# The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, November 17, 1871

The Conduct of Campaigns.
We have heretofore pretty fully discussed the short-comings of those in charge of recent political campaigns on the part of the Democracy. We did not do this for the sake of attack upon any body but because we were tired and disgusted with incompetency in the lead and desired to arouse the party to men of considerable influence, who ask the importance of selecting first class -our very ablest statesmen-to head the political management. And who may suffer more by the incarcera-we do not mean to find fault now with tion of the criminal than he does himour kindly brethren of the press who seem to think that the chief purpose of editorial existence is to puff somebody and who prefer to wrap themselves in that silky garment and dream of milk and molasses than to encounter the sterner duty imposed by vigorous war upon the enemy and whatever stands in the way of victory.

We believe that the way to have ob tained victory would have been to expose the wrong action of the Radicals in documents accompanied by clear and undeniable proof of every statement and assertion made. No victory can be won or is worth winning that is not attained by appeals to the judgement based on facts so clearly established and reasons so forcible that no man of ordinary sense may doubt,

The facts in complete detail and with clear proof of each item ought to have been held up to the people of the amounts of cash of which they were daily being swindled by officials who had no profitable duties to perform, by unnecessary and incompetent officers, and of the amounts stolen by the hundreds (perhaps thousands) of defaulters Of the robberies by the Freedman's Bureau throughout its ramifications :

Of the unnecessary, extravagant and wasteful salaries paid to useless hordes of officers and employees: Of all the appropriations in money

by Congress, with detailed statements of its profligate expenditure: Of the villainous appropriations by

Congress of public lands to States and corporations:

Detailed statements of the fortunes made by Presidents, Cabinet officers, Congressmen , and other officials during Badical supremacy : Of the outrages upon the elective

franchise and the oppressions of the people in various localities : Of the burden imposed upon the peo-ple by the National Banking system and the financial operations of the

Federal Treasury department: Of the unjust and burdensome character of our tariff laws, the palpable pampering of New England at the expense of the rest of the nation as well by the tariff as by appropriations and

the banking scheme : Of the unfair and burdensome system of taxation by which labor and industry are compelled to bear the burden of our enormous Federal debt, while capital is practically exempted :

A complete list of the public present received by the President and the offices he has given as consideration therefor and to encourage the same :

And a thousand more oppressions, robberies and rascalities not necessary

now to rehearse. We assert that full exposure of these, with due demonstration and proof thereof, would crush and destroy any party. Newspaper writers could not hunt up the information both for want of time and means. Whose duty was it to do it and whose fault that it was neglected? The State Committee's ! It and it alon had the means to gather all this information, and it and it alone is responsible for the failure to give the people this very proper information.

Yet Col. BIDDLE, overflowing with a generosity that does far more honor to his heart than to his intellect (unjust to both) tells us in the Age that the committee did wonderful work-all that could be done! We admire the gentlemanly instincts of Col. BIDDLE, his refined intellect and his patriotism, his overflowing generosity of heart, but when he so flatly at once endorse and exculpates the committee, in words that comprehend the whole but give no detail, we must ask him wherein did the committee discharge its duty? What did it do? We assert it was scarce ly heard of in the campaign. We point our noble friend to the fact that in near ly every strong hold our party was divided, and distracted and weakened by division, (induced mostly by Radical money) and that the State committee did nothing publicly (and probably nothing otherwise) to put a stop to thi

An address written by Judge BLACK it is true, was published in the papers but was suffered to fall without atten tion. The unfortunate paragraph in it that destroyed its usefulness ought to have been left out, and then the people should not have heard the last of his argument until the election had gone. And this was the beginning and end of the public efforts of the committee! What it did privately we do not know and it amounted to nothing at any rate. What is wanted in the future is one of

our first men at the kead of the State com HIESTER CLYMER, or Judge BLACK, or Mr. BUCKALEW, and if victory does not follow, then, at least, the idea that the first intellect at the head of affairs is the true road to success, will cease to obtrude itself on men's minds and in ferior ambitious but no less worthy men can have their way.

