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MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1869.

Breakers Ahead for the Republican Party.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has been in session just six working days, and has taken, or seems about to take, three steps which will lead the Republican party nearer and nearer to defeat. These steps are:—

First. The election of Mr. John Scott, of Huntington county, to the Senate of the United States.

Second. The proposed passage of an ill-digested and partisan Metropolitan Police bill.

Third. The passage, without debate or explanation, of a crude bill to extend the term of the Receiver of Taxes.

Let us look at each of these actions.

The election of Mr. John Scott, at the present time, was a mistake, and a wrong upon the intelligent, thinking people of Pennsylvania.

We do not say this because of any feeling against Mr. Scott. We have always heard him spoken of as an upright gentleman, of considerable ability.

He stands fairly in his section of the State, and is trusted and respected in his native county. He has a perfect right to aspire to the Senate or the Presidency, and because he has succeeded in his ambition he personally cannot be blamed.

But Mr. Scott was selected by the Legislative caucus in defiance of the reiterated and well-known wish of the Republican party to have not only a pure and an honest man, but also a man of conspicuous and recognized ability, and one who would give great strength to Pennsylvania in the Senate—a man who possessed not negative recommendations, but positive claims—a man who would at once be received as the peer and recognized equal of the most talented of his brother Senators.

It is Mr. Scott such a man? We do not think his warmest friends will maintain that he is. He is not known throughout the State. In Philadelphia there were not a score of men who even knew of his existence.

It may, in truth, combine all the logic of Webster, the eloquence of Clay, and the sarcastic power of Randolph, but even should he show them hereafter, the mistake and wrong on the part of the Legislature is just the same.

He is not known to have them now, and it was not their possession that elected him. What it was we do not propose to now discuss, but if it is true that a combination and a clique made his nomination, to say nothing of rumored corruption, then the merit of the position is lost even to Mr. Scott; for the place is only valuable so far as it is a gift—it is a worthless purchase.

The Legislature could have greatly strengthened the party in this State by the addition of a new Senator. Mr. Scott has to make his name and prove his fitness for the office, and is, therefore, not a power as yet. We hope before he leaves his seat, however, that he will become one. We therefore say that his selection is a rock on which the Republican party is in danger of striking.

The Metropolitan Police bill, as introduced, must be condemned in far stronger terms than the selection of Mr. Scott. It is a blunder of vast magnitude, and which, beyond all doubt and question, will lose us the city in October. It is a transparently partisan measure, and one which continues all the errors of the old system with peculiar mistakes of its own.

It looks to us like a concoction of that political "ring" which the people dashed to pieces last spring, and as an attempt on its part to regain lost power by means of the appointment of police.

It will be the death of the party to have any such bill passed. In its present shape it is not a reform in any sense of the word. It provides for the election, next October, of five commissioners in five districts, so divided that the Republican majority in the first will be 2000, in the third 2000, in the fourth 100, in the fifth 2000, while the Democratic majority in the second will be 7000.

Such a division as this is so glaringly unjust that the great body of the conservative Republicans will rebel against it, and the city, and probably the State, will be lost to our party. We call on Mr. Henszey—who stands well in our opinion, and in that of the public—not to nullify his fair name by pressing such a bill. Let Mr. Connell—than whom no fairer representative is possessed by our city—see to it that we do not have our majority swept away by any such legislation. These two gentlemen can prevent its passage, and have both the ability and the honesty to draft a just and needed police law.

The bill to extend the time of changing the clerks in the office of the Receiver of Taxes is misunderstood generally, and, if properly explained in debate, is not an unjust one. It at present is not in proper shape, and should have been explained in the Senate. If it had been, we do not think the indignation expressed would have had good cause. The fees of the office all go to a receiver, so that Mr. Peltz gains nothing, nor does Mr. Malloy lose anything, by the law. They abide the decision of the law.

They abide the decision of the law. The term of Mr. Peltz is not extended, but it provides that he shall hold nominal office, deprived of the fees, until the contest is ended. If the city is saved the induction of a new set of raw and inexperienced clerks, and the tax-payers saved thousands of dollars through the avoidance of the mistakes which must come with raw hands.

