The Waynesburg Republican.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

THE XV CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Democratic papers have already raised the old war-cry of "nigger," in regard to the xvth Constitutional Amendment, now submitted to the Legislatures of the States for ratification. We hear men talk of the "usurpation" of Congress in forcing Negro suffrage upon the people in opposition to their wishes. Petitions have been circulating extensively in this part of the country, praying the Legislature of this State not to ratify the Amendment.

As to the constitutionality of Congress thus taking hold of the matter, we refer our readers to the following clause of the Constitution:

ART. IV, SECTION 4. The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion.

Here it is expressly stated that no State shall be permitted to have a form of government that is anti Republican. Who is to determine the case? Manifestly Congress. Again,

ART. V. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, a part of this constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be provided by the Congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Now, who wants anything plainer than this? When you hear men talk of the usurpations of Congress, just read them this clause of the Constitution.

But, let us look at this question of negro suffrage in itself. If it is right, and if the country would be benefitted by its adoption, then let us have it. Some of the most common objections against it are as follows:

It is sometimes contended that the Negro is not a human being at all. We have heard professing christians argue in the same way, while at the same time they professed to believe the bible, which says that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men." Such men are either hypocrites or very ignorant.

Again, Democratic speakers and writers are fond of picturing the dreadful "mingling of the races," the "miscegenation" that would follow the adoption of Negro suffrage. Raw head and bloody bones! Now, we are as much opposed to the mixture of the races as any one; and therefore we favor Negro suffrage. It is very clear that a state of suffrage for the black man would be just the opposite of a state of slavery, and that what had happened in the latter case would not likely take place in the former. Now, before the war the whole country south of Mason & Dixon's line was a "great brothel," in which every lust and passion of fallen man had full sway. And what was the result? Just what might be expected—the races were fast becoming one, and had slavery continued fifty years longer there would not have been a drop of pure native white blood in the South. So damning was this lust that a minister of high reputation in South Carolina wrote a book, favoring slavery, *because the young women of the South could only be kept pure by providing slave women for the young men!* The people of the South should thank the Republican party for overturning an institution that was fast destroying them. Slaves always multiply faster than their masters, and a few more years of slavery would have seen the black man dominant in the South.

Now, if such results attended the system of slavery of the blacks, cannot any reasonable man expect that contrary results would follow the adoption of a contrary system? No doubt Democracy longs for a return to slavery, that miscegenation might be practiced. It is plainly seen that since the Negroes became free, this terrible crime is becoming less and less frequent, and in those States where the Negro votes it is hardly known.

Some assert that the Negro is an inferior being. This we readily admit; and so also the German and the Irish is inferior to the Anglo Saxon; so is the man who wallows in the gutter inferior to the one who walks by him, erect in the manhood of temperance. If we make a distinction in the one case, should we not also in the other? There is one thing that has always made us doubt whether the Negro is really inferior to the white man: We lay it down as a maxim, that where two races come in contact for any length of time, the superior race will preserve its originality, and the inferior race will adopt the customs and language of the superior. Any man who has traveled in the South knows that the whites invariably use the Negro lingo, and in a great measure have adopted the customs and manners of the blacks. Why is this? Let him who can, answer.

For long years we boasted that in this country *every* man is free, while we not only denied the freedom, but even the manhood, of one portion of our population. Well might the honest, fiery Irishman say,

"Tear down the flaunting lie."

Young Democrats speak at contests and commencements of universal liberty and the right of all men to be free, because they know that such is the teachings of the bible and of education; and then they turn and sting, shine against Negro suffrage. Men who who profess to obey the golden rule, utter their bitter invectives against their fellow man, merely because his skin is black. Sleek faced pharisees lift up meek eyes to heaven and say, "stand by thyself, black man, I am holier than thou," and go thence to a low groggery, and corrupt the young men who gather about them by telling the lowest, most vulgar tales that ever found expression in brothels. We can point to such men.

It is argued that the adoption of Negro suffrage would degrade the white race. Who argue thus? Men who are engaged in preaching that gospel which can alone refine the race? or those engaged in the cause of education? No, you find them to be the lowest specimens of humanity, men who are doing more to degrade the white race than all the negroes combined could do.

Is it not patent to every one that since the hope of freedom in its true sense has been cherished by the Negro, he has improved himself? A few years ago they were generally worthless and improvident, shunning work. Now they are among the most industrious of our citizens. They have advanced faster since the war than the white race. It is idle to say he is not fit to vote, when we see white men selling their votes for a drink of whiskey.

We would like to continue this further, but have not room. The arguments upon this question have become familiar to all. We have been charged with cowardice for not sooner speaking upon this subject. This will probably dispose of that charge.

