Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1869.

### Legislating to Defeat Elections.

One of the most alarming abuses which has grown up in this country under Radical misrule is the system of special legislation for purely partisan purposes. Legislative and Congressional districts have been gerrymandered so as to prevent a proper representation of the people; laws have been passed depriving the President of the United States of the powers guaranteed to him by the Constitution; the Supreme Court has been bound down and restricted in its judicial functions; some States have been deprived of the right to vote at the Presidential election, and the votes of others have been controlled by military force; legally elected Congressmen have been turned out of their seats, and their places filled with defeated Radical candidates; the same game has been practised in State Legislatures; the National Capitol has been filled with carpet-baggers and scalawags from the South, who represent nothing but their own needs and selfish wants; and by every conceivable and disreputable device the Radicals have manœuvered to hold on to their illy gotten power.

In this State we have had one exhibition after another of this shameless sort of legislation. The Radicals give two Senators and four Assemblymen to Lancaster county, while Luzerne, which casts a larger vote has only one Senator and three Assemblymen. In that way the Republicans manage to secure a majority of Congressmen from Pennsylvania, and majorities in both branches of the State Legislature.

But they are not satisfied even with the commission of such outrages.—When they are fairly defeated in municipal elections they proceed at once to pass special laws for the purpose of overcoming the popular majority and giving to their adherents the spoils of office. They have had some half dozen bills and amendments put through the Legislature in relation to the staunch old Democratic City of Lancaster, and they are not done yet. We notice that Senator Fisher has another supplement up for consideration.

The Democracy elected a Mayor in Philadelphia last fall by a majority so large as to silence all attempts at contesting his seat; but no sooner is the Radical Legislature in session than a bill is read in place, the design of which is to deprive him of all command of the police. The provisions of this bill are of the most objectionable character, and should it pass the evil effects will be speedily seen. If the Radical politicians are to be given supreme control of the police of the city, and each of these Commissioners is to rule supreme in his own district. Any honest man, who is gifted with ordinary sagacity, would refuse to be driven by the lash of party discipline into the support of such a measure, and we can scarcely believe it will ever be sanctioned by the State Senate.

It is high time there was an end of this hasty and illy-devised special legislation, for the purpose of forcibly keeping in power men who have been repudiated by the people. It is not only dishonest, but it must end in very serious evils unless it is speedily checked. It creates contempt for law in the minds of the illy-disposed, leads men to regard partisan advantage as of superior importance to the public safety, and encourages a reckless disposition which threatens great misfortunes in the future.

We hope there is wisdom and decency enough in the Senate of Pennsylvania to prevent the passage of this purely partisan measure. It can only result in evil to Philadelphia, and that without aiding the Republican party. The result of it will be an increased Democratic majority at succeeding elections. The Radicals tried a similar plan in New York city, and the result has been enormous, and overwhelming increase in the Democratic vote. Let the Republican members of the Legislature look at the figures presented by that city before they attempt a similar game in Philadelphia.

### The Ins and the Outs.

The prompt repeal of the Tenure of Office Act by the House has created the greatest consternation among those who hold Federal offices. Many of these fellows imagined they would be able to hang on to their snug berths under Grant. In fact not a few Radical Congressmen drew large sums of money from the officials of their districts, with which to secure their election. The money was given in consideration of a promise that the contributors should be continued in office. Now that the Tenure of Office Bill is certain to be repealed, there is much tribulation in the Radical camp all over the country. The Outs are ten times as numerous as the Ins, and they are the hungriest pack of cormorants that ever howled in concert around the public crib. There will be a general turning out after the 4th of March, and Grant will have his hands full of the most disagreeable kind of work. He will find it impossible to satisfy the wants of the multitude of expectants. The offices to be filled number some sixty thousand, and the aspirants six hundred thousand at least. So nine out of ten must be disappointed.

### The N. Y. Senator.

Contrary to all expectation Ex-Governor Fenton has been elected to represent New York in the United States Senate. The result astonished the Radicals of the Empire State as completely as the sudden selection of John Scott did those of Pennsylvania. Up to the very hour when the caucus met it was supposed that Senator Morgan would be re-elected. Now that the result is known many Radical newspapers of the State are openly charging that the grossest bribery and the most disreputable means were used to influence the votes of members of the Legislature. If is not strange that such confessions and accusations should be made. Radicalism is the same everywhere. Look at it where you will and you can not fail to find the party reeking with corruption and stained with all manner of political impurity. There is no hope of an honest government, either in the nation or in the different States where it holds power; and the only hope for the country is in its speedy overthrow. Let the people look at the hideous aspects of moral and political depravity which it exhibits, and then let them say whether such a party ought to be permitted to live in a nation like ours.