We do not say anything as to the probability of Mr. Peltz's success in the contest, which has nothing to do with the case. If it was certain that he would be defeated, we still think that it is not a wrong to say one to let the fees abide the issue, and save the city from a change in this important office. Mr. Peltz does not gain one cent by this law. If he did, or if Mr. Malloy lost one cent, we would oppose it, but neither does, and we therefore think that, pending the investigation, it is for the public good that the subordinates of Mr. Peltz should be retained. But the law was not debated and explained, which it should have been, and it does not provide for the continuance of the liability of the sureties of Mr. Peltz. This should be attended to, and we would like to see. When the city is protected, we do not think the bill itself a wrong. But it was passed too hastily, and was not well digested.

The course thus far adopted by the Legislature is calculated to injure, and, if pursued, will ruin the party in this State. We call upon the members to have this mistaken policy stopped, to have the rules of right and of honesty and of justice made the rules of the houses, and to act as representatives of the people. If they will but be true to their duties, they can add great strength to the party, but if they misrepresent their constituency they will ruin the party, and certainly ruin themselves. We call on them to steer the ship of party straight into the rocks which are so clearly ahead.

The Sue Murphy Claim.

AMY DARREN's horse will long be remembered as one of the bequests of the Revolutionary war. The theme was for many a year a precious boon to the Congressional orator in need of a subject for his eloquence. The patriot soldier had seized upon a horse, the owner of that horse was a young lady, and while few knew whether the fair owner was ever remunerated, the multitude of burning words uttered in her defense still dwells in the memory of men.

The Rebellion has furnished us with another theme similarly rich and productive, and the claim of Miss Murphy may be regarded as the new stalking horse from behind which we are already receiving the arrows of wit, wisdom, and eloquence that cannot be so conveniently shot from any other screen.

A fair young Albanian is the presumed owner of presumed property that was presumed injured by the Union forces, and the young lady in question is presumed to have been loyal—at least this is the present aspect of the case. It has been stated that the property was, at the time it was visited by Sherman's soldiers, in the possession of a Rebel male relative, who has since conveyed it to Miss Murphy, who was herself at that time a devout follower of Jefferson Davis, but has since become earnestly loyal. The gentleman who attested to her disloyalty has had his credibility questioned by one of the lady's defenders; but, oddly enough, this charge has been since withdrawn, with the ample but obvious apology that although the witness is entirely to be credited upon all other subjects, he is mistaken in this individual case!

The matter has been complicated still further to the minds of all thinking loyalists by the threat uttered by certain Southern Senators, that if the Government rejects this claim, the South will repudiate the war debt. And this, we suppose, must be construed to mean that we must now pay all the expenses of the late conflict incurred by our fleets and armies, and also pay the South whatever they choose to ask for being conquered!

When the secessionists so proudly and gladly accepted at our hands the privilege of being regarded as belligerents, they assumed also the disabilities of the position; and it can be but a strange mode of reasoning by which the citizens of the rebellious States now claim remuneration for property seized and used by the Union army in its passage through hostile territory.

The laws of nations and the enactments of our own country render this so manifest that the advocates of the claim are urging it rather on the plea of grace and gallantry than as a right based on law and logic.

By their own action it became our brotherly duty to the Southern States to crush them back into their senses; and we performed the duty fully and fraternally, and in consequence liberated from a most oppressive thralldom the Unionists of the South, black and white. To them we indeed owed a primary duty, and we performed it to the whites by making loyalty a possibility to them with safety of life and limb, and to the blacks first by emancipation and then by protecting them in the rights with which that act endowed them.

Even if we could in practice allow ourselves to be moved from grace and gallantry to remunerate still further the loyalists of the seceded States, we think that the storm of fire and brimstone that fell upon that Sodom by the hand of Grant and Sherman singled out the few righteous men as unmistakably as was Lot of old, and we do not now need to find the tried and faithful loyalists by the recommendation of known Rebels and their Northern sympathizers. For the case in hand is made still more extraordinary by the fact that the claims of the loyal lady are urged so strenuously by disloyalists, who should have consistently heeded her from her possessions years ago instead of fostering a latent admiration which now seeks to find expression in the warm tribute of dollars and cents—drawn from other men's pockets.

