Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1869.

More Negroes to Be Cared For.

For several years past the negro has engrossed the attention of Congress, almost to the entire exclusion of other matters. Any bill which had the inevitable African in it was sure to be placed first on the calendar, and to be promptly brought forward and pressed through. An examination of the acts passed since the war will show what an undue preponderance has been given to such measures. For the purpose of carrying out their fanatical views in relation to this class an immense army has been kept up, and the Freedmen's Bureau with its host of officials maintained. Many millions of money have been thus uselessly squandered every year.

But the Radicals are not content. Costly as the management of the negroes in the South has proved, the present Congress is disposed to go still further in that direction. The latest evidence of their wonderful philanthropy is to be found in the startling fact, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs have instructed Gen. N. P. Banks to report a bill authorizing the President to establish a protectorate over Hayti and St. Domingo. In those two Islands the negro has held undisputed sway for more than half a century. And what is the result? The richest lands in this western world have been reduced to barrenness or returned to the wilderness. The blacks have relapsed into their normal condition of slothful indolence, and the exports of Hayti, which reached about twenty-nine millions of dollars in 1789, do not now amount to more than five millions. San Domingo shows even a worse condition of affairs. The capacity of the negro for self-government has been thus tested on our own coast, and the proof given in unmistakable form that as a race they are utterly unfit to manage public affairs even on the most limited scale. One revolution after another has followed in quick succession, and during almost three quarters of a century no man of sufficient capacity to rule properly has been produced. To-day there is no stable government, and different contending factions are engaged in cutting the throats of each other.

The proposition to establish a protectorate over these black barbarians ought to receive no countenance. This is no time for this country to burthen itself with any such charge. It is costing us many millions of dollars a year to take care of the negroes we have at home. To attempt to burthen us with the charge of the miserable barbarians of Hayti and San Domingo would be an outrage of the grossest character. That the Radicals in Congress will undertake it we have no doubt. They are crazy upon the subject of the negro. He is the chief object of their care, and we may anticipate the adoption of the resolution which has been reported. The Radicals want Hayti and San Domingo admitted to the Union as States, and the proposition to extend a protectorate over them is the initiatory step. The experiment would not only prove to be a costly one, but it would be productive of unmitigated evil. Still we expect to see it put through. We have learned from experience that unwise legislation is the rule with the Radicals.

Movements in the State Legislature.

The developments which have taken place since the assembling of our State Legislature have excited much newspaper comment, and considerable feeling among the people. A majority of the Radical journals have carefully concealed the rascality which has been practiced, but here and there one, more honest than the rest, has spoken out. The outrageous increase of useless employees about the two Houses has been noticed quite generally. The people are getting disgusted with the undisguised corruption and extravagance which prevail, and there are healthy indications of the growth of a just indignation against the thieving disposition of the Radical majority.

While the masses of the Republican party are ready to admit that John Scott is a man of ability, they do not like the way in which he was nominated for United States Senator. They know that he was put forward as the candidate of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of Simon Cameron, and that a majority of the members of the Legislature were and are completely under the control of these two contracting parties. No one pretends to doubt that the four members of the House from this county were made candidates by a ring which was pledged to control them in the interest of Cameron.

The ousting of General Irwin, and the nomination of R. W. Mackey for State Treasurer is admitted to have been effected by a combination between Simon Cameron, and certain banks which desired to be made the depositories of the State funds.

The masses of the people of Pennsylvania have had sufficient experience with Radical members of the Legislature. They have been promised reform from year to year; but the corruption and rascality which heretofore disgraced the State still prevails. And it will not end until the Radicals are soundly beaten. Each new success of that party is claimed by its members as an endorsement of its acts, and those who are elevated to power from its ranks very properly consider themselves licensed to steal by being elected. We shall never have an honest and reputable State administration under the rule of the men who control the Republican party in Pennsylvania. Only through the defeat of that corrupt organization at the ballot box can any reform be effected.

Hon. John Scott.

The Hon. John Scott, who has been nominated by the Republicans for United States Senator, is an able lawyer of Huntingdon. He was a Democrat up to 1862, when he accepted a nomination for the Legislature from the Republicans. He only served one session, declining a re-election. We have known Mr. Scott personally for a number of years, and are familiar with the reputation he bears in the community where he is best known, and we must say that he has always had a high reputation for honesty and integrity. We believe he will make an able and upright Senator; and that he will not allow his public conduct to be influenced by the somewhat suspicious circumstances which attended his nomination.

Repeal of the Tenure of Office Bill.

