocrisy of the Democratic party, exhibited in their present professed love for them to secure their votes, we refer to the fact that this party during the war polled one hundred and sixty thousand votes in this State against the constitutional amendment giving our soldiers a right to vote in the field. Berks, Northampton, Monroe, Schuylkill and other exclusively Democratic counties alone gave majorities against the amendment, while every Republican county in the State without exception, rolled up a heavy majority in its favor. The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee at that time uttered the following sentiment: "A voter disfranchises himself and ceases to be a citizen when he becomes a soldier." Can any soldier, with any self-respect, vote with a party that denied his right to exercise the privilege of a freeman because he chose to fight valiantly for the preservation of the country?

In Northern Ohio, according to the Sandusky Register, the effect of the drought are very serious. For nearly three months hardly any thing to be called a shower has fallen in this part of the Reserve. Every thing in the way of foliage is parched, blackened and covered with dust. Cisterns long since went dry, and now nine-tenths of the wells are nearly exhausted. In some cases cattle are driven six miles to water, and for ten miles back from the shore people depend upon the lake for water. Last week water was hauled from the lake, at Sandusky, to Bellevue—twenty miles by rail-road inland. In some localities water hauled, a great distance is sold by the pailful, for cooking and washing purposes.

A Son conversant with virtue resembles a fountain; for it is clear, and gentle, and sweet, and communicative, and rich, and innocent. The most laudable ambition is to be wise; and the greatest wisdom is to be good. There are but few men who have character enough to lead a life of idleness.

### The President's Line of Defense.

A New York letter to the *Charleston Courier*, says: It is well known among a certain class of men that Mr. Johnson, during more than a year past, has carefully collected all the speeches, and even parts of speeches, made by Republican and Democratic Senators in reference to the impeachment question. For that purpose, a corps of the very best of our city stenographers have been constantly on the wing, following in the track of the itinerant Senators, and making transcript of these speeches apparently for publication in a leading New York journal, but really to serve as a powerful weapon in the hands of the President whenever the opportune moment shall have arrived. It is, I understand, the intention of Mr. Johnson, in the event of articles of impeachment being sent to the Senate, to boldly declare that he will not be tried by Senators who have declared themselves either in favor or against his impeachment. He takes the ground that the meanest criminal in the country even when tried upon a charge of petty larceny, has the right to challenge his jurors. And he claims, with good deal of sound reasoning, that important matters like this, it is simply due to justice that his judge who hold him guilty even before the trial has commenced.

The moment matters are approaching this crisis, the stenographers who, during the past year, have been taking down the Senatorial speeches, directly or indirectly alluding to impeachment, will be summoned to Washington, and be called upon to swear to the correctness of their reports now in the President's possession. Among the judges against whom special exception will be taken by Mr. Johnson are Senators Howard, Thayer, Nye, Sumner, Wade, and Chandler.

## Communications.

For the Citizen. HARMONY, PA., Oct. 3d, 1867.

DEAR CITIZEN:—Lest you may not have received an account of the Camp Meeting, which closed here a short time ago, and which was fraught with such glorious results to the church, a statement of it from an eye-witness may not prove uninteresting.

Tents began to arrive on the ground on Wednesday, 11th ult., but on Thursday the camp-ground was a scene of bustling activity reminding one of soldierly proclivities, of some of the scenes of the late war, i. e., the pitching of tents.—To the loyal, christian heart, it was a scene of deep interest. The people of God, under the leadership of their great Captain, Jesus Christ, were preparing for a severe conflict with the enemy, expecting to win a glorious victory.

On Thursday night, Rev. B. F. Sawhill, gave an earnest and stirring discourse to the soldiers of Christ, directing them to the source of all strength.—It seemed as though our good old father had renewed his youth, as with earnest and thrilling power he addressed the people. After he closed, he was followed by Rev. G. W. Cranage, preacher in charge of the circuit, who gave a brief, well-timed, deep and earnest exhortation, calling upon all present to look to Christ for justification. This first meeting was a decided success, and augured well for the balance of the service.

On Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, Rev. I. A. Pearce, of Wellsburg, West Virginia, delivered a powerful sermon, taking as his theme, "The Christian's Defence." Rev. P. is one of the rising men of this conference. On Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. B. F. Sawhill again addressed the people with good effect. On Friday night, Rev. Preston Kerr, of Bridgewater, officiated. A slight sprinkling of rain betimes during the preaching somewhat marred the enjoyment of both preacher and people, but notwithstanding this, the service was a decided success, and all present who had named the name of Jesus, felt Him to be precious to them.

On Saturday, at 8 o'clock, a general class was held, which was a decided success.—All the brethren and sisters spoke well, evincing that their hearts were in sympathy with the Great Master, and they were ready to battle for God in earnest, having girded themselves for the contest. We were especially charmed and delighted with the remarks of Mrs. S. A. Brown of Brownsdale, on this occasion. Her words were words of beauty, pathos and power, and coming from the heart, they reached the hearts of all who heard them. At 10 o'clock, Dr. Storer, so well and favorably known to the Methodists of Butler county, addressed the people.—Of course he preached well and acceptably, and the lovers of Christ were comforted. At 3 P. M., Rev. J. S. Lemmon, of Apollo, preached upon the theme, "Mighty to Save." It was a powerful discourse, and one the results of which can only be revealed in eternity. Mr. L. is fitly looked upon as one of the strong and rising men of the Pittsburgh Conference. After his sermon several seekers presented themselves. In the evening, Rev. Col. Danks, of Sharpsburg, Pa., officiated. He prepared his sermon with the singing of a most beautiful and touching hymn, and, being a fine singer, it had a most happy effect upon the congregation. The sermon was effective and well received was evinced in the fact that, at its close, a large number of seekers presented themselves at the altar of prayer.

Sabbath was a most propitious day, the weather being very pleasant. At 8 o'clock, Rev. B. F. Sawhill preached at 9 o'clock, he was followed by Rev. I. A. Pearce. At 11 o'clock, Rev. Hiram Miller, D. D., of Pittsburgh, preached. The mention of his name itself is sufficient to convince all who are acquainted with the preachers of the Pittsburgh Conference that his sermon was deep, powerful, logical, earnest and well-timed. The crowd present on Sabbath day was variously estimated at from 4000 to 7000. Our judgment is that 4000 is a very low estimate. At 3 P. M., Rev. J. S. Lemmon, officiated. His sermon, as also parts of Dr. Miller's were so cuttingly practical, that it gave offense to the large number of dead, formalist religionists, who were present on the camp-ground. Mr. L. showed very clearly that there was an orthodox as well as a heterodox way to hell, and it made those who "have stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in" feel very sore. They haven't got over it yet, and we hope they will not until they seek and receive Scriptural conversion. In the evening, Col. Danks again preached with power and efficiency, and a large number of seekers again presented themselves at the altar of prayer.

At 8 o'clock on Monday morning another most precious general class meeting was held. At 10 o'clock, A. M., Rev. Swan of Allegheny Circuit, preached a very good sermon. At 3 o'clock, P. M., Dr. Miller again officiated. In the evening, Rev. J. S. Lemmon discoursed upon the great theme "Eternity." It was a discourse of such power and pathos that

it cannot be soon forgotten, and many a poor benighted sinner left the camp ground that night wounded and stricken and with an arrow in his heart. After the Sabbath services, the prayer-tent was a scene of the deepest and most intense interest, and the children of the Most High obtained a glorious victory.

