FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1870.

LANCASTER CITY, PA.

Economy, Retrenchment, Faithful Collection of the Revenue and Payment of the Public Debt.-GRANT.

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OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENT.

Our friend "Warwick" whose interesting letters from Philadelphia have for some time appeared regularly in these columns, has been absent from home. which accounts for the apparent neglect this and last week. In a private note just received from the writer, stating his absense and return he says. "I will be with you again in time for your next."

The Reading "Daily Evening Dispatch" newspaper was sold last week to Messrs. J. Knabb & Co., proprietors of the Daily Times and the two papers consolidated will be published under the title Times and Dispatch. It is an ably conducted, high-toned and prosperous business paper, and sound in the Republican faith. Success to the Times and Dispatch, and continued prosperity to its enterprising publishers.

The editor of the Examiner has secured a personal interest in a certain law-suit pending against E. H. Rauch. He does not appear upon the record as one of the plaintiffs, however. He advocates his interest in the case through the columns of his paper with much persistency. less than the fingers of one hand."

THE NEW VOTES.

It is estimated that there are fully fifteen thousand colored men who will vote in this State on the second Tuesday in October next, under the Fifteenth Amendment. Of this number, probably one-third are in the city of Philadelphia. That these fifteen thousand new votes will add at least ten thousand to the Republican majority in the State, there is no doubt whatever. In Lancaster county, the Republican majority, by the addition of the colored vote, will be from seven to eight thousand, whilst several counties, heretofore Democratic, will hereafter be found on the Republican side.

But, the new colored vote will be found most important in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and Kentucky, as it is almost certain that all these States will be completely republicanized, leaving not a single democratic State sure in the entire Union. The only districts counted on as likely to hold out for democracy a little longer, is New York City, Berks county and Sour Kraut Hill. One more amendment and all will be over with the Democratic

THE NEXT GOVERNOR,

Some of the political wire-workers are already agitating the next Governorship, and bringing forward as probable candidates, quite a number of "old stagers"professional office seekers and well known traders, tricksters and hangers on. That all named are of this class we do not say, but most of them are.

The Republican, party although more powerful to-day in Pennsylvania than at any former time, must and will take high ground in the selection of the next candidate for Gubernatorial honors. The old and notorious political trimmers, jobbers and pensioners must give way to men of the right stamp-men of principle, conscience, honor, character and sound morals. Old issues have passed away. The "everlasting negro" is now in the full enjoyment of equal political rights as a citizen, and by means of the ballot he will be able to help himself, send his children to school, and to church, and to a full enjoyment of all the blessings and benefits of our Republican institutions. Exact equality before the law having been secured under ratio. the glorious fifteenth amendment, for all men. without regard to race, color or creed, the Republican party, in order to retain its power and assure its future unity, must next direct its attention to the importance of weeding out corruption and inaugurating thorough and radical reform in every branch of the government, from ward, borough and township to State and Na-

If we are not greatly mistaken in the signs of the times, the people are about to move in earnest for reform-for effective safeguards against plunder in high places; for crushing out the abominable system of local or private legislation and the enactment of wholesome general laws; by preserving inviolate the glorious system of general education and making it more perfect; by promptly putting down any attempt that may be made to divide school unds for sectarian purposes; by framing and enforcing laws calculated to protect the youth of our State and Nation against the evils of intemperance and other vices resulting therefrom, and by such other measures as may tend to promote the happiness, prosperity and sound morals of the people throughout the land.

To the end that such measures and principles may become realities, old hunkers must go on the shelf, and a new and better class of men must be brought forward, not only to fill the Executive chair but every other office in the State and Nation. Good men, who have long since been disgusted with low pot-house political trickery and corruption, must come forward and take active part in all primary meetings, elections and conventions of the Republican party. The State and its institutions belong not to political rings, cliques and plunderers, but to the people. Christian and moral men have rights and interests, and to protect and defend them, they must make up their minds to manage their own political affairs for themselves. Let them resolve to do so, and our word for it, the right man will be chosen Governor of Pennsylvania in 1872.

RICH!