On motion of Washburn, Grant's especial friend, a resolution repealing the Tenure of Office Act has been rushed through the lower House of Congress. The vote stood, yeas 116, nays 47. The Democrats mostly voted for the repeal. The noes came from the extreme men of the Republican party, such Radicals as Schenck, Garfield, Jenks, Farnsworth, Poland, Shellabarger, Mercur and Moorhead leading off in the negative. An attempt will be made to defeat the repeal of the bill in the Senate, and the Radicals of that body are said to be loathe to give up their control of the offices. It is generally believed, however, that it will be repealed so as to allow Grant all the powers employed by his predecessors. This action is an open confession that the Tenure of Office Act was not based upon any constitutional ground or founded in principle; but that it was a mere partisan measure, adopted by the Radicals to enable them to control the official patronage of the General Government.

How Gen. Irwin Was Defeated.

It is currently rumored at Harrisburg that the defeat of Gen. Irwin for State Treasurer was aided by certain banks, which had not heretofore been favored with deposits of moneys belonging to the State. It seems they were willing to pay liberally for the purpose of effecting a change, and the generally received opinion at the State Capitol is that certain institutions combined to raise the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars to buy the votes of purchasable Radical members for the festive Bob. Mackey.

The law regulating the office of State Treasurer is radically wrong. He is paid a moderate salary, but is allowed to deposit the revenues of the State in such banks as he may select, the banks being willing to pay a liberal rate of interest for the use of the large sums thus placed at their command. As things are now managed the average amount at the command of the State Treasurer counts up to millions of dollars. The result has been that Mr. Kemble and other State Treasurers have amassed very large fortunes.

The proper way to do, would be to require the public moneys of the State to be applied to payment of the debt at short intervals, instead of allowing vast sums to accumulate and be used for the purpose of enriching the State Treasurer. The ousting of Gen. Irwin by a combination of the Cameron faction with certain banks, which expect to handle the State funds, is only another instance of the wide spread corruption which prevails in this State under Radical rule.

The Inefficiency of Congress.

It has been more than a month since the Fortieth Congress re-assembled, and it is safe to estimate that it has cost the people not less than $100,000 during that time in salaries and other forms of expense. Yet really nothing in the way of business has been transacted. Ten bills have been passed five of which are for removing political disabilities from some loyal adherents of the Radical party in the South, several are for pensions for some newly discovered heroes of the war of 1812, one in reference to the tax on tobacco, and another repealing the prohibition against the organization of negro militia in the reconstructed States. And yet, this Congress met with a vast field of legislation before it. With the finances in disorder, the tariff demanding immediate regulation, the shipping interests of the nation prostrate, the reconstruction fabric they had patched up tumbling to pieces, the Indian difficulties unadjusted, and a multitude of other grave subjects pressing for immediate consideration, a whole month of precious time has been completely wasted. If it were reasonable to expect any more energetic action after the members are through their holiday spree, there would be less reason for complaint; but, judging this session by the last, we may expect to see nothing worth the name of legislation accomplished. Nothing new of any importance is likely to be suggested, and the old errors and the crude and dilapidated legislation of the past will be left unrepaired. We predict that when the fourth of next March puts an end to this Fortieth Congress, no man can sum up half a dozen wise acts which have been passed by it.

The Naturalization Laws.

While the Radicals, in and out of Congress, are discussing means for restricting foreigners in the facilities heretofore afforded them for becoming citizens of the United States, the New York *Herald* puts forth the most sensible suggestion upon the subject which we have seen. Speaking of real and pretended frauds in naturalization it says:

There is but one practical way of putting an end to them at once and forever, and that is by abolishing the requirement of a five years' residence, or any other term of residence, by foreigners before they can be admitted to citizenship. There is really no sense or reason in that requirement. No one can sustain the proposition that the German or Irishman or Frenchman who who comes here is improved in morals, in religion or political science by his having lived in New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Chicago for five years. In nine cases out of ten the very contrary is the fact. The poor emigrant is much more likely to have all his good qualities spoiled than he is to get rid of his bad ones; and the man who, on landing in this country, is prepared to forswear his former allegiance and to take the oath to support the constitution should be permitted to do so, and should be thereupon invested with the rights of citizenship.

The *Herald* suggests that State and municipal laws may intervene, as they do now, and require a certain term of residence in a State, or district, as a condition of voting. That would obviate all difficulty about the matter. Indeed it has been the practice for years in several of the Northwestern States to allow unnaturalized foreigners to vote, subject only to the same restriction as native born citizens emigrating from any State in the Union. The Radicals hold that all the ignorant negroes of the country, South and North can be absorbed in the body politic without injury. With what face then, can they refuse to grant equal privileges to the white Europeans who come to live among us. Will they deny that they are equal in intelligence to the African barbarians of the rice and cotton fields, who have just been liberated from slavery? Let every foreign-born citizen in the country mark what course the Radicals pursue in regard to this important matter.

The Inauguration Ceremonies.

The N. Y. *Times* has a special telegram from Washington, relative to the Inauguration of General Grant, which concludes as follows:

"Application will be made to Congress on Monday next, by the Committees on Public Buildings, for the use of the Capitol for the Inauguration Ball, it is proposed to use the rotunda for dancing, the old hall of the House of Representatives for refreshments and the corridors for promenading. The rotunda will be a magnificent ball-room, provided the stone floor is boarded so as to prevent dust, and some means are devised to heat it sufficiently."