This article is growing too long. In the future we will point out some further reformation that ought to be made. But we take this occasion to say that we shall speak without lear or favor, as is our habit, and that it will therefore be quite unnecessary for kind-hearted with their never-ceasing puffs and hon ied words. We mean to deal with stern

that in "killed, wounded and missing" the workingmen in Paris have decreased in number to the extent of 100,000. As regards some special trades the statistics they give are very curious. Out of the 24,000 workmen employed in shoemaking 12,000 are in flight or in prison. The tailors are equally badly off. The jewellers appear to have emigrated en masse. The upholstery and furniture trade, which employed upward of 60,000 hands, is just now in a

The Pardoning Power.

There is no prerogative for the exercise of which Governors and Presidents are more roundly abused than the pardoning power. Some times it is unquestionably exercised for insufficient reas ons, but it is more generally condemned simply because those who censure do not know the reasons for the pardon they condemn. Our own experience in connection with administrations is that they do not pardon enough instead of too much, but Executives also are very too much, but Executives also are very too much, but Executives also are very liable to pardon for improper reasons The appeals of personal friends and of as for personal favor, the touching appeals of wives, mothers and children tion of the criminal than he does himself, being dependent upon him for support, can often be resisted only by the most obdurate Feart, yet are not in themselves proper reasons for pardon. We believe that as a rule Executives do not grant one in ten of the pardons applied for-often not one in twenty. Nearly all the cases are more or le

isrepresented to the public. Thus it is stated that JOHN SMITH, convicted of burglary and sentenced to the penientiary for ten years, has been pardoned by the Governor after serving only a few months. The fact is heralded likely under the caption of "villian let oose." The same announcement is nade as regards counterfeiters, thieves,

Now the pardon may have been grantd because of after discovered testimony throwing doubt upon guilt or establish ing innocence, the sentencing Judge and prosecutors may themselves have come to the conclusion that under the circumstances the punishment inflicted was too severe, the convict may be on the verge of death, (as is often the case) and other equally substantial reasons may have actuated the Executive, ye they are not given to the public with the announcement of the pardon, and the pardoning officer is condemned as though there was neither reason or justification for his action. Pardons for political reasons or to

lefeat the operations of law against partizan friends are of course indefens

There are other cases of interest in this connection. Some very slight offences may be severely punished under the operation of grading crimes. During the administration of Gov. BIGLER a fellow in Washington county was convicted of a larceny for having stolen jug of whiskey from a distillery. He was caught crawling out of a window of the building with the jug in hand He was sentenced to the western peni tentiary. Influential friends interfered in his behalf-the severity of the sentence for such an offence appeared obvi ous as well as unjust-and the Gover

same act and at the same spot! Horse thieves and counterfeiters rare ly quit the business, no matter how often punished. A pardon will some times reform them, if young.

nor pardoned the culprit. In two weeks

afterwards he was caught in the very

It is also to be noted in this connec tion that in the Scotch-Irish counties persons charged with murder rarely escape conviction, and that conviction upon other charges of crime are more general with them than in the German counties. Judges of the former nation ality are more likely to convict and are much more severe in their sentence than the latter.

In the yankeeized counties and localities, cheating, swindling, false pretences, &c., are the most common crimes. Bradford, Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, and the northern part of Lycoming are nois as affording refuge and conceal ment to horse thieves, and perhaps aid.

The pardon, by Gov. GEARY, recently, of RICHARD PALMER, of this county convicted of man-laughter was a proper one for proper reasons, and was recommended by the members of the bar, the prosecuting attorney, and the Judge who passed the sentence. This is an example of a just exercise of the pardoning power. The pardon of a Depaty Sheriff in Philadelphia, for taking illegal fees, was little better than the crime itself and deserves reprehension. Granted merely to gratify persons who asked it, it is an example of improper pardons for improper reasons.