On Tuesday morning another speaking meeting was held, which was a source of profit and comfort. At 10 o'clock, the Communion services were introduced.—The sermon was preached by Dr. Miller upon the subject of "Holiness"—a subject replete with interest to the true disciple, and the sermon on this occasion was complete in all its parts, and full of correct and convincing reasoning. After the sermon the sacrament was administered. It was a solemn scene and a precious season. At 2 o'clock, P. M., the children's meeting was held. Pointed and interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. Storer, Pearce and Miller, interspersed and solennized with singing by the children. In the evening, Rev. Preston Kerr addressed the people upon the danger of resisting the calls of God and the doom of the impenitent. It was an earnest discourse, and caused many a hard, stubborn heart to think seriously and to yield to be saved upon the terms of the gospel.

The day time of Wednesday was devoted to speaking meetings. I have been present at many general class meetings of the Methodist denomination in my life, but never attended meetings of that kind so full of interest and profit as these. Wednesday was a precious day to believers. At night Dr. Miller preached from the text: "It is high time to awake out of sleep." It was one of the Drs. happiest and most successful efforts. When he speaks men are constrained to listen whether they will or not, and on this occasion the audience, estimated at 3,000, listened most attentively to the earnest, eloquent and gifted man of God before them. That night the altar was crowded with penitents, and the host of Israel prevailed, the slain of the Lord being many.

Between the hours of one and two o'clock Thursday morning the order for breaking up the Camp Meeting was given. It was a solemn hour and an interesting occasion, and tears were drawn from eyes unused to weep. After the customary encircling of the encampment, the hand of farewell was given. Then followed a fitting exhortation to the members of the church by Rev. G. W. Cranage. At its close, the sacred rite of baptism was administered to a number of applicants, and the meeting was closed by singing the long metre doxology and pronouncing the benediction. Thus ended a gloriously triumphant meeting.

In giving a final summary, we remark that there were present the following ministers: Of the traveling connection, Revs. Miller, Hopkins, Lemmon, Pearce, Kerr, Swan, Storer, Sawhill, Cranage and Bayne. Of the local connection, Revs. Alexander, Robinson, Latchaw, Sleppy, W. C. Brown and others whose names we cannot recall. Revs. Christie and Rockwell of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Focht of the German Methodist church, participated in the exercises of the meeting. Among the very efficient laymen from a distance we noticed Mr. Reith of Armstrong county.

The number of accessions to the Methodist Episcopal church reached nearly fifty, and the number of conversions were more than double that number.—Notwithstanding the predictions to the contrary, the order was, on the whole, very good. Whilst there were many present whose enviousy prompted them to overlook the bounds of propriety, yet we are inclined to believe there were no cases of willful disorder.

In conclusion, what shall we say to those Methodists who did not participate in the labors and triumphs of this glorious meeting, because, say they, "we have no churches, the day for camp meetings is past!" Haven't we always had churches? As Dr. Miller pertinently remarked: "The time for Camp Meetings to accomplish the most good in the world is at the present day." There is such a tendency to ritualism and dead formalism in the churches that we need something to counteract this influence. It is good to meet in the leafy grove, to worship. So says, in sentiment, the great American poet, Bryant, and so responds every Christian heart. God will bless christian men and women who leave their business, who leave their homes, with a sincere desire and an earnest purpose to battle for the right and labor for the conversion of precious souls. In the Methodist church, it isn't her best men, it isn't her wisest men, it isn't her most talented men, it isn't her most spiritual men that oppose camp meetings. It is just the opposite. And what we affirm of the Methodist church at large, we can affirm of the Methodist preachers and of Methodist people in Butler county. Camp Meetings always have been and always will be productive of good. "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open the widows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it." OBSERVER.

## General Grant.

It is asserted that General Grant has been urged to write a letter defining his position. What kind of a letter? A letter for the purpose of saying that he is wholly opposed to the President's conduct and to his theory of the situation? A letter declaring his hearty adhesion to the principles and policy of the Republican party? But what kind of letter is it supposed would satisfy those who are still in doubt upon those points? If in times like these a man's conduct does not reveal his sympathies how can his words do it?

