Bancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1869.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING. eet on MONDAY, the 22d day of MARCH. 1869, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Democrati ns, in the City of Lancaster, Th punctual attendance of every member is R. R. TSHIIDY Chin B. J. McGrann, Sec'y.

The Enforcement of Negro Suffrage.

The Radicals of our State Legislature have determined to outrage the public sentiment of Pennsylvania by endors-

method which is now proposed.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania can not alter the constitutional provision which restricts the suffrage to white freemen. Attempts have been made to restrict it, but they have all been pronounced null and void by our Supreme Court. It was never pretended, and is not little estimate which Mr. Hood now claimed that Congress has any right to interfere with the elective franchise. The framers of the Constitution of the United States never for a moment contemplated the possibility of such action as that in which the Radicals are now engaged. Amendments to the Constitution, to be within the purview of the clause providing therefore, must invade the sacred circle of clearly reserved rights. The people in this content that deluded not invade the sacred circle of clearly reserved rights. The people in this country are the source of all political power. The creature can not be greater than the Greator, and any attempt to the constitution of the Creator, and any attempt to the constitution of the clause providing and to order the receivance of the constitution of the clause providing and to order the release of the Creator, and any attempt to the constitution of the constitution of the clause providing therefore, must only the clause of not provided the constitution of the clause providing and to order the release of the clause providing therefore, must only the clause providing therefore, must of the clause providing therefore, must only the clause providing the constitution to be within the purview of the clause providing the constitution to a provide the co at the very basis of our Republican inin resisting the enforcement of the proposed Negro Suffrage Amendment, even three-fourths of the present State Legis-

That the Legislature now in session at Harrisburg has no right to pass upon this question is clear beyond a doubt. It was not only not elected with Republican party denied most strenu usly throughout the last campaign that they had any idea of interfering with the right of the people of this and other States in the Union to regulate the elective franchise for themselves The right of the people so to do, their sovereign power to control this great question, was clearly enunciated in the atform upon which Grant was elected. This makes the proposed outrage the more glaring, and ought to be sufficient to arouse a fierce storm of indignation throughout the length and breadth of Pennsylvania.

It is certain that the proposed amendment cannot be endorsed by the Legissylvania. The present Legislature may ment to be passed upon directly by the people, but they cannot prevent a new Legislature from being elected and pledged to repeal the ratification. Upon that issue the coming political campaign will be conducted. The people will then decide the question for themselves, and we have no doubt that they wil render a verdict which will condenin the subservient advocates of negro

equality to merited oblivion. The issue between the two parties i now fully made up. There can be no nore skulking behind lying evasions. The people will vote for or against the repeal of the Negro Suffrage Amendment, and the result is not doubtful. A Legislature will be elected which will indo the infamous work of the present one, and a Governor will be chosen who will not be the mere subservient tool o the Radical majority in Congress. Then Pennsylvania will once more re sume her proud position as a State, and with a proper pride, and a due regard for her greatness and glory will again ssume control of her own local affairs. We appeal from a corrupt and truckling Legislature to the people, from a

secret caucus of Radical conspirators to the ballot-box.

How the Debt Increases.

It seems as if Radical journals would exhaust the vocabulary in crowing over the decrease of the public debt as shown by the statement for February. We are glad to see that there has been one month in which the income was greater than the expenditure, but, as one swallow does not make a spring, so neither does party dividing offices with the negroes the exhibit for one month prove that we | in all the Southern States. The blacks are really coming back to economy, re trenchment and reform. Not withstand ing the reduction of last month the debt | position. is still greater by forty-five millions of dollars than it was in May, 1868, only ten months ago. Thus the Nation has been spending at the rate of four and a half millions a month beyond its income. Lest our statement should be pouring into the Legislature. In many short ones since Grant was inaugurated. THE Georgia Senate has reconsidere questioned, we append the following instances a majority of the names attable, which shows the amount of the debt at different periods and the in-May 1, 1868.

2,523.534.480 August 1, 1868..... September 1, 1868.... October 1, 1868... November 1, 1868... December 1, 1868... January 1, 1869... On the first of next May a large

amount of interest on the public debt falls due, and some thirty or more millions of dollars in gold will have to be promptly paid out to the bondholders. When that little account is settled we can balance the books and see how we stand. The debt statement to be made on the first of next June will be looked for with interest by the toiling taxpayers of the Nation.

1863 and 1868.

in the Lower House of our State Legis-Then the expenditure of that body for officers was \$27,620.