Young men, unless hardened villains. should nearly always be pardoned before the expiration of their sentences. It proves to them in a way that cannot otherwise be impressed, that they are ot yet outcasts, that they yet have friends who seek their welfare, that they are forgiven and will be protected and encomaged in well-doing. It is saying o them in kindly manner, "go, and sin

In South Carolina affairs continue in their usual condition. The Federal authorities are making arrests continually and do not hesitate to act in the most ruffianly manner, using pistols and indulging in insulting language toward their victims. The citizens, although indignant, are disposed to submit to the operations of the odious decree, and ake no opposition to the officers. The following incident is indicative of the state of popular feeling. A man about eighty years old, presented himself at the marshal's office in Spartansburg the other day, and said he had come in to confess. The commissioner, thinking mittee. Give us Judge Woodward, or he had a rich case in hand, seized his pen and asked: "Now, my good man, what do you know about the Ku-Klux? "Ku-Klux!" replied the old man, "I know nothing about the Ku-Klux; I came to confess that I am a Democrati'

INFORMATION has been received at the Pension Office of the conviction of Samuel A. Savage, in the United States District Court at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the charge of withholding pension money. The defendant was an attorney in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and it was alleged tha he had collected the sum of \$617.63 penbrethren to piddle into the stream sion money due to Mrs, Mary Miller on account of the military service and death of her son, Abraham Miller. This amount was withheld from her until after his indictment, when fearing the consequences he paid her in full, but notwithstanding this action the jury have returned a verdict of guilty.

FRAUDS amounting to half a million of dollars have just been discovered in the payment of bounties to the Creek, Seminole and Cherokee Indians, who furnished three regiments to the United States government in the war. This is another right loyal raid on the treasury. The official investigation shows that bountles were claimed to be paid to state of collapse for want of skilled soldiers who were not alive, and to widows who never had any husbands.

2. Biennial sessions of the Legisla-

ers of corporations.

Against the 1st and 7th of these propsitions we enter a protest. We can see no possible good that can result from the increase of members of the Legislature. It is palpable that the increase of members would reduce the qualitylow enough in all conscience already. The body would be unwieldly, ungov ernable, corrupt and debased by rings. Already our House of Representatives is a bear garden as compared with the Senate, and can be more readily corrupted at cheaper rates than the latter body. Wherever a body is so large that members can not readily compare views and seen each others' motives. they become corrupt and the Instrumentalities of demagogues and other false guides. It destroys responsibility and obscures the action of the representative from the observation of his constituents. Where so many votes are required to pass a measure, its passage can only be effected by combinations, a fruitful source of iniquity and inefficlency. We regard those as substantial objections that can not be overcome or met by advantages that will overbal ance them.

We know that the New England leg slatures are often referred to as proc that large bodies are incorruptible. People who make such reference simply accept yankee self glorification without inquiry into the facts. To make money by any means possible (especially if the means be hidden, or as the result of political scheming) is not in opposition to yankee morality, if not detected in criminal form. They so much esteem it the business of legislators to make money out of their position if they can, that such action by them is not regarded as a moral offence, and is actually looked upon as a matter of course, justified by its "smartness." Within a brief period, in conversation with a distinguished engineer of this State then in charge of the construction of a railroad in Massachusetts, he said that he feared the project would fail for want of funds—that the State had appropriated largely but that it took so much to pay the members and others engaged in securing the passage of the bills, that the fund was seriously diminished, and that an appropriation then pending was held in abeyance by a legislative committee because the managers would not agree to pay the members the sum demanded by the committee to induce a favorable report! The appropriation was afterwards made, but it became well understood that the road never would be finished unless the legislature would quit making appropriations! This is a sample of the purity of yan kee legislation-and of large bodies. We believe Mr. JORDAN to be an honest man, but he has experience in legisla tion and knows how rings are formedand how much more formidable and general they are in the House of 100

members than in the Senate of 32. The 7th proposition is strictly a partizan one-to have the State and Federal elections on the same day, so that the Federal authorities could control the State elections. Of course every man impressed with the danger of permitting the Federal government to control State affairs will oppose this. Whenever Uncle Sam takes it into his head to mind his own business, he will be willing to put up with a separate

day for his elections. The suggestion for the election of ad ditional State officers does not strike us favorably. We see nothing to be gained by transferring the appointing power from the Governor to political conventions, but all to lose, especially as regards competency and integrity. Beddes that, our Governor is too much shorn of power already. We would give him sufficient power to enable him to cope with a Federal Executive, at least in political matters of his own party.