### Hon. John P. Stockton.

Hon. John P. Stockton will be sent back to the U. S. Senate from New Jersey. This act is a just vindication of the rights and honor of that State, which were so wantonly assailed a few years since, when the Radicals most unjustly deprived Mr. Stockton of his seat, to make sure of the two-thirds majority, by means of which they have been enabled to do so much mischief. Mr. Stockton is in every way worthy of the honor conferred upon him by the gallant Democracy of New Jersey.

### An Infidel Senator.

Carl Schurz has received the Radical nomination for United States Senator from Missouri. He is an avowed and outspoken infidel. Among other public utterances, he said, *"God is only an imaginary gentleman who dwells beyond the clouds."* *"The Bible is a book only fit to amuse children."* *"The Sabbath is a relic of barbarism."* Such is the man whom "the party of great moral ideas" choses to represent it in the United States Senate. The choice is eminently proper and fitting.

### The Investigation of the New York Election.

A Congressional Committee went to the city of New York the other day with a flourish of trumpets to examine into certain alleged election frauds. The business was to make up a case against the Democrats of that State. The Democracy asked that the investigation might be made thorough and searching, knowing well that they could fasten the grossest frauds upon their Radical accusers. Governor Hoffman and other distinguished Democrats were willing to lend their aid to the Committee in enabling them to probe the alleged iniquities to the bottom. They were not given a chance to do so, however. On the contrary, the Committee entrusted Col. Wood, Chief Detective of the United States Treasury Department, and the getter up of the bogus testimony against Mrs. Surratt, with the work of hunting up willing witnesses. The acquaintance of this Col. Wood with the counterfeiters of the country is very extensive, and he concluded to summon a gang of the worst fellows of that description within his knowledge, believing that they could be induced to swear to anything he might desire. Some of these graceless wretches testified that they were employed by leading Democrats to go from poll to poll and vote illegally. Having been engaged in shoving counterfeit money they stood in great dread of Wood; and were ready to swear to anything, but they took care to secure a written pledge from him that they should not come to harm by the course they were pursuing. Judge of the surprise of the rascals when they found that the Democratic State authorities had determined to prosecute each one of them for violating the laws against illegal voting. This brought them to a realizing sense of their situation, and they concluded to adhere to the truth, instead of repeating the lies with which they had been crammed by Wood.

Some unquestionably correct information has been gleaned by this committee. It has been proven that Marshal Murray hired gangs of men to vote the Radical ticket as repeaters at the different polls, paying those who took charge of them seventy-five dollars a piece. It also appears that Marshal Murray, Dan. Sickels and other Radicals had headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they dispersed large sums of money to pay for the perpetration of frauds. The Democratic papers of New York are urging the continuation of the investigations.

### Robbing the State Treasury.

The present Legislature has already given alarming evidence of a disposition to indulge in reckless extravagance. Not only did the Radical majority refuse to consider the proposition of Messrs. Rauch and Cochran, to do the pasting and folding of both Houses for the sum of $5,000, but a resolution has been pushed through the House increasing the number of employees in that body to *sixty-one*. That is exactly *one to each Radical in the House*. The salaries of these officials will be about equal on an average to that of the members, and we shall thus have an expense of sixty thousand dollars entailed upon the taxpayers for doing what a responsible party offered to do, perfectly and satisfactorily, for less than one-tenth of that amount. This is one of the boldest and most unblushing pieces of public robbery ever attempted. The Radicals do not pretend to disguise their rascality. Some of these sixty odd useless employees will loaf about the basement of the Capitol a week or so in each month, and others will never be present for a day; but all will draw full pay at the end of the session. Surely this is enough to arouse the taxpayers of Pennsylvania to serious reflections.

We are sorry to say that three or four Democrats were found ready to vote for this infamous proposition. It is true that the odium of the measure will justly attach to the Radicals, but the few Democrats who voted for it ought to be marked as dishonest and disreputable men. They are utterly unfit to be trusted in any responsible position, and have shown themselves to be as corrupt as the most mercenary Radical in the House. We call upon the Harrisburg *Patriot* to publish their names, so that the Democracy of the State may know the men who have thus disgraced themselves, and brought shame upon the proud old party to which they profess to belong. It is no excuse for these recreants to say that the proposition would have been adopted by a large majority without their votes. The Radical majority ought to have been left to bear the burthen of their infamy alone. The three or four Democrats who voted with them ought to be marked for certain defeat should they ever dare to solicit the suffrages of the people for any official position hereafter.