We hope no such desecration of the National Capitol will be permitted.—These Inauguration Balls have degenerated into scenes of unseemly revelry. The company present at the last one was far from being select, and decent people were shocked by details of the vulgarity and drunkenness which prevailed. Many well bred people of standing and refinement looked in upon the scene, but few such remained any length of time. When supper was announced there was a rush and scramble for the delicacies and wines, amid which ladies were rudely jostled about, their dresses torn and ruined, and several so alarmed that they fainted. The ball was gotten up as a speculation by some parties who no doubt made money out of it, as tickets entitling the holder to admission with one or two ladies were sold to applicants at ten dollars a piece. We hope the use of the National Capitol will not be given for any such purpose. Let the speculators rent a hall, if they want to make money out of an inauguration ball.

The New York Election Investigation.

A Committee of Radical Congressmen have been sitting as a committee of investigation for a couple of weeks, with the avowed purpose of inquiring into certain reports relative to frauds in the New York election. Of course they have found convenient and swift witnesses. On last Friday the Sheriff of the city stepped into the room where the commission was setting and arrested a number of those present to testify.

He made a nice haul, gobbling up a lot of notorious English thieves, counterfeiters, and burglars. It is upon the evidence of such scoundrels that the Radical Committee expect to make out a case against the Democracy of New York. Surely no comment is needed.

Murder and Philanthrophy.

The other day a man was murdered and robbed in front of his own house, in open daylight, on one of the principal streets of New York city, and the murderers are still at large, undetected, and with every prospect of their escaping punishment. The New York *Herald* seems to take a complacent view of the affair. It says:

No further tidings of the man who killed Mr. Rogers in Twelfth street. But what is the use of catching him, after all? We evidently cannot hang him. This is the State in which the theory was first developed that a man who kills another man must be insane, and Mr. Seward was the lawyer who developed it. It has been finally so much developed that the fact of the murder is accepted as evidence of the insanity. With the Cole case in view is it worth while to try to hang any one? Mr. Seward, when he gave full effect to the plea of insanity on behalf of a negro who had committed a frightful murder, saved a worthless life and made murder free. This is the way of philanthropy. It has many tears for a murderer, but no regard for society.

Since the above was written, the telegraph announces that the man accused of committing the murder has walked into a police station and voluntarily surrendered himself. We have no doubt that act will be educed as conclusive of evidence of his insanity. Since a New York jury rendered the verdict that Cole was perfectly sane the moment before he murdered Hiscock, and equally sane the moment after the killing, but insane at the instant when the deed was committed, the chance of convicting a murderer in that State is regarded as the very remotest contingent possibility.

Taxation of Judgments and Mortgages.

From the inquiries addressed to us, we see that there is a good deal of misapprehension as to the provisions of the law of April 4, 1868, relieving these securities of all but State taxation. Some seem to think the law applies only to securities for purchase money, and others that it does not apply to liens held upon land outside of the State or county. It will be seen by the text of the law which we republish below, that after the 1st of December last, no taxes are to be assessed upon any citizens of the counties named, (except for State purposes,) upon mortgages, upon judgments or upon moneys owing upon agreements for the sale of real estate, and it matters not where the land encumbered is situated:

Be it enacted, &c., * * * "That from and after the 1st of December next, no taxes of any description shall be assessed or collected except for State purposes, on or from mortgages, judgments, recognizances or moneys owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate; Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to mortgages, judgments or articles of agreement given by corporations; Provided, That this act shall only apply to the counties of Berks, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Clearfield, Allegheny, York, Delaware, Montgomery, Chester, Lancaster, Huntingdon, Fulton, Bedford, Blair, Lebanon, Clinton, Carbon, Monroe, Lehigh, Mifflin, Westmoreland, Northampton, Juniata, Somerset, Indiana, Greene, Elk, Forest, Franklin, Perry, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lawrence, Lycoming, Union, Snyder, Erie, Crawford, Bucks, McKean, Fayette, Philadelphia and Mercer."

Pardons by Governor Geary.

During the past year *one hundred and six* criminals have been pardoned by Governor Geary. Of these the following were of this county:

Andrew Yeager, convicted Nov. 22, 1865. "*Larceny.*" Sentenced twelve years in county jail and a fine of twenty-two dollars. Pardoned Jan. 15. Recommended by all the jurors, the prosecutors and prison inspectors, D. W. Patterson, George W. Brubaker, John A. Helstand, Emlin Franklin, John H. Pearsol, J. B. Amwake and many others.

Samuel Leachy, convicted Jan 2, 1868. "*Bigamy.*" Ten dollars fine and three months imprisonment. Pardoned Mar. 3. Recommended by Hon. J. W. Fisher, Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, Geo. W. Brubaker, John Strohm, John A. Helstaud, E. M. Cline, O. J. Dickey, and others.