THE Philadelphia Evening Bulletin Radical paper of character, compliments its co-worker, Forney's Press. It ays: "The Press, being an office-holder's paper, is the anxious apologist for ill swindling and cheating on the part of office-holders. It has tried to excuse Evans, Geary and Brewster, through whose conduct the State Treasury has lost three hundred thousand dollars. It has never had a word to say in condemnation of the defalcation of Marcer, the City Treasurer, by which the City of Philadelphia loses nearly half a million of dollars. It sneers at the effort of the Citizen's Reform Association to procure a fair and full investigation, with open doors to the public, of this breach of trust on the part of an officeholder. Naturally, the Press is pleased at any judicial or other proceeding that may delay or prevent investigation of the Evans fraud, for it has its private reasons for such pleasure, which would be developed if an investigation took place. It may have similar reasons for desiring to have the Marcer defalcation whitewashed."

THE carpet-bag Governor of South Carolina makes a most evasive and incomplete reply to the charge of robbing that State. He says he yet has on hand \$9,000,000 of the 20,000,000 of bonds which he seems to have had printed surreptitiously; but 11,000,000 is rather severe addition to a public debt. This Governor is the carpet-bagger who was at the head of the Freedman's Bureau, and thence transferred himself to the Governorship of the State.

Schurz' opinion of the Democratic party, as expressed some time ago. Had they not as well tell us what the opinion of that gentleman now is of Grant and his administration? If he is good authority in the one case, he certainly ought to be in the other-and that authority is that no President or government was ever so corrupt and incompetent as that which now curses the cour try .- Gettysburg Compiler.

Constitutional Amendment.

Hon. F. Jordan, Secretary of the State, in a communication as to the discusses quite fully the indecent action

changes needed in the Constitution of of the Bloomsburg Radical ring in the Pennsylvania, suggests the following: matter of the appointment of Prothon-1. An increase of the number of Sen-ators and Representatives in the Gen-the whole matter arranged with Gov. GEARY before Gen. Exr's death seems to be quite conclusive.

The case is just this: Gon. Exr had been elected by the people for a full term, he had paid for his commission and all attendant expenses, and arrang-8. A change in the tenure and mode ed all his business, for a full term, and of choosing the judiciary.

7. A change in the date of our annual fall election to the time of the Presidential election, to prevent what is call.

He had been long absent from home ed colonization from surrounding
States, and to dispense with one election every fourth year.

8. Further restriction upon the poware of corporations. and well deserved laurels as any man in the army had won-and the office conferred upon him by his fellow-citizens was only beginning to be remunerative. Under these circumstances, the people of Bloomsburg and vicinity (and the people of the county would as unani-mously have concurred had there been time for consultation) with general accord favored and supported the idea of continuing the office practically in the hands of the widow for the balance of the term belonging to Gen. ENT.

It happened that Mr. BUCKALEW and Col. FREEZE had other business at Harrisburg at the time, and finding the Radical ring graedily grabbing, assisted Judge Monnoy and other Republicans In presenting the case to the Governor. Chese gentlemen, however, soon discovered that the whole matter had been making himself the instrument to rob a gallant soldier, much more distinguished and hearty young man, who when drafted bought himself out of service and the streets derisive of "copperheads!"