Negro suffrage is a coming reality. Soon the Constitutional Amendment wil be adopted by the requisite number of States, and the thing settled. For one, we shall be heartily glad that the everlasting "Nigger" is soon to be driven out of politics. With the spirit of the Declaration of Independence fully carried out in the giving to all men equal rights, we shall look to see our country go on to occupy the greatest position in the world, and to remain undivided till the end of time.

A POLITICAL CURIOSITY.

Any person who may be fond of a political curiosity could have witnessed one in Waynesburg on Friday last. They could have seen six *high-souled, intelligent, honorable,* (at least they want people to think them so) lawyers watching the polls the greater part of the day to defeat Geo. S. Jeffery from being elected Justice of the Peace, and by that means hinder him from supporting those dependent on him for support. This is indeed an age of chivalry—for christianity must succumb to party because the *Messenger* says so. Stick to the party, beloved brethren.

STICK TO THE NOMINATION.

The above order appears to be disregarded by the Democrats when it suits the convenience of the Court-house clique, or the leaders of the Ku Klux. At the election Friday, Mr. John Wiley had been nominated for Inspector of election at the Democratic primary election, and his name printed on the tickets, yet the clique had his name taken off, and that of Wm. Hays, a defeated candidate for Justice of the Peace at the primary election, substituted and elected. Ah, John, you were too good a soldier to be found in such company. Beware of them, honesty is not in their composition.

If reports of Grant's sayings are true, Alexander Murdoch, Esq., of Washington, Pa. will be appointed Marshall of this District. He was removed by Johnson to make room for Henry D. Foster of Westmorland Co., whom the Senate would not confirm, and the present incumbent was appointed in his stead.

THE CABINET.

Owing to the ineligibility of A. T. Stewart, he was compelled to resign, and the Cabinet has been re-formed, almost entirely. Hamilton Fish, of New York, has been appointed Secretary of State; Gov. Boutwell, of Mass., Secretary of Treasury; Gen. Rawlins, Grant's chief of Staff, Secretary of War.

E. B. Washburne has been appointed Minister to France, and Andrew G. Curtin Minister to Russia. Gen. Longstreet, it is rumored, has been appointed to a position in the Custom House at New Orleans. At this date it is also rumored that Geo. V. Lawrence will be appointed First Assistant Postmaster General. The Papers did not come Saturday, so we are at a loss to know how affairs have been settled. We take from the Pittsburgh *Commercial* the following history of some of the Cabinet officers:

The new Attorney General, Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, was for many years one of the leading members of the Massachusetts bar, and for a half dozen years has been on the Supreme Bench of that State. He is regarded as almost at the head of the New England bar, is one of the old school Free Soilers, a man of the highest character and standing, and an inveterate enemy of fraud and double dealing in every shape. He is about fifty-three years of age, in full possession of all his faculties, is nothing of a politician, and will be cordially hated by the whisky ring and all other corrupt rings in the country.

Mr. Borie is a retired Philadelphia merchant, a man of ability, of strictest integrity, of high standing and of culture and wealth. He has been for some time Vice Pres't of the Union League of Philadelphia. While not an active politican, he has always taken a lively interest in the questions of the day. He is a pronounced Republican, and has given large sums to further the interests of that party in Pa. Leading men from the State, who are not politicians, say the appointment is one of the best that could have been made from the State.

The selection of Gov. Cox for the Interior, gives general satisfaction. In fact this is unanimous, except with those who opposed his course when Johnson broke with Congress. But all concede him ability and an honesty which eminently fit him to do the work expected of him, in breaking down the land speculators and the Indian thieves.

The choice of ex-Senator Cresswell, of Maryland, for Postmaster General, gives general satisfaction. His entire fitness is not questioned. He is the leader of the Radical Republicans of his State, and the rejoicing among those of his class here is of a very enthusiastic character.

For the REPUBLICAN.

EXPECTATION.

"By grains of sand are mountains raised;
By drops of water are oceans filled."