### Restriction of Naturalization.

While the Radicals in Congress are busy devising ways and means for securing to every degraded and ignorant negro in the country the right to vote, to hold office, to sit on juries, and to enjoy and exercise in all things full political and social equality with native-born white citizens, re-trictions are being put upon all foreigners. Not only are bills before Congress bearing heavily upon all the white Europeans who may come to our shores, but every Republican State Legislature is engaged in the same disreputable business. The Radical Legislature of this State has not been in session four days, and yet we have already on file a bill which strikes directly at the privileges heretofore granted to foreigners. We publish it elsewhere. After examining it carefully we can not see that it suggests a single improvement upon the practice now in use in our courts. The only portion of the bill which amounts to anything is the fourth section, which provides that no certificate of naturalization shall be issued by a Prothonotary until three months after it has been granted by the Judges, and that none shall be either granted or issued during three months preceding a general or Presidential election. As we have a general election nearly every year in Pennsylvania this bill proposes in effect to restrict naturalization to nine months in the year. This is done with the expectation that many foreigners will neglect to take the proper steps to secure their rights as citizens in time to entitle them to vote. It is a mean and underhanded blow at intelligent white men by a party which requires no preparation for the exercise of the rights of citizenship from the most ignorant and degraded negro, and as such the bill is only worthy of condemnation and contempt.

### Horrible Outrages of the Negro Militia.

The negro militia in Arkansas are committing the most horrible outrages. On Friday night last nine of them entered the house of a respectable widow lady, and outraged the persons of her three daughters. The Radical newspapers of the North publish such intelligence as this in obscure corners, without a word of condemnatory comment. If the case were reversed, and some slight outrage were committed upon a negro by white men, we would hear a concerted howl from every Radical journal North of Mason and Dixon's line. Such is Radical justice and decency.

THE Radical Governor of Missouri recommends another submission of the negro suffrage amendment, and the continued disfranchisement of a majority of the white men of the State. That is the Radical idea of republican government.

BEECHER said, in a lecture in Boston, on Wednesday, that "amusements are God's ordinances." He thinks that amusements should be enjoyed always at home, but when this is impossible the whole home circle should go together to the place of amusement. That's the doctrine to suit the theatrical managers. "Reserved seats 50 cents extra."

### Bolstering up Rascality.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* undertakes to defend the extravagance of the Radical Legislature. It asserts that the whole army of pasters and folders which the House voted to employ are needed, and ridicules the proposal of Messrs. Rauch and Cochran to do for $5,000 what will cost the State at least ten times that amount under the present system. Ridicule will not do away with the fact that the Radical members of the House not only rejected the proposition of perfectly responsible parties to save the State some $40,000, nor will it in any manner relieve them from the opprobium which properly attaches to them for having deliberately voted to double the number of useless employees, in order to give each Republican member a chance to appoint some favorite to a sinecure position. The damning fact still remains that the Radical members deliberately entered into a scheme, which was devised for the express purpose of robbing the State Treasury of between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

The *Telegraph* abuses such Republican newspapers as have had the honesty to expose this unblushing rascality. Will they meekly pocket this insult? If their editors have a particle of spirit they will reply to Bergner in such terms as will expose this apologist of corruption and fraud to the full gaze of an indignant people.

The *Telegraph* has the impudence to assert that no more officials are now employed about the Legislature than were appointed under Democratic rule. That is simply a huge and unmitigated falsehood. The number has been doubled, as the editor of the *Telegraph* ought to know. It is time there was an end of these attempts to bolster up fraud and corruption. It is high time that newspapers of all parties should unite in condemning extravagance, and in holding public men to strict account for their use of public moneys. The prevailing rascality of officials must be checked by exposure.

### The Alaska Frauds.

The story about the Alaska frauds is being renewed in Washington. It is now currently reported that a person who was employed in the State Department to translate documents from foreign languages into English discovered the whole transaction, with the names of the parties implicated. The Russian government it is alleged only received $5,000,000 out of the $7,200,000 paid by the United States, and the rest went to different Congressmen and lobby members. The following amounts are mentioned as having been paid out:

To an ex-public printer, $5,000; to a near relative of the Great Commoner, $40,000; to an ex-Commissioner of Pensions, $10,000; to the Washington correspondent of a New York radical morning paper, $5,000; to a Washington correspondent, who is on the list as belonging to the Herald, but who is known to be attached to a Cincinnati paper, $10,000; to a conservative morning paper in Baltimore, $20,000; to the Washington special correspondent of the same paper, $5,000; to a Chicago democrat morning paper, $5,000; to a representative of the Jones family, $10,000; to an Eastern Senator who had influence with a prominent journal, $20,000; and the Eastern member before alluded to as No. 1, $250,000; to Eastern member No. 2, $150,000. The diplomatic chief fell heir to $200,000, and the great king of the New York lobby, who had the general management of the job, received the modest little sum of $500,000.

The party who discovered the facts on which the above statement is said to be made has been sent to Mexico on some special mission, but a man named Martin, to whom he communicated his discovery, is said to be ready to testify before the Congressional Committee which has been pretending to examine into the matter. Martin says there is evidence ready for the Committee to show that an acquaintance who called upon Baron Stoeckel soon after the appropriation was made, saw lying on the Minister's desk a draft for $5,000,000, which the Baron handed him to look at. The gentleman asked what it was for, and was told that it was the payment for Alaska. "But this," said he, "is only for $5,000,000. I thought the United States were to pay $7,200,000." The Baron answered:—"No, sir; that is all we asked for the Territory. You Yankees got all the rest."