That is the whole case and requires no comment. The people of Columbia county will have the matter in hand next fall and they will see to a proper

Preparing the Way for Despotism. Gen. GRANT is rapidly preparing the way for despotism and if he were to assume regal power to-day who would there be to resist it? A portion of the Democracy would howl and perhaps attempt resistance, but the regular army would quietly but promptly disarm them while the larger mass of people would look on with indifference. Look

In direct contempt of the Constitution martial law is proclaimed in South Carolina, the people are disarmed, hundreds imprisoned without warrant, or known accuser, and without a charge brought against them. They are imprisoned without bail, trial by jury is denied them, and their judges are ignorant army officers appointed by the power that commands them and whos wishes they dare not disobey! Half of Chicago is laid in ashes straightway the Lieut. General orders

military force there, assumes com-

mand, shoots down respectable and prominent citizens in cold blood, and only the single voice of one State Executive is raised against the outrage! A few misguided fanaties go off into wilderness, by hard work place themselves in favorable circumstances, bu as they practice a vice amongst them selves that precludes them from having riends, the Presidentfirst flatters them and then sends a portion of the regula army to awe them and hold the m in

purpose of preparing the people for s tame acceptance of military rule!
Who is to prevent it! Where are th

materials to oppose it? Where are the eaders, or the leader, capable or bold enough to prevent a military usurpation thus quietly stealing upon us? We fear this thing is already past writing down, or talking down, or voting down Is it altogether unavailing to appeal to the people to resist military rule?

### The New York Election.

On the result in New York, the Tra bune gives this comment: "The people of this city and State, in their late election, proclaimed their adhesion to the Divine mandate thundered from Sinai: "THOU SHALT NOT STEAL!" This is the meaning, this the moral of the ver-dict, which had very little reference to party politics. It means that there shall speedily be inaugurated a new era of uprightness in government and of frugality in administration, it means that there shall henceforth be diminthat there shall henceforth be dimin-ished expenditures, reduced taxes, and steadily decreasing public debts. It means that peculators and plunderers, whether of high or low degree, whether of this party or of that, shall be expos-ed, prosecuted, and subjected to condign punishment. Woe to that party which shall fall to comprehend and heed the llesson?" lesson!

That is undoubtedly what the result in New York means. When HORATIO SEYMOUR, and other Democratic states men of New York took their firm stand against the villains who were robbing the city of New York and corrupting the politics of the whole country, they well knew that the temporary effec would be to give the Radicals a victory in New York. But they looked far beyond that result-they looked to the Presidential election of next year. They expect the people of the nation then to give the same verdict that the New Yorkers have given this year THOU SHALT NOT STEAL. It will be shown that where the New York ray cals have stolen millions the Radical Federal rascals have stolen hundreds o millions, and that the New York villainies at which the whole country is shocked are of but diminutive dimen sions as compared with the Federal corruptions and villainies. We do not doubt that the Nation will then in thunder tones re-echo the verdict, Thou Shall not Steal, and will forever consign Radicalism to the tombs.

THE advocates of "An acknowledgment of God in the Constitution," are still riding their hobby. They purpose holding conventions and circulating tracts to forward their views. It will take a great deal of convention and milions of tracts to convince the American people that they are a nation of sin-THE Radical papers are quoting Carl | ners; or that if they are an Amenmento to the Constitution of the United States will either avert the punishment of the Almighty, or regenerate the nation.-The movement resembles too closely the tactics of the old preacher who on freezing cold nights transferred his prayer to paper beside a cheerful fire, took it to his comfortless bed-room, and pointed to the manuscript and said, "O, receiving or asking it as a charity. ord, them's my sentiments!"- Ex.

History of the Prothonotary Appointment. To the Editor of the Columbian :

The editor of the Republican cannot

write an article without the stereotyped phrase,"we dare." He had better carry a chip upon his shoulder as boys do and then dare. It would suit his courage and principles. If he has anything Maryland is Democratic by 15,000 to to say to the public why does he not say it? No one fears him or his paper. He comments upon an article of the Patriot and Union regarding the vacaney and appointment of a person to the office of Prothonotary of this county. He must challenge and dare in his usu al way before he makes his untruthful attempt to give the facts regarding the matter. He has very much to say about the Holy day and friendship; and no doubt many would be pleased to see the respect for the holy day and their pretended friendship of such men as BECK-LEY and KNORR placed in the balance undoubtedly it would tip up very readily as such hypocricy as they practic generally tips. We think the subject of the appoint nent was fal rly dealt with in the Co-