In 1868 the complexion of the House had changed. Then the cost of officers was \$86,353,80. House cost \$8,445.08; in 1868 it cost we hope the best man may be chosen.

\$37,723,10. Yet the number of memwork to be done also the same. The choose to go through the excitement of cause of the increased cost is to be at. a popular election to determine who tributed solely to the extravagance of shall be chosen, we shall look on with for attempting to eject Stanton from phrases. He will cut a very sorry figure the Radicals, who robbed the treasury considerable interest. o feed a crown of hungry hangers on. Let the people keep that in mind.

WHEN Mr. Washburne finally leaves number of fat positions will be gobbled ed A. T. Stewart Secretary of the Treasthe State Department, it is urged by up by them to the disgust of those who ury, in violation of a well-known and large prizes. several Radical Senators that some cal- are not in the family. culation be made as to how much work already been made Collector of New retaining him in office in spite of the he will have performed at the rate of Orleans, and another Marshal of the law. Why wasn't Grant impeached? \$8,000 a year also for how many offices District of Columbia. Grant may not He had unquestionably done more to he has succeeded in drawing salary durbe much of a politician, but he certainly deserve it than Andrew Johnson ever understands how to reward his friends. | dld.

The Official Documents in the Hackman Whiskey Fraud.

Perseverantia omnia vincit! Out enuous efforts, aimed at the exposure the Hackman whiskey fraud, are radually being crewned with success, and slowly but surely we are exposing o the light of day, the dark mysteries of the transaction. The parties con-nected with the affair, afflicted with excessive modesty, stay in the background a carefully as foxes cling to their holes. are about to be shaken into a water-

The Legislature of Pennsylvania can The testimony of Brown and Draben abused for not protecting the "ten

power. The creature can not be greater of his estate from the whole amount rioters on that occasion. The trial came han the Creator, and any attempt to charged against it. Congressman Dickey on this week, and the evidence having a brilliant career. He is a more persua- on the other leg, the jury, a majority of rage of the grossest character, a violation sive man than Orpheus ever was, for whom were Republicans, found all the of the fundamental principles which lie that ancient individual simply succeed- defendants not guilty; but thinking ed by his music in moving stones; but that they may have been somewhat in stitutions. The people would be justified Dickey, the great and wondrous Dickey, fault, in not obeying the Biblical inby his sublime eloquence in behalf of a junction of turning to the aggressors poor widow, (who never afterwards got | the other cheek when they were smitten

if it should be declared to be ratified by any of the money,) not only moved the upon the one, they directed them to pay proverbially stony heart of a govern-the costs. strongly clutched.

dist preachers. Peter Cartwright was our citizens responsible for the lawlessonce denouncing profane swearing in | ness of their own political friends. deservedly bitter terms, when a brother in the pulpit behind him whispered to aim to be a little careful, as "General Jackson was in the congregation." (Old Hickory had gone in quietly, and not with the snobbish parade of the ex-Tanner). ('artwright showed how he despised the man-fearing spirit by crying

an, unless he is converted. the independence of the speaker that he sought an interview with him after service, and complimented him on his candor and boldness. What a contrast Yankees who are not d-Cartwright presents to the cringing plarge number of white people who are flunkeyism of Simpson.

Not for Money But for Principle. One office-seeker has turned up who

sees that it will be compelled to pander commend him to the white men of this in the ca e, who got the money the gov ningly bases his application for office will curse him for it. upon that theory. We have seen this see and feel their power, and they will use it to elevate themselves to official

publican party. Thousands of such persons in every part of the State are bitterly hostile to the proposed amend. ment, and very properly regard the attempt of the present Legislature to force Negro Equality upon them as an outrage of the grossest character. That the voice of these remonstrants will be heeded we do not believe. The necessity for passing upon the amendment at once s admitted. The Radicals know it would be overwhelmingly defeated i the people were allowed an opportunity to vote upon it. It can only be put

through by fraudulent means.