One second at a time has formed the world's history within six thousand years. Thus in every avenue of thought in which we turn, atoms of matter build towering heights, stretch in boundless plains, or sweeping along the surging waves of time, pile up mountains of greatness, or scatter their debris in inglorious strife. Thus man, frail man, in imitation of nature's mightier power, attempts to rule the world of thought by letter, word, or sentence wrought. But of all the wordy conflicts of pen and paper, the strife of imaginative, stage struck heroes, the vast piles of literary composition that are weekly turned out upon the world, is the moving wonder of the present hour. Of this vast concourse, this passing panorama of life, this living, surging, seething caldron of animated matter; how much, we ask, of all this busy, bustling throng of thought will be worthy to survive the moment that calls it forth? How many of the writers that served to while away our listless hours have really cast a grain of sand upon the mountain of discovered thought, or cast a single drop of water into the world's literary ocean? How many minds that now struggle so valiantly for the immortal wreath to crown the victor's brow, will really outlive the scraps of paper that serve to advertise their names. And yet without this attrition of mind, this constant grappling of thought, this activity of the present age—the world would sink into the listless nonenity of the dark ages; nay worse—as our elevation is greater, our fall would be deeper, our shame more debasing. Although much matter may be thrown on the mountain side of truth only to be washed away, perhaps a single grain may weld itself to the living mass of solid, patient, silent thought; a single idea, which renewing its vigor in eternal youth will serve as the touch stone or well spring to invigorate and refresh the explorers of truth along the dusty highway of undiscovered science.

Thus the humblest, as well as the more powerful thinkers and writers of the age, hope to embalm their names on the roll of the "immortal few that are not born to die." G. W. D.

To most men, any other park looks kindlier and smiles more sweetly than a sulphurous park of artillery.

For the REPUBLICAN.

EXAMINATION.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to give a notice of an examination held at Scott's School House, on Muddy creek, March 10. The school has taught the present term by Miss Lizzie Babbit, of Waynesburg. The exercises commenced at 9 o'clock, all the reading classes being examined first.

The audience was entertained with a declamation by Miss R. A. Scott; after which the Primary Intellectual Arithmetic class was called which readily disposed of all the examples and oral questions given them in a very satisfactory manner.

The class in Written Arithmetic was then examined in such a thorough manner as to convince the spectators that they possessed a good, practical knowledge of the subject. The subjects taken up were fractions, proportion, per centage and square root. An essay was then read by Miss Lizzie E. Scott; subject, The red man of the forest.

The audience was then dismissed for an hour, and owing to the inclemency of the weather all were compelled to remain indoors; but as a good supply of pies and cakes were on hand, there was no lack of enjoyment.

At 1 o'clock the school was called to order, and a piece spoken by one of the scholars. Grammar class called. The teacher asked Mr. A. J. Waychoff to examine the class which he did, and the class did well. Next was a declamation by Miss Emma Love.

The advanced class in Mental Arithmetic was called. The examples given them were the most difficult in the book; but all were analyzed promptly. The class also disposed readily of several questions given by teachers present, convincing those present that they could solve any problem in the book. The Fifth reader was called to read Lochiel's Warning, followed by the reading of an alphabetical catalogue by Mr. C. K. Scott, which was splendid.

The class in Physical Geography was called, which was doubtless interesting to all. The principal subject was the currents. They were well traced. A periodical was next read by Miss Mary E. Scott, which was very well received.

This closed the exercises, and all went home glad to think they had such a good time, but soon sorry that school was closed. Miss Babbit's success this winter contributes largely to the cumuli of arguments in favor of females for winter schools, provided they secure a position in an *enlightened* community. Be it said to the credit of the Directors that she received the same wages as male teachers.

AN OBSERVER.

The Monongahela Valley Railroad.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company, was held at the office of Justice Ammon, East Birmingham, yesterday.

Sigismund Leow was unanimously elected Chief Engineer of the company.

On motion of Dr. Patton, of Greene county, it was resolved that a survey be made immediately through the Boroughs of South Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Ormsby, and the adjoining townships to the West Virgigia State line, and that as soon as four miles have been surveyed and located, and the right of way procured, that so much of said road be put under contract as soon as possible.

Dr. Patton offered the following preamble and resolution which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is believed that the Waynesburg Branch of the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company, authorized by the charter, will be of benefit and profit to said railroad, therefore,

Resolved, That this branch be put under contract at the same time that contracts shall be let on the main line where the intersection of this branch shall be made, and the work shall be pushed forward simultaneously with the work on the main line from the place of intersection.

On motion it was resolved that the main line of said road shall be located at or near Pumpkin run, Carmichaeltown and Little Whitely creek, Greene county.

The meeting then adjourned.—*Pitts. Com., 4th inst.*

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, the Speaker of the Forty-first Congress, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1830, and graduated at Washington College in 1847. He adopted the profession of editor, and having removed to Maine, edited the Kenebec *Journal* and Portland *Advertiser* for several years. He served four years in the Legislature of Maine, two of which as Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1861, he was elected to Congress, to which body he has been three times successively re-elected.

THE Hindoos extend their hospitality to their enemies, saying: "The tree does not withdraw its shade even from the wood-cutter."

MANY go up in grand balloons of inventive daring, and come very suddenly down in parachutes of the same.

LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 8, 1869.