The Philadelphia Age having recently said that "the Democrats of the Legislature have a plain duty to perform; they must keep their fingers out of dirty jobs of all kinds, watch bad bills, and expose them so that the public may note the leaders in each case," the Harrisburg Telegraph which ought to know all about that matter, remarks:

"There's verdancy for you. Why there never was a carrion carcass before either House that the Democratic members, with rare exceptions, did not pounce upon it like buzzards and gorge themselves to repletion. If they were not always the first to introduce corrupt measures, they never failed to fully and actively participate in their consummation. It is just as impossible for the class of men the Democrats generally send to the Legislature to 'keep their fingers out of dirty jobs' as it is for the hungry vulture to keep his beak out of putrid flesh when the decaying carcass invites him to the feast. Let the Age look at home. How many incorruptible Democrats has Philadelphia sent to the Legislature within the last fifteen years? Go search the records—scan their acts—and then you can count the whole number on

THE GREAT FINALITY!

POLITICAL EQUALITY FOREVER! Just after going to press last week we received the message of President Grant, and the proclamation by the Secretary of State, officially announcing the ratification of THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT by three-fourths of all the States. These documents will in all coming time stand side by side with The Declaration of Indendence and the great Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln. They are as follow: To the Senate and House of Representatives

It is usual to notify the two houses of Congress by message of the promulgation by proclamation of the Secretary of State of the ratification of a constitutional amendment. In view, however, of the vast importance of the Fifteenth amendment of the Constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument, I doem a departure from usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once four millions of people voters who were heretofore declared, by the highest triwere herecolore declared, by the highest tri-bunal in the land, not citizens of the United States nor eligible to become so, with the assertion that, at the time of the Declaration of Independence, the opinion was fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white-race, regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics, that block men had no rights as in politics, that black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect, is indeed a measure of grander importance than any other act of the kind, from the found dation of our free government to the present time. Institutions like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must depend mainly upon their intelligence, patriotism and industry. I call the attention, therefore, of the newly enfrauchised race to the importance of their striving in every honorable manner to make themselves, worthy of their new privilege. To the race more favored heretofore by our laws I would say, withhold no legal privilege of advancement to our new citizen. The framers of our Constitution firmly believed that a republican form of government could not endure lican form of government could not endure without intelligence and education generally diffused among the people. The Father of his Country, in his farewell addess, uses this language:

Promote, then, as a matter of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

In his first annual message to Congress the same views were forcibly presented, and are again urged in his eighth message. I repeat, that the adoption of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution completes the greatest civil change and constitutes the most impor-tant event that has occurred since the nation came into life. The change will be beneficial in proportion to the heed that is given to the urgent recommendations of Washington. If these recommendations were important then, with a population of but a few millions, how much more important now, with a population of forty millions and increasing in a rapid

I would therefore call upon Congress to take all the means within their constitutional power to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country, and upon the people everywhere to see to it that all who people everywhere to see to it that all whopossess and exercise political rights shall have the opportunity to acquire the knowledge which will make their share in the government a blessing and not a danger. By ernment a blessing and not a danger. such means only can the benefits contem plated by this amendment to the Constitution be secured. U. S. GR EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 37th, 1870.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State of the United States:

Know ye that the Congress of the United States, on or about the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, passed a resolution, in words and and figures following, to wit: A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following arti-cle be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Con-stitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE 15-Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And further, That it appears from official documents on file in this department, that the amendment to the Constitution of the U. S., proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshise, Nevada, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Texas—in all twenty-nine States.

And further. That the States whose Legis.

And further, That the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of the United States.

And further, That it appears from an official document on file in this department that the Legislature of the State of New York has since passed resolutions claiming to with-draw the said ratification of the said amendment, which had been made by the Legislature of that State, and of which official notice had been filed in this department.

And further, That it appears from an official document on file in this department that Legislature of Georgia has by a resolu-

the Legislature of Georgia has, by a resolu-tion, ratified the said proposed amendment. Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ham-ilton Fish, Secretary of the State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress, approved the 20th of April, 1818, entitled, An act to pro-vide for the publication of laws of the United States and for other purposes, I do hereby certify that that amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Wasington this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

HAMILTON FISH.