Election for Postmaster. The Inquirer proposes that an election shall be appointed postmaster, and that dent must be recognized. of Lancaster for that position. for this coveted prize. We have no advice to give in regard to the matter. but, being largely interested in securing In 1863 the pasting and folding in the | a competent and efficient postmaster, We care not how this result is obtained bers was the same, and the amount of so it is reached. If our Radical friends

own and his wife's relations. Quite a tary of War ad interim. Grant appoint-

Not Guilty. Last September a rowdy Republican

Mass Meeting was held in this city, the ardent young Radicals from all sections of the County swarming in upon us, armed, uniformed and equipped, and nimated with a desire, frequently boastfully expressed, to "clean out" this copperhead town. They made the attempt and although they claimed to number ten thousand, they were ignominiously defeated and put to flight by or as rats to the trap from which they a few of the boys from the Hill. They retired to their homes in the country. butt. We every now and then, how- many of them with broken heads and ever, get a good hold on the hair of one bruised bodies and minus the beautiful of these retiring gentlemen, and the silver capes and gray trappings with ing the Negro Suffrage Amendment to pressure becoming too strong for him, the Constitution of the United States. drag him out before the public with a when they started out in the morning; when they started out in the morning;

The right to regulate the elective franchise is one of those great rights which the people never surrendered. It resides with them, and can not be right-fully taken from them even by the method which is now proposed.

The Radical papers nowled in chorse the Radical papers nowled in chorse that President Grant makes exceptions to all vinite regard to his personal friends and that President Grant makes exceptions to all vinites in regard to his personal friends and the people never surrendered. It resides with them, and can not be right-fully taken from them even by the sworn statement of Hackman thinself, he failed to pay the government of well as the regard to his personal friends and the people never surrendered. It resident Grant makes exceptions to all vinites in regard to his personal friends and the filled to pay the government of the friends of his family, we have to observe that his list of acquaintances is, perhaps, were rioters, murderers, thieves, &c., is method which is now proposed.

The Radical papers nowled in chorse in that President Grant makes exceptions to all vinites in regard to his personal friends and the proposed.

We relieve that the sworn statement of the field to pay the government of the resident Grant makes exceptions to all vinites in regard to his personal friends and the project that President Grant makes exceptions to all vinites in regard to his personal friends and the people never surrendered. It resident Grant makes exceptions to all vinites in regard to his personal friends and the resident of the project that President Grant makes exceptions to all vinites in regard to his personal friends and the people in the resident of the project that the surface of the resident of the project that the people is the people in the resident of the people in the resident of the people in the resident of the people in

The official documents which we publish prove beyond the possibility of adoubt that (foverment las been dollars. There is no longer room for doubting that the most shameless raw dollars. There is no longer than the figures let them remember that earlies the figures let them remember that every soliar this stole made very is oliar this stole made and the figures let them remember that every soliar this stole made and plan been given to him as a Washington phonest and innocent parties.

A Reverned Flunker.

A and signature, "apologizing to General of the young bloods from the country

Punishing the B---d Yankees. ratified the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United | the course of President Johnson, who States. It was supposed that after turn- would not take a present of any kind ing out the negroes that body would de- from any man. cline to aid in forcing negro equalityupon other States. But, according to Blodgett, Well, if General Jackson be here, that is the Chairman of the Radical State Comno reason why I should not tell the truth.
the will as certainly go to hell as any other
had inflicted negro suffrage upon them, General Jackson was so pleased with to try and inflict in turn upon the d—d Yankees." If only the d-d Yankees were interested less objection could be made, but as there are a good many

not Yankees, the anticipation is not so pleasant. over the proposition of the Georgians does not desire preferment from pecu- to do for the d-d Yankees, what niary motives, but for the establishment | Congress has done for the people of the | ple. Such stuff as that amounts to of a principle. The story is told in the South. He regarded it as a good joke, will be adhered to, and the disappointed following telegram from Washington: and expressed his approval of the sug-General Butler to-day introduced to Sec retary Boutwell a colored man from New Orienna, numed Joubert, and recommended him for appointment as Assessor or Internal Revenue in that city. Joubert said he did not desire the office, from pecuniary considerations, but merely to test the disposition of the party in power as to the right of his race.