If indeed it is the duty of the Government to seek out and assist the friend faithful and true in good as well as evil fortune, that friend can be readily found—it is the American people—the loyal masses who lavished blood and treasure in the nation's defense, who thought no gift too precious to bestow freely and without stint. This friend is now already

overburdened, and shall its very life-blood be wrung from it by further exactions?

Millions upon millions of claims stand ready in the South just as plausible as that with which we are now dealing. If it is approved, barren hill, swamp, and deserted canabrake will swarm with a race of fictitious loyalists, and the morning sun will quicken into life clouds of new-fledged Unionists, never seen before, who will settle like vampires upon the very heart of the nation and with greedy lips drain it of its lifeblood.

Sansekrant is in Frants.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, fresh from his Marshalsea cell, and with the mold of the prison still upon him, made his appearance at Concert Hall on Saturday evening, and in the course of one of his crazy, zigzag speeches threatened "to wake up the country to the true condition of things." Unfortunately for George's waking scheme, not more than three hundred persons were present, and half of these were—what shall we call them?—dead heads. This does not promise much for a year of success. In fact, the days in which the zigzag orator of the Marshalsea bastille drew large houses are numbered with the past.

Both in the United States and Great Britain the people have at last comprehended the fact that, although George Francis may carry a twenty-four inch skull upon his shoulders, it does not contain as much as an ordinary cabbage of half that size, and what it does contain would make a very poor quality of sauerkraut, if a serious attempt were made to utilize it.

The case of George was not at all improved by the one on Horace Greeley, which he improvised in five minutes' time. We would advise him to try another trip to China. If he remain long in Philadelphia, he runs great risk of being locked up as a lunatic. We know a score of dentists who could swear to his insanity as easily as they could pull one of his teeth.

One of the latest leaks which interested parties and sections are endeavoring to spring on the National Treasury is the bill to appropriate \$12,000,000 for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls.

An earnest effort was made in the House of Representatives on the 15th instant to impose this new burden on the tax-payers, but fortunately the bill was referred, by a decisive vote, to the Committee of the Whole, and this action is considered tantamount to its defeat.

The proposed ship canal, like many other projected public improvements, might prove extremely useful, but the American people should not be called upon at present to pay the expenses of this enterprise.

There are plenty of appropriate uses for all the public money without sending twelve millions floating down the St. Lawrence, with a fair prospect that an equal or still greater sum will follow the first investment.

COMPROMISING FELONIES.—It is stated that the owners of the cases of smuggled silks recently seized in New York city for defrauding the customs, are reported to have offered to compromise with the Government by the payment of over \$250,000, on condition that the goods be returned to them.

This is nothing less than a proposal to compound a felony, and all the parties to it should be summarily dealt with, if they attempt to carry it into execution.

"HEARTH AND HOME."—The last number of this journal has the first chapters of a story entitled "The Tremblec Legacy," by Mrs. R. H. Deane. A variety of articles on interesting and important subjects make up the table of contents. The illustrations are good, especially the frontispiece, which represents a coasting schooner in a snow-storm "off the Jersey coast." The articles in *Hearth and Home* are written in a plain and understandable but attractive style; the paper is handsome in appearance, and the good taste and skill which characterize its management entitle it to all the popularity which it has obtained from the start.

Such a family journal has long been needed, and it is gratifying to have one at last which can be heartily commended as exactly supplying an existing want.

Two young men, named George Barbour and George Hanes, had a fight at Silver Lake, twelve miles south of Warsaw, Indiana, last week, and the former was killed. Hanes had misused a small brother of Barbour's few evenings previous, and the two elder brothers had agreed to meet and fight it out. Hanes knocked Barbour down and stabbed him in the back, killing him almost instantly. It is understood that they had both armed themselves with deadly weapons, and it is thought that Hanes killed Barbour under the impression that he should probably meet the same fate if he did not.