THE SUPREME BENCH.

With the confirmation of Judge Bradley, the United States Supreme Bench is once more full. The following is a list of the Judges, with their ages and the date

We intended this week to publish Mr. Reinœhls's excellent speech on the "border raid bill," but found it necessarv to lay it over until next week.

"DEMOCRACY" UNDONE!

Anti-Fifteenth Amendment Meeting!

THE UNTERRIFIED IN COUNCIL!

BAD CASES OF NEGROPHOBIA

A White Man's Government, &c., &c.

The proclamation of the President announcing the Fifteenth Amendment as the law of the land, has had a terrible effect on our local "democratic" politicians. They were dumbfounded when they first read t, but after imbibing freely of red-eye from a demijohn marked "Old Rye," they in favor of measures supported by such concluded to rally the faithful, and they assembled in council at a drinking saloon on Saturday night, to express their indignation at having to make "the nigger," as they used to call him, a "man and a quirer and its satelites. "Lay on, Macbrother." It was a gathering of white men, and they all wore white hats, white overcoats, and had no blacking on their boots. At eight o'clock a burly Fulton county "carpet-bagger" called the assem-

a bottle. Both were empty. "My white friends," said Smith, bow-eg, "we have gathered here this evening in an esoteric manner, to give vent to our detestation of the fraudulent manner in which the jet black, coal black, lamp black Republicans have subverted the dearest rights and privileges of the white race. My pale-faced friends, I am growing older, age is sprinkling snow on my hir-sute caput, and I am glad of it, for when my head will be white, I will walk the streets of Lancaster, if I stay long enough among you, a protest against the 15th amendment. Allow me, in conclusion, my friends to introduce to you my disconsolate friend and partner, Andrew J-ss."

Jack was received with tremendous applause and thumping of glasses. When all had taken drinks round, he said:

"White men of Pennsylvania! Do you want your sisters to marry niggers? [Cheers.] Do you want your daughters to marry bondholders? [Cries of "yes," "yes," and "you bet."] Do you want your wives to be torn from your bosoms by a bloated bond-holding, no-tax-paying aristocracy?" [Cries of 'let 'em go, if they want to."] Free white men of Pennsylvania! Rise up in your might, strike off the shackles that bind you, and subscribe for my red-hot paper, which don't sell worth a cuss since the last Presidential election.

After this "able and eloquent" appeal. the "Carpet-bagger" resumed the rostrum, and, after drinks all around again, announced that a series of resolutions had been drafted, which, with the permission of the meeting, he would read. There being no objection, he progressed thusly:

Whereas. The President, in violation of the excessed will of the Democratic party, has proclaimed Filteenth Amendment as a part of the law of men, otherwise known as niggers, the same political rights as any other men. He it therefore Resolved, That this is a white man's Government; that white men only have the inallenable rights to vote early and vote often, stull ballot-boxes, colonize and contest elections.

Resolved, That Berks county is called upon to stand firm, and never, no never, to receive nigger ballots, unless they bear the names of Democratic candidates.

Resolved, That George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Win, Penn; the Indians with whom he concluded the treaty; Christopher Columbus, Jeff. Davis, R. E. Lee and Beauregard, were white men. Therefore, to the victors belong the spoils.

Resolved, That, though Andrew Jackson had nigger soldiers at the battle of New Orleans, he never went back on his own race by saying they fought bravely, as did the Radical General George H. Boker, at the first battle of Bull Run.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as Sheridan took his famous ride to assist in coercing our Southern brethren, we hold said ride to be unconstitutional.

Resolved, That we will never, under any circumstances, count the nigger vote unless it's given on our side.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and, after all the bottles had been emptied, the meeting adjourned, much more sober than any reasonable person could have expected. Then the poor fellows wended their way disconsolate and forlorn, occasionally cursing the black Republicans and the nagur. "Poor old hoss; let him die!"

SENATOR BILLINGFELT.