Abraham Hetrick, convicted Nov. 21, 1866. "*Larceny.*" One hundred dollars fine, and three years and three months in county prison. Pardoned Oct 6. Recommended by the president judge and district attorney; D. W. Patterson, Thos E. Franklin, Jno. A. Hiestand, W. F. Amweg, A. Herr Smith, W. Carpenter, jr., Jos. B. Hayward, A. C. Hetrick, M. D., Jas. G. Wells, Henry Conklin and many others.

Alaska.

The latest news from Alaska is of a decidedly gloomy character. Three hundred of the inhabitants have left Sitka for the more genial clime of Russia within the last month, nearly depopulating the capital of our new territory. One of the officers of our army stationed there has committed suicide. These things are not to be wondered.—The home of the Walrus and the Seal is not a fitting dwelling place for any race of men except the Esquimaux.

The Irredeemable Paper Dollar.

We publish elsewhere an able article from the New York *Times* on the irredeemable paper dollar. It reads like Democratic talk, but the *Times* is well-known as a leading Radical journal. On the subject of the currency, as well as upon almost every other question, Democratic doctrines are receiving the endorsement of the more sagacious Republicans.

Gen. Geo. W. Cass.

A letter highly commendatory of Gen. Geo. W. Cass, of Allegheny, as a candidate for Governor, will be found elsewhere. It was written by a distinguished soldier in the western part of this State.

The New York Election Investigation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The Evening Telegram asserts that three or four witnesses taken before the Congressional Investigating Committee in this city are notorious English thieves, counterfeiters and burglars; that they were the parties arrested by the sheriff, at the order of the District Attorney; and that they were subsequently recognized by the police. One of them, rumor has it, has volunteered the information that they received $50 apiece for their information concerning the election frauds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A statement of Sheriff O'Brien is published, relative to his arrest of the witnesses in attendance upon the Congressional committee to investigate the alleged election frauds in this State. The sheriff states that the committee sent for him on Friday afternoon to come over, that a man was swearing to things reflecting upon his character.

He told the committee that some of the men outside waiting to testify were thieves, and that Col. Wood had sent them over to testify against them, and he asked the committee for permission to take them to the Sixth Ward station house, before Capt. Jourdan, who would identify them. After some hesitation they consented, and he took three men down to the station house and Capt. Jourdan told him privately that they hung about with thieves, but he did not like to say anything about it. He accuses Marshall Murray of hiring thieves to swear away the character of respectable men.

Among the witnesses said to have been examined before the Congressional Committee to investigate the alleged election frauds in this city, are Governor Hoffman, Judge McCunn, Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, and others. Mr. Loew testified that naturalization papers were issued by him only to such persons as had appeared before the Judge, authorized to confer naturalization upon them.

The action of Sheriff O'Brien has created some feeling among the members of the committee, and it is said they will present it to Congress next week. The committee a short time ago held a session in the County Clerk's office, when they examined the naturalization papers on file.

The Late Lovell H. Rousseau.

Major Gen L. H. Rousseau, commanding the department of the gulf, who died at New Orleans last week, served as a captain of of volunteers during the Mexican war, and afterwards practiced law at Louisville, Ky. In 1861 he ardently espoused the cause of the Union. He commenced recruiting at Louisville, but was obliged to locate his camp on the Indiana side of the river. He was warned that the marching of his regiment through Louisville would be the signal for a general rising, but as soon as he was strong enough, he broke camp and occupied the city. He served throughout the war with distinction, and rose to the rank of major general of volunteers. After the war he was elected to Congress from Louisville. During the session he had a personal encounter with Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, for which he received the censure of the House. He immediately resigned, but was again returned by his constituents. In 1867 he was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army, and was despatched to take possession, in the name of the United States, of Alaska. He was summoned to Washington to testify in the impeachment trial, but did not arrive in time. Not desiring to return to his command in Alaska, the President assigned him to the command of the gulf department, where his administration has been in full accord with the Presidential policy of reconstruction. His death leaves a second vacancy in the rank of brigadier gaueral, the other having been occasioned by the retiring of Gen. Hooker.

MEETING OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Annual Gathering of the Thieves

Radical Extravagance.

An Army of Useless Officials

One to Every Member of the House.

Love for the Soldiers.

As Illustrated in the Senate and House.

The Senatorial Fight.

A Crowd of Candidates.

Members Do Not Know Who They Will Vote For.

Simon Says Wig Wag, and They Wiggle Waggle.

The Pennsylvania Railroad in the Fight.

John Scott Nominated at a Sudden Caucus.

The Last Adherent of the Curtin Dynasty Tomahawked.

A Gay and Festive State Treasurer.

"Our Boy" in the Ring.

Scenes, Incidents, &c., &c.