Hanes had escaped.

The annual meeting of the trustees of the National Soldiers' Home in Quincy, Mass., was held on Wednesday. The report of the treasurer shows the financial condition as follows:—

—Cash on hand, \$250,000; real estate, \$100,000; value of the Home, personal property, etc., \$75,000; amount of income for 1868, \$17,000; amount of expenditures for support of Home, repairs, additions, furniture, etc., \$16,000. The number of inmates is sixty-one.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCHANTS' FUND.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Merchants' Fund will be held at the Merchants' Office, 112 & 114 SOUTH SECOND STREET, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, at 4 o'clock. Members and contributors are particularly requested to be present. W. H. W. Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHURCH TO AUCTION.—The Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Church to Auction will be held at the Merchants' Office, 112 & 114 SOUTH SECOND STREET, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, at 4 o'clock. Members and contributors are particularly requested to be present. W. H. W. Secretary.

CONFIDENTIAL HOTEL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Confidential Hotel Company will be held at the Merchants' Office, 112 & 114 SOUTH SECOND STREET, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, at 4 o'clock. Members and contributors are particularly requested to be present. W. H. W. Secretary.

OFFICE INS. CO. NORTH AMERICA.—The Directors of the Office of Insurance Co. North America will hold a meeting on WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at the office of the Secretary, 112 & 114 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY.—The Directors of the Office of the Diamond Coal Company will hold a meeting on WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at the office of the Secretary, 112 & 114 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

AMATEUR'S DRAWING ROOM.—The Annual Meeting of the Amateur's Drawing Room will be held on WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1869, at 8 o'clock, at the office of the Secretary, 112 & 114 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1869, at 8 o'clock, at the office of the Secretary, 112 & 114 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

M. DAVIS B. CASSEDAY.—Dear Sir:—The undersigned would respectfully request your presence at a Lecture, to be given by him on the subject of "THE AMERICAN PEOPLE," at the University of the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1869, at 8 o'clock, P.M. Tickets free. Admission by subscription only. Yours respectfully, M. DAVIS B. CASSEDAY.

PETER WILLIAMSON, Esq., and others, would respectfully request your presence at a Lecture, to be given by him on the subject of "THE AMERICAN PEOPLE," at the University of the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1869, at 8 o'clock, P.M. Tickets free. Admission by subscription only. Yours respectfully, PETER WILLIAMSON, Esq., and others.

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CONCERT HALL.—"TRUE WOLANHOOD" MONDAY EVENING, January 19, 8 o'clock. Tickets: 50c, 25c, 10c. Free admission by subscription.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE RE-EDUCATION.—Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1869. At an election held on the 14th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP ALONG.—MR. GILBERT'S SOLIDIFIED LARD. It is daily use makes the skin soft and moist, and prevents the effects of cold and frost. It is made of the best ingredients, and is a perfect skin preservative. Price 10c per box. Sold by all Druggists.

CONCERT HALL.—IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. A COURSE OF SCIENTIFIC LECTURES BY DR. J. P. BOYTON. BEAUTIFUL STEREOPTICON VIEWS. INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 20, 1869. WORLD-MAKING. ON THURSDAY EVENING, January 21, 1869. PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL LIFE UPON OUR PLANES.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 22, 1869. ON SATURDAY EVENING, January 23, 1869. ON SUNDAY EVENING, January 24, 1869. ON MONDAY EVENING, January 25, 1869.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, January 26, 1869. ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 27, 1869. THE AGE OF REPTILES.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, January 28, 1869. THE MASTODON AND A MAJOR (ERIOD).

ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 29, 1869. THE ABOVE SERIES OF LECTURES were recently given in New York city, at the COOPER INSTITUTION, to a large audience, and occupying every available hour of the evening.

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. Tickets for the course, six in number, with reserved seats, \$5.

The opening sale of tickets will commence on Monday morning, January 19, at Gouss's Piano Rooms, No. 73 Chestnut Street.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, published in conformity with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, passed June 10, 1858, entitled "An act to amend an act passed June 10, 1858, relative to fire insurance companies."

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