But few men in the State are more nighly respected by the people everywhere than the popular and incorruptible Senato from this county. The Harrisburg

Daily Topic pays him the following merit
weakness, the subject of my weakness ed compliment:

"The Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee deserves the commendation of the people for the persistency with which he has devoted himself to the Appropriation bill. We know, personally, that he has been assiduous in his efforts at reducing the public expenditures, has spared no one-not even his most intimate friends in his assault upon unnecessary appropriations. In his fight against extrava-gance he has known neither friend nor foe, and we think the whole body of which he is a member, will bear us out in this observation. Though often placed in trying circumstances and tempted by friendship and his aversion to giving offence, he has never faltered and it is to him we in a great measure owe the very reasonable appropriation bill which is now near its final

"In paying this justly merited compliment we do not wish to be understood as disparaging any other member of the Finance Committee, all of whom did their duty, actuated by the common desire to curtail the bill without doing injustice to any individual embraced therein. Nor would we underrate the abilities and the laudable economy manifested by the members of the House Committee of Ways and Means, with whom the bill originated. Our only object is to render a slight tribute to an honest man who happens to hold a prominent position in connection with the State finances."

Governor Geary has reappointed Colonel George F. McFarland Superintendent of the Soldiers Orphans' Department for three years, dating from April 29, 1870, but the Senate refused to confirm him.

AT IT AGAIN.

The Soldier's Monument organ of Saturday last, edited by that pink of political and moral perfection, Elwood, the "great defunct," contains a column and a half article on Senator Billingfelt. In the whole diatribe, there is not a single truth. Such epithets as "tricky politician," "political thimble-rigger," "political trickster," "treacherous politician," and other language suitable to the taste of the gentle Elwood, will not injure the object of his malice. The people know that they do not apply to the Senator. It is just because he will not allow base fellows of the Griest kind to influence him "political thimble-riggers," that the buzzards of the Thug organization hate and vilify him. Billingfelt is fortunate in being the subject of the slanders of the In-

THE LAST DEMOCRATIC PANIC.

Your modern Democrat is a curious compound. He was proud to sympathize blage to order by jingling his glass against with the rebellion, and gets angry if you tell him of it. He resisted the issue of greenbacks, and now demands an unlimited brood of them. He fought against the war, and now insists that he was the chief agent in quelling it. He has pursued the colored man with measureless hate, and now claims his suffrage. Voting against emancipation, against the negro's rights as a witness, a juror, a traveler, a voter, without exception or remorse, the modern Democrat prepares to capture the negro as his political ally. We have seen this in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, Maryland, and now we are regaled with it in the North. In Philadelphia the Democracy broke in twain over a proposition to treat the negro fairly, disbanded their central organization, and left one portion of the party, and by far the most influential, committed to fair play to the colored voters on election day. But the most significant sign of the times is the acceptance of the fifteenth amendment by the "Democratic" rebel Governor and legislature of Maryland, the former yetoing a bill recently passed incorporating a town in that State, because the qualification of voters of the embryo borough was confined to "white" citizens, and the latter promptly passing a law providing for the registration of negro voters. The precious hypocrites no doubt do this in the vain hope of preventing their approaching political death. They seem to have forgotten the fate that befell one Andrew Johnson, who prophesied that the colored people of the South would in a body vote for their old masters. This was the text of his damnable iteration from the 22d of February, 1866, to the 4th of March, 1869. Have they done so? We trow not. They have no more voted with their masters than they killed their families while they were in the rebellion, or refuse to work, or reject the opportunity to educate themselves and their children. Will they be eager to vote with the Democrats of Maryland and the North? Their old masters South had the decency to submit to suffrage in advance; but Maryland Democrats and their Northern

allies have resisted it to the last. From contempt for the colored voter, the Democracy have passed into respect for him; and from respect they are now merging into fear of his power. They have a right to this latter feeling. The negro can not be a Democrat, because the negro is a grateful man and loves his coun-

WHO ARE HAPPY? Lord Byron said: "The mechanics and workingmen who can maintain their families are, in my opinion happy, the happiest body of men. Poverty is wretchedness; but even poverty is, perhaps, to be preferred to the heartless, unmeaning dissipation of high order." Another author says: "I have would be a healthy young man, in full possession of his strength and faculties, going forth in the morning to work for his wife and children, or bringing them home his wages at night."