The meeting of the present State Legislature of Pennsylvania has been looked forward to with much interest. The people were led to expect that some effort at a reduction of expenditures would be attempted, or at least that the thieves would try to cover their tracks a little more successfully than their predecessors had done. The House is largely composed of new members, and it seemed only reasonable to suppose that it would take green men, fresh from the rural districts, some time to learn the tricks which have made previous Radical Legislatures so completely infamous. Those who indulged in such conjectures will be awakened from their dreams when they read the true story of the proceedings of the first days of the session of 1869.

THE GATHERING OF THE VULTURES.

The crowd of adventurers who live by stealing, and grow fat upon the spoils of official corruption, flocked to Harrisburg earlier than usual this year. They were on hand in strong force a full week before the session began, and, by Saturday before the day fixed for the organization of the two Houses, the Radical members were all present. To outsiders there seemed to be no concert of action among them. The new members appeared to have no decided preferences in regard to organization, or for Senator. When questioned they almost invariably gave evasive answers, declaring that they had not made up their minds.

THE RADICAL CAUCUS ON ORGANIZATION.

Contrary to all precedent the Radical caucuses for the selection of officers of the two Houses was held on Saturday preceding the week of meeting. They were remarkably harmonious. The Speakership of the House was, as usual, regarded as the chief prize. John Clarke, of Philadelphia, was nominated by acclamation. But, it must not be supposed that he was chosen simply on account of superior fitness. The harmony of the caucus was due to a combination of two powerful elements. He was the choice of Cameron and the Pennsylvania Railroad, and this combination afterwards made the Senator. Clarke has been a contractor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and his subserviency to that corporation is only equalled by his unfaltering devotion to the fortunes of Simon Cameron. The Cameron clan, finding the victory on the Speakership so easily won, attempted to make a clean sweep, and Gen. Selfridge, the popular and efficient Clerk of the House, came very near being ousted. He was only saved by a slight show of spirit on the part of a few members who were not quite ready to do the bidding of Cameron in all things without question. With this single exception the preliminary caucuses of both branches of the Legislature were as obediently harmonious as Simon and the Pennsylvania Railroad could desire.

AN ARMY OF MINOR OFFICIALS.

The growth of extravagance in our Legislature has become a cause of just and widespread complaint. The number of employees has been increased with each year of Radical rule. Last session these attaches were as numerous as the members of the two Houses. Some of these appointees drew full pay, with the sanction of the Radical Auditor General, without having even been present at the Capitol for a single day. All will remember the case of Illyus of this county. The exposing of this infamous system led to the passage of a resolution which looked like an intention to reform the abuse. But, like all Radical pretensions of this kind, it turned out to be a mere sham. When the Radical caucuses met a proposition to do the pasting and folding for $5,000 was presented by Messrs. Cochran and Rauch of this city. Last year the State paid nearly $50,000 to the small army which was ostensibly employed in doing what one man and half a dozen boys could easily accomplish. Messrs. Cochran and Rauch are responsible parties, and they offered to give security in any desired amount for the perfect performance of their contract. They entrusted their proposition to Dr. Gatchel, member of the House from this county, and to Senator Billingfelt. Gatchel presented the matter in the House caucus, taking care, however, to kill it at once by declaring that he did not care to see it adopted. Of course it was kicked under the table, after that, without ceremony. The House had passed a resolution at the last session, limiting the whole number of officers and employees to *thirty four*. That was regarded by economically disposed members as quite too large a number, but it was the lowest figure that could be reached. Yet, no sooner do the Radical members of the new House get together, than they pass a resolution increasing the number of employees to *sixty-one*, just enough to allow each Radical in that body the opportunity of drawing pay, equal to that of a member, for some favorite. Thus Lancaster county will be entitled to four such appointees.—Whether the members intend to pocket the whole sum, or divide with their parasites is more than we know. In the Senate Mr. Billingfelt offered the proposition of Messrs. Rauch and Cochran in good faith, and, had he been seconded by General Joe. Fisher, the Democrats, with Senator Wallace at their head, stood ready to sanction the proposal. The defeat of this measure of reform may therefore be properly attributed to the members from Lancaster. Had Fisher seconded Billingfelt their two votes, with those of the Democrats, would have carried it through the Senate triumphantly. Gen. Fisher, after this, attempted to get up a little show of a disposition to retrench by raising a small row over half a dozen copies of Purdon's Digest. If he was really desirous of saving money to the State why didn't he support the proposition of Cochran and Rauch? The Radicals of the House openly declare, if the Senate should attempt to prevent the payment of the useless employees they have thus detailed, that they will refuse to pass the appropriation bill, and block the wheels of government. Never, in the history of all the corrupt legislatures with which Radicalism has cursed Pennsylvania, was there a more brazen exhibition of a disposition to steal without blushing, than has been already displayed by that now in session.