HOUSE.—The House met this evening, when a large number of petitions were presented. Mr. Wilson objected to the custom of handing them to the Clerk without reading, on the ground of interference with the right of petition. The Speaker ruled the point well taken.

The use of the hall was granted to the State Agricultural Convention on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Clearfield—A resolution returning to the Senate the tax bill, on the ground that all such bills must originate in the House. Adopted.

Mr. Davis—A joint resolution ratifying the fifteenth Constitutional amendment. Adopted.

Mr. McGinniss—Abolishing punishment by death, and providing for punishment of murder in the first degree.

Mr. Subers, of Philadelphia—Authorizing the Adjutant General to sell or exchange unavailable arms and military stores.

Mr. Bunn, of Philadelphia—Joint resolution urging Congress to place the soldiers of 1812 upon the same footing on the pension roll as those of the late war.

The Governor to-day signed the death warrants of Geo. S. Twitchel, Jr., and Gerald Eaton, of Philadelphia, for execution on Thursday, April 8th.

SENATE.—Mr. Searight—To authorize the managers of Uniontown Gas and Water Company to transfer its franchises; to repeal the prohibitory liquor laws of West Newton and Mount Pleasant, Westmorland county.

Mr. Lowry—Joint resolution ratifying the fifteenth constitutional amendment.

A communication from the Governor was read, transmitting the fifteenth constitutional amendment for ratification.

March 11, 1869.

SENATE.—Mr. Erret presented a petition from the Pennsylvania clerks in Washington City, asking for the right to vote at home.

A large number of memorials in favor of and against the Fifteenth Amendment were presented.

Mr. Davis introduced a resolution postponing the vote on the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment until the 24th inst., to allow the people an opportunity of expression on the subject, which, on motion of Mr. Olmsted, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations by a strict party vote.

Mr. Searight introduced a bill relating to lateral railroads in Fayette and Washington counties, allowing parties to abandon works and the courts to make equitable settlement of their affairs; also, allowing oral testimony to establish the will of John Calver, of Greene county.

The Constitutional Amendment was discussed by Messrs. White, Osterhout, Fisher, Stinson and Erret in favor, and Mr. McIntire against ratification, and then passed finally by a party vote.

Mr. Fisher gave notice that he would introduce a bill striking the word white out of the State Constitution.

HON. J. B. DONLEY.

On the 4th inst., the new representative from this district was sworn in, and took his seat. Without any experience as a Legislator, and unknown to so many of his constituents as a public man some anxiety may be naturally felt as to how he will act in the emergencies now pressing fast upon the National Congress. His predecessor, Mr. Lawrence has been in public life long enough to know personally nearly every one of his constituents, and leaves the House with a record which no honest man can gainsay, nor any Republican fail to endorse.

But Mr. Donley is a new man with a record to make and an experience to gain. In a recent conversation with the Captain we took occasion to interrogate him upon most of the prominent measures now before the people, and we feel satisfied that he enters the House an earnest supporter of the Administration of Gen. Grant, and a consistent, determined champion of honesty in dealing with the National creditors; of frugality and retrenchment in public expenditures; and of the sternest and most summary justice to those, whether in or out of office, who are defrauding the revenue of Millions, and thus giving countenance to a virtual Repudiation of the National Debt. We trust even those who have opposed his election will be more than satisfied with his course as a Representative.—*Monongahela Republican.*

YOU may rise early, go to bed late, read much, and devour the marrow of the best authors; and when you have done all, be as meagre in regard to true and useful knowledge as Pharaoh's lean kine after they had eaten the fat ones

TOM HOOD died composing—and that, too, a humorous poem. He is said to have remarked that he was dying out of charity to the undertaker, who wished to *urn* a lively Hood.

A traveler inquired of a guide the reason why "echo" was always spoken of as a "she," and was informed that it was because it always has the last word.

THE chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifle to vex one, and in prudently cultivating an undergrowth of small pleasures, since very few great ones are let on long leases.

IKE'S last trick was to throw Mrs. Partington's old gaiter in the alley, and call the old lady down from the third floor to see an alley-gaiter.

A CONTIBUTOR to a Boston paper says, in regard to the new Secretary of the Navy: "Having been personally acquainted with Mr. A. E. Borie for many years, I can, without fear of being mistaken in the man, say that his popularity in Philadelphia is unsurpassed. His appointment to the Cabinet must have astonished himself more than anybody else. A more true, honest, whole-souled man cannot be found. His selection indicates that President Grant looks at character and fitness."

"MY son, you must study hard, or you will never be President."

"But I never expect to be, Mother, I'm a Democrat."

THE Legislature of Pa. has passed the Constitutional Amendment.

Miscellaneous.