As Thaddeus Stevens, who was an implacable foe to official stealing, was once coming out of the House of Representatives, a plunder-monger, whose game of robbery he had headed off, met him in a violent passion, and exclaimed, "You are a liar! a scoundrel!" whereupon Old Thad, with great composure, turned round to the gentlemen present, and said to them, "You must not mind what this poor fellow says; it is a way he has; he was only talking to himself.

in New York, in the course of a few days, with John Russel Young as editor. It will be Republican in politics, and make war to the knife on Dana, the Sun, and the Associated Press, and its price will be two cents.

DAVID WESTBROOK and John Hoffman were drowned in the Juniata river at Huntingdon, Pa., on Saturday morning, the skiff they were in having been broken in two by collision with the trestle bridge. The river was swollen, with a rapid current, at the time.

PROF. KIEPERT, the celebrated German geographer, is about to make a journey to Turkey and Palestine, at the expense of the Prussian government.

A MAN confined in the Allentown jail has read the Bible through twenty-three times within the past two years.

Correspondence.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, April 6, 1870.

Dear Father Abraham: The confusion and excitement incident to the adjournment is intense, and it is next to impossible to keep pace with legislation. The rapidity with which laws are being enacted is really frightful, and only when these "laws" are printed, months hence, will it appear to what extent the people of the State have been cheated out of their rights.

THE TREASURY BILL AND THE DIAMOND—

WATT CASE.

I have only time to mention the action in certain important measures. The Treasury Bill was considered again in special session by the Senate on Monday evening, and passed with Mr. Billingfelt's amendment by a vete of 13 to 7. Mr. Warfel was necessarily absent, being on the Watt—Diamond Committee, in session in the House hearing the argument of counsel. Vestexday a majority argument of counsel. Yesterday a majority of the Committee—Messrs. Graham, Warfel, Brooke and Kerr—awarded the seat to Mr. Watt, the sitting member, by a majority of 543 votes. The minority—Messrs. Randall and Miller—submitted their report, claiming the contestant, Mr. Diamond, elected by a majority of 147 votes. It has for some days been party of convenient convenient was a submitted their report, claiming the contestant, Mr. Diamond, elected by a majority of 147 votes. It has for some days been pretty generally conceded that Mr. Watt would retain his seat, so that the decis-

watt would retain his seat, so that the decision of the Committee created no surprise.

THE REBERL RAID BILL.
On Wednesday night last, this notorious swindle was annihilated in the House. It was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 73 to 16. Major Reinœhl made an earnest speech in opposition to it. The entire Lancaster delegation have appeared it for its increase. delegation have opposed it from its inception.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Chiefly through the indefatigable efforts of Senator Billingfelt, Chairman of the Finance Committee, the general appropriation bill, as it passed the Senate and into the hands of the Governor, amounts to about two hundred thousand dallars less than last year, notwithstanding the fact that an increase of \$50,000 is required to meet certain obligations, and \$20,000 for extra pensions, being really a reduction of \$270,000 as compared with last year's bill. But the greatest financial triumph of Mr. Billingfelt is a reduction of five hundred and seventy thousand dollars on the total amount of the bill as it came from the Hunser saving the State over helf revisition. House—saving the State over half a million dollars. The taxpayers of Pennsylvania owe a debt of gratitude to this ever faithful public servant, which, if we are not mistaken, will be acknowledged in due time, and in a most emphatic manner.

RETIRING SENATORS. With the expiration of the present legislative session, the terms of eleven State Senators will expire. They are: 3d District-Philadelphia-D. A. Nagle,

5th District—Chester, Delaware and Montgomery—Chas. H. Stinson, (Speaker), Repub-

6th District-Bucks-Dr. Linderman, Dem-7th District—Lehigh and Northampton—Robert S. Brown, Democrat.