RADICAL LOVE FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Love for the soldiers has formed the staple buncombe of Radical stump speeches ever since the war began. It has been dinned into the ears of the masses, until many good natured people no doubt thought it meant something. The sincerity of such professions was put to the test, both in the Senate and the House on the day of meeting. Old John Burns, of Gettysburg, the historic old man, the ancient volunteer who fought on his own hook, had a snug berth at the entrance of the Senate chamber last winter. Visitors who looked at him, as he sat there, had their patriotic emotions quickened. But, now comes a needy and seedy Radical politician and usurps his place. The politician has some little influence, he can command a few votes, old John Burns can command none. So, out goes the tottering hero, and in steps the blustering and strong-limbed politician. The Radicals tried to get a resolution through giving Old John something, after they had filled all the positions with the political adherents of different members, but the Democrats very properly refused to permit them to cover up their disreputable conduct by such a plain violation of the law.

An indigent, one legged soldier, of excellent qualifications and character hobbled into the House with a letter of recommendation from Governor Geary and other prominent Radicals in his hand. He asked a position which might afford him some means of supplying the pressing wants of his family; but, though the Democrats favored his claims, and though each Radical had an appointment at his command, no place for the crippled soldier could be found. He has steadfastly stood by the Radical party heretofore. What he now thinks of its professed love for the soldier we can only conjecture.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

For months past the Senatorial contest has been an engrossing subject. There were candidates in abundance. Allegheny county offered three or four, Philadelphia several, and almost every Congressional district except Lancaster one or more. We seem to be poor in Radical talent in this great county; so everybody thinks at least when they look at the Representatives we send to Harrisburg. It was thought the contest for Senatorship would be protracted When the Legislature met no candidate seemed to have assumed any marked prominence. The friends of the different aspirants were drilling their forces, but only a few of the principals had reached the scene of contest, when by one masterly stroke the field was suddenly lost and won.

RADICAL NEWSPAPERS IN A FOG.

A marked feature was the befogged condition of the Radical newspaper press. Forney undertook to fulminate his decrees, the Pittsburg papers squabbled over their preferences, and the *State Gunrd* maundered on from day to day in utter imbecility. Its editors had no conception of the true condition of affairs. Living in the midst of the remarkable scenes which were transpiring they saw nothing of the deep game which was being so skillfully played. Bergner of the *Telegraph* knew all about every move that was made, but he kept his counsel, and not a line appeared in his paper to indicate that the mine was being prepared and the powder laid for the coming explosion. From time to time mysterious paragraphs were telegraphed to the effect that Simon Cameron had determined to take no part in the fight, and there were plenty of simple fools in the Radical party who credited these skillfully prepared canards.

The central organ of the Democracy, the Harrisburg *Patriot*, was the only paper in the State which gave any correct information in regard to the matter. It predicted the election of John Scott, with entire confidence, days before he was regarded by the Radical Journals as having any show.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD IN THE FIGHT.

While Cameron kept out of sight the Pennsylvania Railroad was distinctly understood to be in the fight. At first it set up J. Edgar Thompson, the President of the concern, and at one time it looked as if he would become a very formidable candidate. To-day a paragraph would appear announcing his retirement from the contest, to-morrow a denial of the rumor. But, amid all the seeming mutations sagacious politicians knew that the great corporation intended to have an agent or attorney of its own in the Senate of the United States. It is looking to the great developments in railroad enterprise which will follow the opening of the through rote to the Pacific; and, since the General Government has become the greatest railroad contractor in the country, the directors of the Pennsylvania Central would be sadly lacking in sagacity if they did not appreciate properly the importance of sending their attorneys to Congress.

THE SEARCH FOR THE COMING MAN.

The search for the coming man was diligently kept up by outsiders, and many an anxious Radical politician was busy as ever Diogenes was with his lantern. But all were left to wander about benighted and in the fog, except the initiated, and all they were pledged to secrecy. It was never the design of Simon Cameron to have a contest with the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is too largely interested in railroad affairs himself for that. Yet few dreamed of the coalition which was to be made. Simon and the Great Man Friday, of the great corporation, canvassed very carefully, but most secretly, as to whom they should unite upon, for they were a unit in design from the beginning. Cameron had his forces all thoroughly drilled. He had not waited to buy votes in the open market, as he was forced to do when he was candidate himself, two years ago. He adopted a cheaper and surer plan, and by promising places to his political adherents in the different districts, in case Grant should be elected, he managed to have a very large proportion, if not an actual majority of the Radical members returned as his sworn and subservient tools. Everybody knows that the members from this county were sold out to him before they were elected, that they were nominated by "the ring" with the express understanding that they were to support Cameron's candidate for Senator, whoever he might be. So, while the outsiders were groping about to discover the coming man, Simon and the Pennsylvania Railroad hunted him up, called him to Harrisburg, introduced him to the members, and invested his shoulders with the Senatorial toga. Now Simon has made his way seemingly all clear to an unrestrained central of the patronage in this State. The new Senator owes his election to him, and the great Winnebago no doubt expects him to be an obedient and submissive subject.