We hope the matter may be probed to the bottom. We would like to know the name of the "near relative of the Great Commoner" who received the $40,000. We know that rumors prevailed at the time to the effect that certain persons connected with Thaddeus Stevens had received a comfortable slice out of this Alaska appropriation.

### Relief for Mrs. Lincoln.

A bill has been introduced into the United States Senate, the object of which is to afford relief to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, who failed to make money out of the sale of the rich garments which were presented to her by army contracters and others who sought thus to curry favor with her husband. It is proposed by this bill to pension Mrs. L. as the widow of the Commander-in-Chief, he, by some legal fiction, being supposed to have been killed in battle. Upon such reasoning Congress might patriotically determine to provision the White House by ordering rations for President Grant, and increase his salary to any extent by allowing him to draw money in commutation for the rations. The skill with which the Radicals devise ways and means for depleting the treasury is really remarkable. If they want to give Mrs. Lincoln five thousand dollars a year, let them vote it straight out, without resorting to any silly subterfuge.

### A Contested Judgeship.

For the first time in our history, since the adoption of our present Constitution, the Legislature of this State has engaged in the trial of a contested seat in the Judiciary of the Commonwealth. Thomas Greenbank, Esq., Democrat, having been duly elected a Judge in Philadelphia last fall, the Radicals have trumped up charges of fraud at the election. The tribunal before which a trial is to be had is not an impartial one, and the uniformity with which the Radical members of the Legislature are accustomed to decide all contested election cases in favor of those of their own faith, would not lead us to expect justice at their hands. We hope they will show a proper regard to their oaths in the important trial now before them. One of the members of the Senate who is on the Committee was heard to remark that he perjured himself on a former occasion to give a seat in the Senate to a Radical contestant. It is to be hoped he has suffered sufficiently from the stings of conscience not to be again guilty of a similar offense, and that he may serve as a warning to his fellow Radicals on the Committee. It is sad to think that the tone of morality among public men has been so lowered that such contests are expected to be decided on partisan grounds, rather than in accordance with the law and the evidence.

### Newspapers for the Library.

On motion of Senator Fisher a resolution has been adopted directing the Committee on the State Library to inquire into the propriety of purchasing bound files of the New York *Herald*, *Tribune* and *World*, the Philadelphia *Press*, and one or two other papers, now in possession of J. E. Barr & Co., of this city. These are complete files for the last ten or twelve years, embracing the entire period of the war. That the State Library should contain such a set of newspaper files no one can deny, and if they can be purchased at a reasonable price they should be transferred to its shelves.

A *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the case of John C. Breckinridge, indicted for treason, and he may be expected to return home shortly. Mr. Breckinridge lost all he had in the war, and will be entirely dependent upon his profession for a livelihood.

### How the People are Robbed by an Improper Tariff.

Under the specious cry of protection to home industry the Radicals have been robbing the people of this country in the most shameful manner. Instead of enacting a just and judicious tariff, which would really encourage home industry without burthening the masses, Congress has devised one scheme after another for the purpose of building up monopolies and enhancing the prices of commodities which enter into the daily consumption of the people.

The tariff upon salt, for instance, is, according to Commissioner Wells, from 100 to 170 per cent. *ad valorem*. That would appear to be high enough in all conscience. In fact it is an outrageous imposition as it stands. But, there is a bill now before Congress in which it is proposed to raise the duty a third higher. Salt is one of the necessaries of life, but is manufactured in the United States chiefly by two great corporations—the Syracuse Salt Company and the Saginaw Salt Company. These monopolists have persuaded Congress to let them oppress the people ever since 1862, a period of nearly seven years. They now want to turn the screws a little, or rather a good deal, tighter. Mr. Wells remarks in his official report:

"When we consider how, through the indispensable use of this article, an increase of its price (from twenty-three cents per bushel in 1861 to forty-eight cents in 1868) has come home to the whole people; how such increase affects the great industrial interests involved in packing of beef, pork, fish and butter, and consequently the distribution and price of food at home, and its exchange for foreign commodities abroad; and especially when we consider that the internal tax on this article, which in 1865 was collected from one company to the extent of about $200,000, has been entirely removed; in view of all these circumstances, may we not well ask whether protection to American industry and a regard to the interest of the whole people does not demand, not only that there be no further increase of the tariff and the price of salt, but that a reasonable and moderate reduction of the existing duties be promptly conceded."