He despressed his approval of the sugardant for the gestion. It will not be pleasant for the people of Pennsylvania to have negro equality forced upon them by the action of the bogus Legislatures of Southern States, which were elected by negroes to town, and declares that he has been so busy for fixing up Grant's bungling Freedmen's Bureau, while white men Cabinet work, that he has not been able for the people of Pennsylvania to have negro equality forced upon them by the action of the bogus Legislatures of Southern States, which were elected by negroes to town, and declares that he has been so busy for fixing up Grant's bungling Grant's bungling Grant's bungling Grant's burgen with the disappoint of the sugardant for the people of Pennsylvania to have negro equality forced upon them by the action of the bogus Legislatures of Southern States, which were elected by negroes to the police from the desiration, and the disappointed for the people of Pennsylvania to have negro equality forced upon them by the action of the bogus Legislatures of Southern States, which were elected by negroes to the first of the public plant for the sugardant for the sugardant for the people of Pennsylvania to have negro equality forced upon them by the action of the period disapporate with the disappointed for the people of Pennsylvania to have negro equality forced upon them by the action of the period disapporate to the pennsylvania to have negro equality forced upon them by the action of the pennsylvania to have negro equality forced upon them by the people of Pennsylvania to have negro yells of disapproval, but they will not ishtion of the party in power as to the ght of his race.

Freedmen's Bureau, while white men Cabinet work, that he has not been able were disfranchised. General Grant's to find time to tell us all about the

Swarms of Office Seekers. are already, on an average, over forty tion. applicants for every position under the Federal Government; and the number Remonstrances Against Negro Equality. 18 conseancy increasing. Congress are so run down by the imporis constantly increasing. Members of From every County in the State retached to these papers are those of men have telegraphed home, and had it an. Amendment to the Constitution of the

nounced through their local news- United States was adopted. This has papers that they can not possibly find thrown the Radicals into a paroxysm of time to reply to the multitudinous letters rage. The New York Tribune demands they receive. The mails going to Wash- that the Georgia Congressmen shall be ington are crowded to bursting with the kept out of their seats until that State petitions of hungry fellows who im- ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment. If some of them, and Forney says "there | would still be hard for us to bear; but howls among thousands before the show- people of Pennsylvania by the action of had to do with it the better. ers of April begin to fall." "Grant, the Negroe's President." An effort is being made to secure the

appointment of negroes to office under Grant. The New York Tribune insists. that the Ministers to Hayti and Liberia ought to be black men, and that the be held in this city to determine who claims of those who made Grant Presithe person receiving the highest num- Phillips declares that the proper appel- Grant and Dent families are all to be In 1963 the Democrats had amajority | ber of votes be recommended as the lation for the new Executive is "Grant | provided for, all the poor relations made unanimous choice of the Republicans the Negroe's President." It remains to We do be seen whether this "negrocs Presi at once recognized as having paramount not know how this may strike the dif- dent" will "go back on" those who claims upon the new President. Such ferent parties who are now contending elected him. He has so far shown himself to be more influenced in his ap. never before witnessed. pointments by an appreciation of services rendered to him, than by considerations of a higher and public character. When he pays off his pecuniary obligations, we suppose Sambo will come in for his share of the spoils.

> ANDREW JOHNSON Was impeache his Cabinet, and the whole fight turned upon the question whether he had GRANT is providing liberally for his violated the law in appointing a Secre-One of them has | well-established law, and insisted upon

Two-Thirds Majority in the House of The Chicago Tribune, ultra Radical as it is, rejoices that in the next Congress its party will be far weaker than it is in

the present. In speaking of the House of Representatives, it says: of Representatives, it says:

"This shows that, while the Republican ascendency has been increased in the Senate, the two-thirds control in the House exists no longer. In that branch it has a respectable working majority, but it can no longer dictate its will to the party, to the minority and to the country. It can no longer pass bills by contract, nor can stock brokers in distant cities be certain as to what hills will become how every what whall hereone have send what whall hereone have send what when the vills will become laws, and what shall no We think that the country has cause to rejoice that the majority in the next House of Representatives, by no possible contrivance, can exercise the overwhelming legislative control which it has exercised in the Fortieth Congress,"

the Constitution of the United States, the proposed and system of the proposed and pressure of the proposed and pressure of the proposed and proposed from the first to exclusion their description of the Eaglistatre, nor both of them together have any right to force negro suffrage upon the people of any State against their will, or without their express consent given through the ballot-box. If the proposed amendment to the States, should be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, in the Eaglistation of the United States of three-fourths of the States, in the Eaglistation of the United States of three-fourths of the States, in the Eaglistation of the United States of three-fourths of the States, in the Eaglistation of the United States of three-fourths of the States, in the Eaglistation of the United States of three-fourths of the States, in the Eaglistation of the United States of three-fourths of the States, in the Eaglistation of the United States of three-fourths of the States, in the Eaglistation of the Eaglistation of the United States of three-fourths of the States, in the Eaglistation of the Eaglistation of the United States of three-fourths of the States, in the Eaglistation of t When a party organ is thus pleased

than the Creator, and any attempt to enforce negro suffrage upon the people is an able man and is destined to have conclusively shown that the boot was of the people at the dictation of supposed party necessity.