lumbian of last week, but since they have seen fit to make the assault they have, we propose to give the facts further publicity. KNORR had been to Pittsburg and when passing through Harrisburg he called on the Governor and had an interview with him and wanted to know of GEARY if they could not get the little unpleasaniness between them adjusted and give them the appointment of Prothonolary when they would ask for it, as they expected that General ENT would not live long arranged, and that Gov. Geary was This was about a week or more nepone the death of General Ent; not six hours afterwards. Knoun then came in battle than himself, of what belonged home and had a conversation with a to him, in order to confer it upon a hate noted Republican of Bloomsburg and noted Republican of Bloomsburg and wanted this Sage to suggest some one for the appointment, and when he spent his time in singing songs on Knorn, was asked to support Mr. ZARR he said "I have not thought of it yet; I must have time to consult with my friends," He has also said to some parties the Governor did not hesitate for a moment to make the appointment and to others how he had to work to explain away certain things that his friend BECKLEY had got him into and how he told the Governor of BECK-LEY's independence in regard to putting articles in his paper; that he, KNORR, could not prevent him when he had his head set, (so with all mules This kind of talk may do before

GEARY but it is very "thin" and will not take with persons acquainted with this independent man BECKLEY, who runs the streets whenever he has written a local, to inquire of some one how this will sound, that he intends putting is in our paper. Very independent indeed! And further, KNORR tells of a Soldiers Convention convened at Harrisburg at the time of the application for appointment, and how they had determined to march, in a body, to the Capitol and make Harrisburg too hot for the Governor to remain there if he did not appoint RINGLER, the soldier who stayed at home and sang songs to haug the Copperheads. This is all very consistent with his first story given alone and brands him with uttering fibs; Oh! no not lie! If it be true that they had done nothing towards the appointment of RINGLER until Monday morning, they yet had been making their ar rangements to control the appointment before Gen. Ent died. As early as two weeks before the death of Gen. ENT a prominent Republican of Bloomsburg, we might call him the Philosopher,) was paving his way and having confisubjection to his will!

All these things are done for plausible reasons, but in reality for the fixed his appointment and was really making dential talks with his friends regarding and thirty-four millions spent! some inquiries as to the manner of the death of General ENT. Mr. ZARR spectable Republicans before the death of General Exr and asked to be an applicant and they said they believed, should such a ismentable occurrence take place as the death of General Ent. that no doubt all persons having any business to do in the office would give their influence, irrespective of party feelings, to procure his continuance. Mr. Zana kindly thanked them for their confidence of his success but dedined having any further conversation upon the subject, because of his high regard and personal friendship for Gen ENT, and sincerely hoped that he might be spared the pain of ever having oceasion to apply for such appointment arising from that cause. The first person who approached Mr. ZARR and wanted to know if he had a petition ready, was a Republican who said he must not delay, that a few of the "Ring" men of their party were already at work, and that KNORR and ROBISON were going to have a free fight over it

unless Robison would cave to Knorn as usual. BECKLY says by "common consent" Mr. RINGLER was agreed upon, which e and every one else that knows anything about it knows to be untrue. It was the common consent of KNORR BECKLY and WHITMOYER, when they were having their last consultation Other parties were standing by and want ed to be applicants. Their friends were dissatisfied with RINGLER and were desirous of doing all for ZARR they could, and even desired their "Sage" to go to Harrisburg in the interest of ZARR. This shows common consent! Ninetenths of their party in the town of Bloomsburg were dissatisfied, if their tones were exponents of their feelings in the matter.

But such articles must necessarily appear in a paper to which truth is a

The proposition made to the Governor by the friends of Mr. ZARR, that the office should be continued in the interest of General Enr's estate, was a very proper one and if the editor of the history of our State he might know that such things are not uncommon. And further he wants to know "what legal assurance have we that this would have been done?" Neither BECKLY nor his friends are entitled to any assurance on the point. If Mrs. ENT was satisfied they had no cause to complain.