We said a few weeks since, that the country must be in no doubt as to the position of the person whom the Republican party might nominate for President. We said also that we did not believe that General Grant—if he were to be a candidate at all—would expect the nomination of the Republican party as long as there was any obscurity as to his political views. Then in the course of his duty General Grant wrote a letter to the President deprecating the removal of General Sheridan. It was more than a letter, it was an act, and it was an act susceptible of one interpretation only. He is not likely to write letters for the purpose of writing letters, nor of saying what he thinks upon subjects upon which he is compelled to act. It seems to us that General Grant's temperament and training will determine the methods by which he will reveal his opinions. In so conspicuous a position, and from the necessity of his official conduct, he manifests himself and his sympathies exactly as Mr. STANTON did. Did he write letters? Did he constantly explain himself? Would he be required to state the reasons of his continuance in Mr. JOHNSON'S cabinet if there were an intention or hope of nominating him for the Presidency?

We repeat that General Grant can not be nominated by the Republican party unless that party is satisfied of his sympathy with its views and measures. But a letter only is not satisfactory evidence to any thoughtful man. We want the sincerity of the act as well as the verbal assent. Whether the General writes or does not write, there is a very decided opinion of his position in the mind of every honest Republican. It is that opinion derived from many sources which will determine the nomination.

We do not think that they are very wise who are trying to persuade the General to write a letter for the purpose of defining his position. No man in such a condition of the country as the present should be willing to nominate a President because of any letter written for the purpose of affecting the nomination. When words are acts, and when letters written in the course of duty are harmonious with the whole impression given by a man's conduct, then indeed his letter is important, and will necessarily be influential.

It seems to us that we know all of General Grant's opinions and feelings that we are likely to know. We do not believe that a letter will change the public impression. He is a man without political antecedents, as they are called, who as an army officer, bred in the traditions of the army, eschewed politics, and, as we understand, never voted but once, and then for BUCHANAN, and has been heartily sorry for it ever since, with a great many other good men who did the same thing. From the beginning of the war he has evidently been under no misapprehension of its scope and meaning. When the war was over he went a little way into the rebel States, and upon his return recommended a generous policy. That he did not mean by generosity weakness or folly is evident enough. As General of the army, upon invitation of the President he accompanied the contemptible and melancholy procession of the rebel army of 1865. But in the midst of it he spoke the few sharp, clear words reported by the Chicago or Cincinnati Journal, which showed precisely where he stood, and which rebuked more powerfully than any other censure the effort of the President. Since then, during the last sessions of Congress, he and Mr. Stanton have been united not only in intimate personal friendship but in steady opposition to the whole policy of the President. No man more earnestly than he has labored with Congress not to trust an Executive who had shown himself utterly unworthy. Upon this subject he was just as positive Mr. Stevens or Mr. Sumner.

These things are fully known to the country. General Grant, indeed, has not himself said much about them or about any other of his actions and opinions. But by such impression as he has already made upon the national heart and mind he most stand or fall if he is a Presidential candidate, and with that impression he may be satisfied. He can not disturb the past any more than Andrew Johnson. The loyal people wholly trust him now, or they never will. And we wonder if those who most warmly deprecated his going into the War Department now condemn his action, and whether his removal or suspension under the circumstances would not cause not much more alarm even than the suspension of Mr. Stanton. Does not the loyal national heart wholly trust him? And if it does not, would a letter convert it?—Harper's Weekly

## Attempt to Seize Illiet Stills.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—The revenue inspectors made a raid on the unlicensed, whisky stills in the northern part of the city on Saturday last, and were driven off by the people in the vicinity. To-day they made another raid with an increased force, but fared worse than Saturday, having several of their party badly wounded with bricks and pistol shots. They seized several stills and were taking them off in cars, when a large crowd of men and women attacked them; recovered the copper vessels and drove the off officers. Deputy United States Marshal Schuyler received six serious wounds.—Thos. Lane, one of the rioters, was shot in the head. The affair occurred near Port Richmond, which is mostly inhabited by its lowest class of Irish.