This legislation in favor of monopolies is the general rule with the Radicals in Congress. It seems to be an easy matter for rich corporations to secure legislation by which they may reap enormous profits at the expense of the great mass of consumers. The New York *Post* calls attention to another gigantic swindle in what is known as the "copper bill." It says:

Several of the States have deposits of copper ores. These ores are sulphurets; when mixed with carbonate ores they are profitably reduced; and this has become a large and useful industry.

But it is found that this country does not produce the carbonate ores in sufficient quantity for this use; and the demand is supplied from Chili, in part; and the continuance, the life, of this whole industry depends upon this foreign supply, because we have not the carbonate ores in this country.

Now, the result of the passage of the copper bill will be to cut off entirely this supply of foreign ores, and thus to crush at a blow this whole industry. The workmen engaged in it will be thrown out of employment; the supply of copper in the country will be most lessened; a branch of natural wealth, now usefully invested, will be made valueless; and all for what?

Because certain Lake Superior companies have beds of quartz containing native copper, which, at the exorbitant prices artificially produced by a high tariff, can be worked at an enormous profit. They cannot supply the demand of the country for copper, but they wish to have a monopoly, and so the price of this necessity of civilization must be raised by law. Is this protection? Is it not robbery?

Of course it is robbery of the most shameless and unblushing character. The bill is so framed as to crush out of existence a large and important industry, in order that these Lake Superior companies may have a complete monopoly of one of the most important mineral products. The power of monopolies over Congress in these last days is easily accounted for. It is well known that Radical members have made enormous fortunes in a few years. They have not saved it out of their salaries, for they have fared sumptuously and lived in fine houses. They have sold their votes and influence to monopolies for money. No one doubts that such is the case any more than we doubt the venality of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

### History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers.

We have received from the State Historian, Mr. Samuel P. Bates, a copy of the first series of the History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers. It is a handsomely bound volume of 1327 pages, and is to be followed by two others of equal size. It embraces accurate sketches of the organization of the Pennsylvania regiments, with the battles in which they were engaged. The rolls of each regiment are given with precision, showing the career of every Pennsylvania volunteer, the battles in which he participated and the facts connected with his service.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* takes exception to the manner in which the work is gotten up and also to the amount which it is likely to cost, and we must say that there seems to be considerable force in its strictures. Still these are objections which can be overcome by those who have the matter in charge, and they should see that no such cause for complaint is allowed to exist in reference to the future volumes.

### Forney and McClure Among the Negroes.

The negroes have been holding a National Convention in Washington, and they have taken steps to organize a regular political party. Certain favored white men have been admitted to honorary membership; among others Col. John W. Forney and Col. A. K. McClure. Both these gentlemen have figured somewhat largely in Pennsylvania politics, but both of them are just now under a cloud. On being elected honorary members of the negro convention they both made speeches highly laudatory of their new associates. It is currently reported that they intend to emigrate to strong negro districts in the South, with the hope of being sent to Congress by negro constituencies. They would make admirable carpet-baggers. Their peculiar talents would just fit them for such a career.

### Amnesty Signed, Sealed and Delivered.

A despatch from Washington informs us that United States Attorney General Evarts has issued instructions to all the District Attorneys in the United States ordering them to discontinue proceedings against "all persons accused of treasonable offences for acts committed during the late rebellion." This, of course, covers the case of Jefferson Davis and all the rest of those distinguished ex-rebels about whose *status* under the amnesty proclamation of President Johnson there has been expressed some doubt. Acting upon the instructions of the Attorney General, the United States District Attorney at Richmond, has entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Jefferson Davis.

THE Senate has very properly refused to concur in the House resolution granting the use of the National Capital for the holding of a ball on the inauguration of Grant. These assemblages have so degenerated of late years that it would be well to dispense with them entirely. Any one who pays ten dollars can procure a ticket entitling him to entrance with two ladies, or females who are not entitled to be styled ladies. To throw open the Capitol to such a gathering would be an outrage. Yet the Radicals of the House voted to do so.

WHEN the proposition was up in the United States Senate to grant the use of the Capitol for a ball on the 4th of March, Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, asked Mr. Nye, of Nevada, if he would be disposed to allow the show of the "Black Crook" there. There was no need for putting such a question. The "Black Crook" and crooked blacks are old farces on the Capitol Boards, and the sooner the curtain is rung down on them the better.

THE bill for establishing a territorial government in Alaska has been killed. Those who seek a home in that inhospitable clime will have to live in a primitive style, without any regularly constituted government.