8th District-Berks-J. D. Davis, Demo-9th District-Schuylkill-Wm. M. Randall,

14th District-Lycoming, Union and Snyder-John B. Beck, Democrat.
21st District-Blair, Centre, Huntingdon,
Juniata, Mifflin and Perry-John K. Robinson, Republican, and Charles J. T. McIntire,

25th District—part of Allegheny county—

Thomas Howard, Republican.
29th District—Crawford and Erie—Morrow B. Lowry, Republican.
Of the Senators holding over 14 are Repu

ticans and 8 Democrats—giving up a unio in the first throat of the floor going out, "I are nemocrated and 4 Republicans. Conceding that Senators of like political faith will be returned, the next Senate will stand 18 Republicans to 15 Democrats. But the chances are that we will gain 2—in the XIVth and XXIst districts—giving us the new Senate by 20 to 13. The new books cannot possibly show a smaller balance in our favor-most likely it will be larger.

LOCAL LEGISLATION. I send you a summary of the legislation for Lancaster county, up to noon to-day (Wednesday. Other Lancaster bills are pending in either House, but may be finally disposed of before the adjournment to-morrow.

In the Senate, Mr. Warfel has introduced n act to authorize the School Directors of Litiz to borrow money. Passed both Houses. Also, an act allowing the Lancaster County Agricaltural Park Association to increase its capital stock. Passed both Houses.

In the House, by Mr. Reinceehl an act to authorize the Commissioners of Lancaster

authorize the Commissioners of Lancaster county to appropriate funds to the Children's Home, on the recommendation of the Court. Passed the House, and on motion of Mr. Billingfelt passed the Senate. By Mr. Wiley, an act to authorize the appointment of an additional Notary Public in the county of Lancaster, to be located in the town of Columbia. Passed the House, and on motion of Mr. Warfel passed the Senate.

The following heretofore introduced have passed both Houses: A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to anthorize the Governor to appoint an inspector of refined petroleum, kerosene and burning oils, in and for

nor to appoint an inspector of refined perro-leum, kerosene and burning oils, in and for the county of Lancaster,' approved March 12, 1869, limiting inspection and compensation. "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act relative to the Lancaster County Prison,' aprelative to the Lancaster County Prison, approved the 19th day of February, A. D. 1850, providing for the election of Keeper." "An act to authorize the old Columbia Public ground company, in the county of Lancaster, to borrow money and issue bonds." "A supplement to an act extending the provisions of the act, entitled 'An act relative to roads and public highways in Fulton and Salisbury townships, Lancaster county, approved the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, to the township of Martic," "An act to promote the improvement of real estate by exempting mortgages and other money securities from taxation, except for State purposes, the same regages and other money securities from taxation, except for State purposes, the same relating to the county of Lancaster is hereby repealed." "An act te prevent cattle, horses, sheep and swine, from running at large in the county of Chester, approved April 1, 1868, extending the provisions of the same to the townships of Badsbury and Colerain, in the county of Lancaster." "An act authorizing the borough of Columbia to borrow money to build a town hall, and hold an election to get the sense of the people as to the hem, "You must not mind what this our fellow says; it is a way he has; he was only talking to himself."

A NEW daily is to make its appearance in New York, in the course of a few days, with John Russel Young as editor. It will be Republican in politics, and make road company."

Monopte build a town hall, and hold an election to get the sense of the people as to the erection of said hall." "A supplement to an act to incorporate the Peques Valley Railroad company, approved April 4, A. D. 1866."

New Danville turnpike road company." "An act to incorporate the Mount Joy and Manheim turnpike road company." road company."

The bill introduced early in the session by

Senator Billingfelt, repealing the tax on dogs in Lancaster county, has passed both Houses with an amendment requiring the tax already ssessed to be collected.

The Governor has vetoed the bill entitling

the School Districts in Lancaster county, to perpetual scholarships in Franklin and Marshall College, upon a certain amount being subscribed therefor.

LATER.

HARRISBURG, April 6, 1870, 2 P. M. A few moments ago the Governor sent a message to the House requesting the passage of an act requiring charitable institutions receiving appropriations to file vouchers in the office of the Auditor General of the manner in which these money have been expended. A bill was immediately prepared and passed, and this whim of the Governor's gratified. It was telegraphed all over the State that the Governor had vetoed the bill, but that was a mistake.