He says "Mrs. Ent would scorn to b the recipient of any such bountles." Does he intend to convey the idea to the public that Mrs. Enr is an ungrateful lady? If he does we beg to say he has mistaken her character and kindness of heart. She was fairly entitled to that which belonged to her honored husband and had a right to expect that all decent men would be willing to let just before jumping under the covers her have it, without accusing her of ONE WHO KNOWS.

We have little to add to what we

printed last week in regard to the resuits of recent elections. New York Governor of New Jersey by about 5,000majority. The other States are as stated

THERE are but nine Democratic coun ties in South Carolina, and in eight of them Mr. Grant proclaims martial law. DEMOCRATS of Pennsylvrnia need not despair. Our party is right, and

must eventually triumph. THE N. Y. Tribune furnishes a table have become in a few years. Now let it show how Grant has emerged from pov-

wishes to be considered consistent.

PRESIDENT GRANT IS said to have ures of fraud among the military appointees of the government. It was reported in Washington on Monday that merely show that there is a political more heavy frauds, committed by fice, had been discovered. Names and at the ballot-box, called the "Invisible particulars are withheld until arrests are made.

Cassius M. Clay lately made a speech In which he denounced the Grant administration in unsparing terms, Centralization, he said, is the great danger, and added, "The rebellion, itself, was not such a blow at the liberties of the people and the life of the nation as the present Government."

A MOVEMENT Is on foot among cer tain Western Radical Congressmen to inaugurate a new revenue reform move urge Speaker Blaine to constitute the Ways and Means Committee in that interest. Blaine is a candidate for Vice President, and will constitute the Committee in such a manner as to bag th most votes for that position.

WHAT'S THE USE?-The Washington Patriot wants to know, now that gold is only used as an article of merchandise, what is the use of incurring the expense of coining it? Would it not be as well to close the United State Mint, and save the millions expended in coining gold and silver, or restrict its functions to the production of our beautiful copper and nickel coins?

Ir is now said that the health o Queen Victoria is rapidly improving, and that she will return to public life at an early day. Whatever may be written or spoken as to the political system which the Queen represents, one thing is certain, the great masses of the English people regard her with the trues feelings of loyalty and affection, and that these feelings are the well-earned tribute to official and personal merit.

RADICALS DUMFOUNDED. -The administration journals which have made such loud boasts of the "economy" practiced at Washington, and the alleged "large reduction" of the public debt, are dumbfounded by the announcement made by the Republican Secretary of the Treasury that out of receips amount ing to nearly five thousand millions of dollars, in five years and four months the debt has only been reduced sixty-six millions. Four thousand nine hundred

It is suggested by eminent engineers, doing the business of the office! All of says the Chicago Post, that in the rewhich is known and was known before construction of Chicago, there should be added a complete system of steam supwas approached by prominent and re- ply through all the streets-the steam to issue hissing bot in all the houses, for the compound purpose of heating and cooking-thus dispensing entirely with stoves, coal, and all the adjuncts of ordinary flires. It is said that an efficient system of steam delivery, to ten or fif teen blocks from each central boiler and engine, would cost very much less than the present clumsy method.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT YEARS OLD. - The Monroe Democrat says "Mr. Geo. LaBar, of Stroudsburg, Pa. is now 108 years old. About two weeks ago he took it into his head to hunt for bees. Accordingly taking his bee-tackle with him, he went out into his meadow and "fired up." He soon thought he had found game, the bees coursing to wards a large curley maple in the woods. He at once set at work t fell the tree. It took him two days and shalf to bring down the tree, when the old man was somewhat chagrined to find the bees were not there. Since that time he has been cutting hoop-poles which he thinks pays better than hunting bees."

ENGAGEMENTS .- In Europe an en gage ment partakes of the solemnity of the mariage rite. It is the subject of famiy discussion and negotiation, it must recieve the solemn assent of parents or guardians, and is a matter which it ormally announced to all the friends of the family. To break it off without the gravest cause would make a much greater scandal than a divorce in one of our new States. An Intimacy of a dubious character is never permitted between young people, and our American gossip on such subjects has, there fore, no existence. The laxity of social intercourse here makes the question propounded by our author, one of every day occurrence. The public are not only puzzled to answer it, but very often the friends, relations, and even the parents, are no better informed.