### A Clerical Defence of Miscegenation and Adultery as Practiced By Thaddeus Stevens.

There are many indications that the pulpit has been seriously demoralized by the events of the past few years. It is true that a majority of ministers of the gospel are still true to their high calling, that their lives are honorable and of good report among men, and that their teachings are in full accordance with holy writ; but very many have allowed themselves to be seriously affected by the moral leprosy of the times. It has become customary now-a-days to wink at crime in high places. Too many preachers undertake to whitewash the leaders of the political party to which they adhere. The pulpits of the North have been filled with those who appear to be equally ready to flatter even the most impious men while in power, and to canonize them when dead. These Radical retailers of false doctrine have been the most sycophantic apologists for acts which are condemned by the Bible. The latest instance of the kind which has fallen under our notice is the following extract from an article, entitled "Personal Recollections of Thaddeus Stevens, written by Rev. J. Blanchard, and published in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 9th inst.:

I begin this article on Mr. Stevens (the last I may ever write of him) with precisely that point in his life on which two or three religious papers have assailed his memory, and in which his Southern enemies most resembled, and, at the same time, most maligned him. I mean his domestic relations. The colored Bishop Payne, a shrewd and pious man, who had the means of knowing, said to me: "He lived with a colored woman as his wife; that was all there was about that." And I suppose it was true. I once in Cincinnat, married a man of prominent family in Alabama to his brunette slave, while three bright children stood up by their mother, the bride. His whole mind and soul, heart and life, seemed absorbed and concentrated in the one thought of saving that mother and children from the block of the auctioneer, and the living hell beyond it, after he should be dead. For this he had run the gauntlet of his relatives, who had divined his purpose, and come up from Alabama to Ohio. Mr. Stevens, last winter, reminded me of that Alabamian, by his determined zeal that his bones should not lie in death in a burial ground from which caste spurned the colored race. I will not profane the memory of Mr. Stevens by apologizing for his fidelity to the woman whom law and custom, stronger than law, forbade him to marry, nor by reminding the reader that he differed from Henry Clay and the mass of Southrons only in the fact of that fidelity. I will do a much bolder thing. I will remind those technically religious editors that God himself once commanded an inspired prophet, saying: "Go take thee a wife of whoredoms, and children of whoredoms. (Hosea, 1, 2.) I remind them that He did this for the very purpose of reaching and reclaiming the land whose general debauchery had degraded the woman whom His prophet married, as his inauguration to his prophetic office! And if we suppose that God, who works by precept or by providence, as He pleases, providentially connected Mr. Stevens with the mysterious race, as He connected Hosea, by precept, with a degraded caste in his day, and for a like purpose, viz, to repeal and reverse the degradation by wiping out the crime that caused it, we shall only be supposing what has happened in fact. And this supposition will give us the key to the contradictions of Mr. Stevens' character. Early poverty, pride, and a club foot may have prevented his marriage with the beauty and brilliant culture he was so formed to relish and enjoy. Hotel life and human passions may have chosen for his companion the bright-eyed brunette whom I saw last winter; especially in spite of old age—of once his house-keeper and presiding genius, whose talents made her at the same time the mistress of his business and his earthly destiny. Shut off by circumstances such as these from that honorable domestic life which has saved all that was saved of such men as Prentiss, of Mississippi; Benton, of Missouri; and a host of their peers; despising that religion which could wink at slave-holding cohabitation, while horrified at fidelity in concubinage; retaining enough of his mother's religion to make him despise himself; strong as the fabled giants, yet in religion blind as Polyphemus, their chief; bold fearing nothing but God, and really fearing Him; loving justice, loving truth, and Christ because, as he said, "He was the truth." In these elements you have the great and wonderful man who has just left the stage; a modern Samson Agonistes; abhorring slavery; abhorring vice, yet laying his head on her lap till the locks of his strength were shorn. Like Sampson, he prayed and cried to God; like Sampson, too, he was connected and counted with slaves—at once the champion of the true God and the violator of His law; even in his Gaza, he heaved at the pillars of our national idolatry with a strength above human; and like Sampson, sunk into death with the ruins of that temple tumbling about his head!

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose
The bosom of his father and his God.

The facts set forth in the above extract will not startle any of our readers. The relations of Thaddeus Stevens to the mulatto woman, with whom he lived, were more than suspected to be such as the Reverend reprobate who penned the above states them to have been. But we do hope that the conscience of even the most extreme Radical in Lancaster has not become so completely seared as not to be shocked by an open defence of adultery in its foulest form by a professed minister of the Gospel. She, who is thus shown to have been the mistress of Thaddeus Stevens, was the wife of a negro barber in the town of Gettysburg, and, if his relations to her were such as Mr. Blanchard declares, the life of Thaddeus Stevens was one of unblushing adultery of the grossest and most repulsive character.

What a sad commentary upon the morals of the Radical party is exhibited in the revelation here made. What a spectacle is presented in the person of this defender of the foulest immorality. He is not only a professed minister of the Gospel but the President of a college in one of the principal States of the Union. What must be the effect upon the young of such infamous teachings? Is it strange that vice runs riot in our land when such apologies for lewdness are poured in a filthy stream from the pulpits of the country.

### THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

#### Special Message from the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The President transmitted the following to-day:

*To the Senate of the United States:*

The resolution adopted on the 5th instant, requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of any proclamation of amnesty made by him since the last adjournment of Congress, and also to communicate to the Senate by what authority of law the same was made, has been received. I accordingly transmit herewith a copy of a proclamation dated the 25th day of December last.

The authority of law by which it was made is set forth in the proclamation itself, which expressly affirms that it was issued by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, and proclaims and declares, unconditionally and without reservation to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all their rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

The Federal Constitution is understood to be and is regarded by the Executive as the supreme law of the land. The second section of article 2d of that instrument provides that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

The proclamation of the 25th ultimo is in strict accordance with the judicial expositions of the authority thus conferred upon the Executive, and, as will be seen by reference to the accompaning papers, is in conformity with the precedent established by Washington in 1795, and followed by Presidents Adams in 1800, Madison, in 1815, and Lincoln in 1863, and by the present Executive in 1865, 1867 and 1868.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1869.

### The Remains of Hon. Darwin Finney.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The Congressional Committee appointed to take charge of the remains of Hon. Darwin Finney, late a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, which had lately arrived from Europe and to convey them to Laurel Hill Cemetery, left this city this morning and will arrive at the West Philadelphia Depot about two o'clock. The committee consists of Judge Pettis, Hon. Chas. O'Neill, Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner, Hon. S. J. Randall, Hon. Geo. W. Woodward and Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, of the Pennsylvania delegation; Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine; Hon. J. B. Beck, of Kentucky; Hon. McCullom, of Illinois, accompanied by Harrison S. Links, Deputy Sergeant-at-arms.

One of the most cogent reasons ever given why a married man should get his life insured is, that the money would prove a great help to his wife's second husband, and might be the means of starting him in business.

### A TRIP TO THE SOUTH.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES, X.

Columbia, before its destruction by Sherman's army, was considered the most beautiful city in the South. It is handsomely situated on the Broad River near its junction with the Saluda, and for its population, covers a large expanse of ground that is generally level, except to towards the river, where it rolls up into a hill of moderate height, but commanding a most beautiful and extended prospect; the great Blue Ridge chain really very distant but apparently near at hand, and whose snow-clad summits are distinctly visible, alone bounds the view. The hill of course is covered with handsome residences, and so beautiful a situation as they enjoy, we have never met with in any other city. It was surprising to us that so commanding an outlook could be obtained at so slight an elevation; it indicates the general levelness of the intermediate country up to the base of the mountains.

We could form some idea of the former appearance of the city, in looking at the few handsome residences with beautiful grounds attached to them, which had escaped the ravages of the fire. The wide streets were bordered with fine old trees and the dwellings standing back from them and far apart from each other, were buried in evergreens and trees and shrubbery, amid which birds sang and flowers bloomed and fountains played; they were the abodes of wealth and were rendered as attractive as time and money could make them. The Preston place, belonging to the mother-in-law of Wade Hampton, escaped the conflagration by reason of its being temporarily occupied at the time by a Catholic Orphan Asylum, or some benevolent institution of that kind. It occupies a whole square of ground and is fairly smothered amidst a wealth of evergreens and flowers, presenting a striking contrast to the desolation and barrenness outside its walls. The residence is a large double house, handsomely built of stone and bearing an appearance of venerable age. Wade Hampton, by the way, we greatly regretted to learn has been unfortunate in his planting operations since the war and is irretrievably insolvent.

Fourteen hundred houses were burned in Columbia, comparatively few of which have been renuilt as yet, and the town presents a melancholy aspect. Whole blocks in its very heart are without a house or tree or fence to relieve their barren dreariness, and are burthened only with the bricks of fallen chimneys or the crumbling stone walls of what once were churches. The city is a common, cut up into parallelograms by streets and sparsely studded with the few buildings that escaped the fire, and a number that have been erected since. It is not difficult for a stranger to find his way through it, for the place he seeks may be pointed out to him "across lots" a goodly distance off, and there will be nothing to interfere with his view of it as he travels towards it. As Southern houses are nearly always built of wood there are few fallen walls to tell you where houses have been; nor are there any cellar excavations to mark their sites, for the very good reason that cellars are entirely unknown in the South. The only reason we heard assigned for this was the desire to have a free current of air beneath the buildings; they therefore raise them a couple of feet from the ground, supporting them on brick pillars. This manner of erection has the advantage of saving a good deal of expense, but it certainly does not look very substantial. The houses present such great facilities for the evil disposed to break into, upset or burn them, that it is perhaps no wonder that Sherman's men could not resist the temptation.