> The Tenure-of-Office Act. Senator Morton said the other day: "I am unable to see that the Tenure-of-Office Act has done anything to purify the public departments of corrupt and ineffi-cient officeholders."

No one who knows anything about ment official, but absolutely caused it The evidence showed that many dele- of that remark. In fact it has only covto melt and made his hands relax gations came into town eager for a fray, ered up corruption and protected reques their grasp upon a roll of greenbacks The Millersville company were all in their rascality. It has enabled Radivalued at over \$40,000, which they had armed with pistols which they dis cal Senators to get up "a ring" which charged in repeated volleys as they ap- controlled the offices; and it is that The official documents which we proached our limits. The authority of ring which now opposes the repeal of

Bishop Simpson of the Methodist from it as clearly as did the Jury, that was too low, ceing only about 1221 to accept any thing from a horse, hand in his pocket and presented Grant or a check for \$65,000, down to a box of with a check for \$65,000, and requested | cigars or a bottle of liquor. He has had latures of three-fourths of the States before next October. That will bring the
many lates of Dannel.

It was done. The
that the mansion be transferred over to
four or five fine houses given to him, and
to who sought to take possession of the
that the mansion be transferred over to
four or five fine houses given to him, and
him theother Sunday in church.

That
that the mansion be transferred over to
four or five fine houses given to him, and
to who sought to take possession of the
that the mansion be transferred over to
four or five fine houses given to him, and
him theother Sunday in church.

Hackman's own testimate was based on Mr.
General Sherman. It was done. Then
Grant and Sherman got together and
make him a rich man. He is now in a
in the case and stated that he had on hand determined to pay Stewart for his munificent charity by making him Secretary of the Treasury. That is how the slate came to be changed at the last The Georgia Legislature has promptly | moment, to the disgust of the Radical politicians. How pure in contrast i

> THERE is much ill feeling in this State in regard to the way the patron- the Cincinnati Enquirer urges them to age of the General Government is to be submit the question to a vote of the distributed. The members of Congress people. That is wise. That it will be have agreed in caucus to a programme voted down their can not be a doubt. by which each Radical member of the House controls the appointments in his own district, while Senators Cameron Does any one need to ask? Does not and Scott say who shall be appointed every man know that Negro Suffrage from the State at large and from the General Grant smoked and laughed papers as the State Guard are talking from the Republican party and give us about the rights of active Republicans. and the propriety of consulting the peodragged to the tolls by agents of the busy in fixing up Grant's bungling of the status of the Radical party. He effort to enforce this outrage will not Hackman fraud; who stole the papers

o the negro for votes, and he very cun- State, and thousands who voted for him ernment was cheated out of and the other interesting questions in regard to the matter, his replies to which the public are so anxiously awaiting. Con-The rush for office under Grant is un-precedented. It is estimated that there grees will soon adjourn, however, and he then promises to give us his atten-

> He proposes then also to file the inventory in the estate of Thaddeus vens, if we will not criticise too se the nature of the assets, and will full talking about that Pacific Railroad

Several Radical members of Congress its vote whereby the Negro Suffrage the Legislatures of other States the infamy becomes still more glaring, and the outrage more grievous.

THERE has been much wonder expressed at the appointment of General Longstreet to a lucrative office by General Grant. It is now ascertained that Longstreet is a cousin of Mrs. Grant, Wendell and the wonder is subsiding. The rich, and the remotest connections are disgraceful and wholesale nepotism was

WASHBURNE has been studying French ever since Grant was elected. He had his teacher appointed clerk in one of the departments at Washington, and excused from duty. In that way he made the Government pay for learning him how to pronounce a few French in Paris, however, in spite of that.