In 1840 the opposition carried Pennsylvania, and the next year the Democrats re-elected Gov. Porter by an over-Republican were acquainted with the whelming majority. In 1851, Pollock, Know Nothing, was elected by 37,000 majority, and the following year the Democrats elected Arnold Plumer Canal Commissioner by 4,537. In 1856 Buchanan's majority was but 3,105 and in 1857 Gov. Packer was elected by a majority of 42,751. In 1865 the State went against us by 17,178 and the next year the Democrats elected Judge Sharswood.

These results are sufficient to show that in a great State like Pennsylvania, 15,000 or 20,000 majority for a party one year is no certain indication of the success of the same party the next year. And when the fact that about 125,000 voters did not go to the polls at all at the late election is taken into consideration, who can foretell at this time what will be the decision of the people at the . Presidential election next fall?

It has come to light that ex-Senator

E. D. Morgan, of New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, a member of the elects the Radical State ticket by 17,000 | House of Representatives from Massato 18,000. PARKER (Dem.) is elected chusetts, who were made trustees to sign the first mortage bonds authorized to be issued by the Union Pacific Rail-20,000. The Legislature of Mississippi road Company, the ultimate paymen is close, with probably a small Radical of which is guaranteed by the United States, got very well paid, to say the least, for attaching their signatures to these securities. It will be remembered that both of these gentlemen were members of the Pacific Railroad Committee in their respective bodies at the time these bonds were authorized to be issued, and it turns out that the then Senator from New York charged and was paid \$1.50 for each bond signed by him, amounting to the sum of \$30,000 showing the real estate purchases of or more, while his colleague in the other Tweed and others, and how rich they House from Massachusetts was content to be paid \$1 for each signature, or about \$20,000 for the same service. We erty to affluence in a few years, and give these facts and leave the country give us a list of his transactions, if it to judge of the propriety of such conduct on the part of Radical legislators.

IT TURNS out that the " confessions " taken fright at the never-ending expos- of the so-called Ku-Klux arrested in South Carolina, on which such stress is laid by the disciples of John Scott, association in that State organized for Washington officials in the Pension Of. the overthrow of Radical plunderers Empire." Grant is using the army of the United States to break up this political society, by persecuting its Individual members. The tax-payers of the North are required to pay millions of dollars for the services of the army in perpetuating the rule of the thieves n South Carolina who have robbed that State of \$30,000,000 and utterly impoverished her people. Would it not be well for Grant to investigate the treasonable Radical Union League of the North?-Sunbary Democraft

> CLEARLY the Germans have no genious for stealing. The summing up f financial affairs in Prussia for the past year shows a total of nineteen thousand dollars lost by official peculations, and as the offenders are all in prison, serving out rather long terms, it is hoped that next year's showing will be even better than this, particularly as there is now no war to demora lize the public servants. Happy Prussia!

THE "Union League" of Philadelphia, after having made every effort to elect a man of doubtful reputation to the Mayorality of the city, refuses to admit him to membership! They impose him upon the public but will not ccept him themselves! That is a sample of the honorable impulses of the concern.

WEST VIRGINIA .- In the State Senate three Radicals hold over and one was elected; the rest of the Senator are Democrats. The House of Delegates will consist of forty-five Democrats and eleven Republicans. The Constitutional Convention will be comosed of sixty-six Democrats and twelve Republicans. The victory is complete.

GRANT to-day is exercising more lespotic power than any crowned head of Europe. There is no despot of Europe who dares to seize his subjects and thrust them into dungeons without first making accusation and proof of crime, and giving to the accused an opportunity to be heard.

THE Charleston News says that the colored members of the South Carolina Legislature, in caucus last week, resolvno appropriation for payment of the interest on the State debt and declared themselves in favor of reoudiating the entire debt, old and new

THE Tammany thieves were the original nators and promoters of the "new de arture." Both are now extinguished and attain a fitting result-vagabonds on the face of the earth, and will be hought of only as objects of reprehenon, scorn and punishment.

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