It is very certain that Columbia was burned by our soldiers, and it is equally certain that the officers of our army knew that it was going to be burned, and did nothing to prevent the execution of the design. It was permitted, although probably it was not ordered. Our forces occupied the city in the morning, and at nine o'clock that night, signal rockets being let off, it was simultaneously fired at points far distant from each other, and within half an hour was in a blaze from one extremity to another. Our soldiers went in squads through the streets; some bearing arms full of turpentine balls, which others with torches would light and cast into doors or windows; again they would build fires under houses or apply the torch to combustible furniture piled up within them. The citizens were not allowed to quench the fires or save the contents of their houses; without previous warning to them, everything was destroyed and they were left destitute and homeless. A fortunate few who had friends in our army were protected by them and escaped. Mr. McCarter, of the firm of Bryan & McCarter, Booksellers, although their store was burned, saved his house in which he had stored $25,000 worth of "South Carolina Reports;" he had been in the habit of visiting a number of Union prisoners confined near Columbia and relieving to some extent their wants; it happened that the man in command of the squad that came to burn his house recognized him, and in consideration of his grey hairs and his kindness to the prisoners, ordered that his house should be spared. So, another gentleman told us that a friendly captain to whom he had given quarters, not only saved his dwelling for him, but told him before the fire broke out that if he was in want of any provisions he should go at once and take them out of a neighboring grocery store, as it would shortly be fired; an incident which shows very clearly that the fire was premeditated and the design was known to the officers. An officer of the regular army who is now attached to the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina intimated to me that there could be little doubt about this, as it was a common thing to hear the soldiers, after they crossed from Georgia into South Carolina and were marching upon Columbia, singing—

"Hail Columbia Happy Land,
If we don't burn you, we'll be damned."

As may be conceived, after the fire the citizens were in the utmost distress. They had no roof to cover them; they had nothing to eat, for the stores were all burned and their own provisions were destroyed with their houses; they had no money with which to buy anything if they could find it, for the Confederate money, which was all they had, was nearly worthless; it cost $300 to buy a little salt. They had no personal property of any description with which to trade; nor had they any horses or vehicles left, with which they might carry to the town the scanty provisions still left in the surrounding country. Many went away to adjoining towns on foot, and never returned. Mr. Cohen, a wealthy broker, whose hospitality we enjoyed at Augusta, told us that he took his two little children, one by each hand, and walked with them all the way to Augusta, 70 or 80 miles.

Various devices were resorted to by those who remained, to earn their daily bread. One gentleman told us that he set to work picking out the nails from the ashes of the houses, and found them to be an excellent circulating medium; he secured a horse and cart with them before long, and soon did a thriving trade with the country, converting his nails into corn. Many of the people must have starved, if Sherman's cold heart had not been so warmed over the embers of the fire, as to induce him to direct that a certain amount of commissary stores should be left with them for their sustenance.

The State had commenced long before the war, the erection of what will be, when it is finished, the handsomest State Capitol in the United States. It is built of cut stone, and is entirely fire proof throughout; the elegant outside walls, the pillars of polished marble, the division walls and stone stairway are completed; the iron girders of the floors are in their places as well as many of the marble columns which are to grace the interior. When the war broke out a temporary roof was thrown over the building and work upon it ceased. A vast number of beautiful capitals for the columns, that had been imported already cut from Italy, were housed in sheds erected on the Capitol grounds, as were also many fine blocks of Tennessee and other marbles in different stages of preparation, and thousands of marble tiles ready to be laid upon the floors. These sheds were fired and their contents utterly destroyed; the finely wrought marbles lie crumbling to pieces on the ground, of no use now except to make into lime. The old State House standing beside the new Capitol was likewise burned; but the latter structure, although in some places damaged by musket balls which had been fired against it, defied the fire, and could only have been destroyed by being blown up with gunpowder. Three million dollars worth of property was destroyed in the Capitol enclosure alone. A handsome monument to the soldiers of South Carolina, killed in the Mexican war, escaped damage; it is a Palmetto tree rising from a pedestal, inscribed with the names of many soldiers upon copper plates; the tree itself is cast in copper, but looks so exceedingly natural that it was difficult for us to persuade ourselves that it was not so.

It is scarcely worth while for us to indulge ourselves in the expression of our indignation at the conduct of those who were guilty of the burning of Columbia; the fact is recorded; it speaks for itself, and will speak trumpet-tongued through all coming time. It was a useless, cruel and savage act, which would have been condemned even in barbarous ages, and history will not fail to register it as a crime that can not be palliated and as a stigma upon our arms that can not be effaced. The burning of Paita, over a hundred years ago, darkens the lustre of the fame achieved by Commodore Anson in his otherwise splendid career upon the Pacific; and will not the burning of Columbia in these more enlightened days, suffice to wither upon Sherman's brow the victor's wreath earned by his great march to the sea?

The evening of our arrival in Columbia we passed very pleasantly at a Fair, held under the auspices of the principal citizens of the place, for the benefit of an Orphan Asylum, which is under Catholic management. We met there Mr. Hardy Solomons, Colonel Preston, Gen. Haskell, (a gallant