THE STRAGGLING CANDIDATES.

There was, as we have already stated, quite a crowd of straggling candidates for United States Senator. Blustering Tom Marshall, and the rich and unscrupulous John K. Moorhead, of Pittsburg, got into a fight at an early period of the campaign, and they kept it up, with all the animosity of a couple of Kilkenny cats, until nothing was left of the chapes of either. Moorhead was on the ground early, and having plenty of money, he rented quarters for himself and adherents for several weeks at the State Capitol Hotel. He had no idea the fight would be so summarily ended on the second day of the session. Stories were even put afloat that he and Simon had settled the little unpleasantness between them, but, as one of the sachems of the tribe remarked to us after it was all over, Simon never forgives his enemies. To do so would be to encourage revolt among those whom he has reduced to subjection. Galusha Grow flitted about the Jones House with some semblance of hope in his tallow face, and whined out common place platitudes through his nose with a regular Yankee drawl. Blustering Tom Marshall did not reach the scene of action until all was over, and Schofield, Errett, Allison and others were in the same belated condition. Kemble was on hand, backed up by McClure and others, but with not a ghost of a chance. His brag that he would buy the Senatorship proved to be only empty bluster, and the speedy ending of the contest saved him some of the money he made so easily as State Treasurer.

CUNNING MANŒUVERING.

Simon Cameron never manœuvred his forces half so skilfully as in this Senatorial contest. He was determined not to have any rival near Grant's throne, and the rich prize for which he contended was the complete control of the Federal patronage in Pennsylvania. He had not failed to profit by a tricky experience of half a century in the most corrupt circles of political life.—Being utterly unscrupulous, and believing that the end justifies the use of even the most disreputable means, he went to work with such systematic skill and consummate cunning as would extort admiration, but for the loathsome corruption which was revealed as one scene after another of the drama was enacted. The election of Clarke as Speaker of the House was not immediately claimed as a triumph. On the contrary his intimate relations to Cameron were carefully concealed. On the first day of the session, before the organization of the House had been perfected, an apparently vigorous move was made to effect an early adjournment over for several days. This was done to throw all the candidates for Senator, and all their adherents off their guard, and it succeeded most completely.—No one outside of the ring imagined on Tuesday afternoon that the Senatorial caucus would be held until just before the day of election. The pliant tools of Cameron & Co., the fellows who had been bought and sold, such pattern legislators as the four members from this county, for instance, walked about the hotels, wearing a collar on which all the initiated could see, plainly written, "I am Simon Cameron's dog." Even up to a late hour on Tuesday they had not the slightest idea whom they would vote for. They were waiting for Cameron and the Pennsylvania Railroad to name the man.

SIMON SAYS WIG-WAG.

On Tuesday John Scott made his appearance on the scene of action. With him came quite a number of intelligent and reputable gentlemen from Huntingdon and the Juniata valley; but there was a considerable following of seedy fellows—the rag, tag and bob tail which always travel when free tickets are to be had, and free grub and free drinks are in prospect. We saw quite a number who would have been very small potatoes at a very small ward meeting in a very small town; but everybody who was for Scott rode free on the P. R. R, then, and that accounted for it.—The arrangements between Cameron and the P. R. R. had all been perfected. The high contracting parties were each content that John Scott, of Huntingdon, should be the next United States Senator, and they proceeded to set the thing up.

AND THE MEMBERS WIGGLE-WAGGLE.

As the members who had been purchased, or who were in the market arrived at Harrisburg, they were conducted into the Cameron caravansary, which bears the name of the clan, or in other words, The Lochiel House. Here they were graciously granted an interview with the managers of the game, and perhaps met the great Winnebago face to face. They were sworn in and patted on the back, but not until Tuesday evening were they told whom they were to vote for. Then they were summoned into the presence of the high contracting parties, and formally introduced to Hon. John Scott as their selected and chosen Senatorial candidate. Of course they were all glad to see Mr. Scott, and very happy to pledge to him their generous, unpurchased and unpurchasable support. Mr. Scott was perfectly willing to be made Senator by their votes; so he shook hands with them, smiled complacently at their awkward speeches, and thanked them for their unsolicited votes. This part of the performance is said to have been very amusing. The four members of the House from this county were marched up in a body by their keepers, Jack Hiestand leading the way and George Brubaker bringing up the rear with his cane. Jack introduced them by remarking "Here are our fellows, Mr. Scott, and they are all for you, *of course*." "Our fellows" bowed, and shook hands, and grinned in answer to Mr. Scott's bland smile, made a few awkward remarks, and retired to give place to others who were being put through the same process as rapidly as they could be brought to the scratch."

COMING DOWN TO DOTS.

As the hours of Tuesday night sped away it became certain that the thing was all right. At midnight Don Cameron, who had proven himself to be a most able lieutenant under his father, the General, announced with an exultant oath, that he would have it all settled by 3 o'clock A. M. He was only an hour ahead of time in his calculation, for as the clock told the hour of 4, and ere the gray of dawn had begun to break through the gloom of that winter night an exultant shout went up from the Council Chamber of the Winnebagoes, which shook the very rafters of the Lochiel. The triumph was full and complete. Not only was Scott to be made Senator, but the very last adherent of the Curtin dynasty was to be mercilessly tomahawked and scalped. Gen. Irwin was to be ousted from the Treasurership, and that gay and festive youth, Bob. Mackey, of Pittsburg, was to take his place. The Indians who were on the war path proved to be completely relentless and remorselessly cruel. Not an enemy was spared.

MAKING ASSURANCE DOUBLY SURE.

When Simon Cameron was a candidate himself the Senatorial caucus was not held until the night before the election. That has been the custom of both parties heretofore; but Simon and the Pennsylvania Railroad wanted the job off their hands. Kemble was still lurking about with his money, Moorhead was not only very rich, but was backed up by the Iron Lords of Allegheny City. The ousting of Gen. Irwin would create dissatisfaction. And rascals who had been bought once might sell again to a higher bidder. There was good reason for hot haste. So is was announced on Wednesday morning that there would be a caucus at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Senate met and adjourned at an early hour until Tuesday, the 13th inst. The House continued in session. The impatience of the day before was all gone. The Radical majority dragged through business with a zeal that might have seemed very commendable under other circumstances, until the clock pointed to 3. Then an adjournment was quickly had, and the Radical members poured into Committee Room, No. 11, where their Senatorial confrères had preceded them.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The caucus was held to bind the party, and to cut off the straggling and belated candidates from all hope of tampering with the members. Quick and sharp action was the order of the hour. Worthington, of Chester, Speaker of the Senate, presided. The immaculate Gen. Joe Fisher nominated John Scott, of Huntingdon, for United States Senator, Representative Clark, of Warren, nominated Glenni W. Schofield, but, being greeted by derisive cries, and demands for unanimity, he speedily withdrew his candidate. None of the other aspirants were even presented. There was a very considerable minority in opposition to Cameron's candidate, but it had no concentration of purpose, and was completely demoralized by the rapid march of events. The question was put on the nomination of Mr. Scott, and amid a yell of ayes he was declared the nominee. The negative was not taken, but the action was afterward made unanimous by a vote.

Robert W. Mackey was nominated as the candidate for State Treasurer in the same sudden way.

The triumph of Cameron and the Pennsylvania Railroad was complete, but the more unpurchasable class of Republicans seemed to take all congratulations on their unanimity with exceeding bad grace. It reminded them of the occasion when Cowan was made the choice of their party by acclamation. They were sore over the tomahawking of General Irwin too.

SEEDS OF DISSENSION.

That seeds of dissension have been sown in the Radical party of this State, by the transactions we have described, is certain. Old line Republicans are counting up the renegade Democrats who now hold prominent positions. There is Geary, Governor; Brewster, Attorney General; Hartranft, Auditor General; Grow, Congressman and Chairman of the State Central Committee; Cameron, U. S. Senator, and Scott to take Buckalew's place, and a host of others. We do not wonder they think it rough. The Curtin men have been outraged. The friends of the different defeated candidates for Senator are very sore at being tricked as they were. But what cares Cameron. He knows there is not virtue enough in the party to confront his villainy with any show of success. He is said to be after Geary now, and there are shrewd predictions that he will "hang his hide on the fence." He has hated him ever since he undertook to set up for himself.

WHO JOHN SCOTT IS.

John Scott is a good lawyer, and the Attorney of the Pennsylvania Railroad in all important cases in the centre of the State. He is about forty-five years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, slightly built, with gray beard and thin hair tinged with silver. He looks older than he really is. He was born in Huntingdon county, educated at the academy in Huntingdon, and studied law there. He was an active Democratic politician until 1863, when he separated from the party. He is a man of pure private life, and has the ability to make an excellent Senator. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and has a strong will of his own. Cameron expects to handle him like a nose of wax, but will be apt to get his fingers bitten when he attempts it. He is not an extreme man in his views, and will be likely to act conscientiously in the discharge of his duties.

WHO R. W. MACKEY IS.

R. W. Mackey, or Bob. Mackey, as he is familiarly known in Pittsburg, is a young man, 31 years of agé, the cashier of a National Bank, a prominent fireman, who runs with the machine, is a "bully fellow" among the "boboys" and some on the "gahals." He is an active wire-pulling ward politician, an ex-member of City Councils, having been elected once in a strong Democratic ward, by getting some Democratic girls who folded tickets, to substitute his name for that of his opponent. He was a professed adherent of Moorhead, but amenable to the Cameronian influence.

At 11 o'clock on Tuesday night Don Cameron asked him whether he could not