THE most magnificent Gift Enter-prise of the day. GRANT'S CABINET. All who invested liberally secured

THE Radical City Treasurer of Lowell, Massachusetts, has run off with some \$60,000 of the municipal funds. Dishonesty in office is now the rule among

Grant's Nepotism President Grant's curious notion that all the offices in his gift are his own, to dispose of as he will to relatives, depend-ents, of personal friends, without any reference to party needs or public inter-

ests, is beginning to create a very dangerous and ominous state of feeling among the leaders of the Radical party, An incident has just occurred in Cin-cinnati which shows that, if Grant continues as he has begun, he will soon have every influential organ of his party in the country out against him. When it became officially known that Mr. Thomas H. Foulds was to be appointed Post-master of Cincinnati, it created almost a panic among the Radical politicians of that city. What the feeling is may be judged by the following significent extract from the Cincinnati Commercial, one of the first continues as he has begun, he will soor Cincinnati Sincinnati Commercial, one of the first nedependent Republican journals in the

administrative reform during his Presi dency. All really wise and great rulers regard official patronage as a public trust, to be used for the best interests of the country. The hack politician's ideal is far higher than Grant's; for parties parties, even the worst, do subserve some great public ends. But office, as No one who knows anything about the reward of mere personal service or to add to the importance of a family, is of that remark. In fact it has only covered up corruption and protected rogues

We might hope Grant would keep on

in the course he has begun, if it should, in simple disgust, induce Congress to pass a civil service bill, by which efficiency and good conduct may be made the passports to official position and promotion therein, rather than relationship or personal forcer to a President

make him a rich man. He is now in a in the case and stated that he had on hand it to the best of his ability. His action in this respect is in marked contrast gallons contained in these casks was not Presidents.

the Ohio Leislature, and consequently the power summarily to reject the proposed Negro Suffrage Amendment : but Why should the Radicals of Pennsylvania refuse to follow the same course? would be defeated in this State by an | ment, had on hand January 5th, 1865: a Democratic Legislature and Governor Some people were sorely puzzled to tell how Grant ever came to appoint Hoar Attorney General. The secret is out at last. Hoar presented Grant with library, and Ulysses naturally con-

cluded that he ought to know more law han anybody of his acquaintance. The books brought the answer, and, another pecuniary obligation being thus dis-A Lesson for the Day.

A certain ruler was asked by the chief of the people to sit in the receipt of cussaid unto him, "This thing can thou not do, unless thou sell all that thou hast.' "And when he heard this he was exeding sorrowful, for he was very posed of, And so another received the customs

GRANT is bound to take good care of is personal friends. Senators Schurz and Drake called upon him to get some appointments made for St. Louis, but lysses very bluntly informed them that he had selected some of his own friends to fill the offices there. The Missouri Senators departed much chagrined.

THERE are but two of the seven memers of General Grant's Cabinet who have ever been in Congress, viz: Mr. Cresswell, of Maryland, and Mr. Washagine that they have the best claims such States as Georgia voluntarily gave burne, of Illinois. Gen. Grant seemed upon the party. A week will settle assent to this outrageous measure, it to consider the fact that Congress was now in very bad odor with the people, will be gnashing of teeth and despairing when negro equality is forced upon the and that the less any of his appointees To send Sheridan to New Orleans

against the wishes and in opposition to the protest of ninety-nine out of one hundred of the actual citizens of Louisiana, is the manner of enforcing the "Let us have peace" doctrine in that section of the Union. THERE is a Democratic gain in the New Hampshire Legislature, and a falling off on the Radical popular majority. This is more than should have been expected, with the whole prospective pat-

ronage of the general government

turned to the account of the Radical

Heavy Verdict for Breach of Promise A breach of promise case was recently decided in the county court of Warren county, Illinois, in which the defendant, a man of considerable wealth, set up the plea that the young lady was of African descent. that the young lady was of African descent. Several medical witnesses testified that a personal examination disclosed indubitable indications of African blood in her veins, although she was perfectly white and had moved in the best white society in the country. Others, however, declared she had no African blood. The jury rendered a verdict in her favor to the amount of \$10,000.

An Important Will Case. One of the most important will cases ever lefore a New York court has been on trial before a New York court has been on trial in Orange county, during the past week. The gist of the matter in dispite was whether Mrs. Mary L. Powell, widow of Thomas Powell, the wealthlest man in Orange county, was capable of making a will. The contestants took the ground that her belief in spiritualism was such as to render her incompetent as a testatrix. The amount of property in question is about \$2,000,000.

Official Documents in the Hackman Whiskey Fraud. Washington, D. C., February 8th, 1869. Editors Intelligencer: I noticed in your paper a short time since an article in retion to the Hackman case, and was a litle surprised to hear that it had been settled by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, without the payment of the tax due

the Government In looking over the files of the department I accidentally came across the evidence of A. H. Hood, who I think was formerly Collector of your district. I say accidentally, because I had often looked before but could never find any of the evidence in the case that had been transmitted here by Mr. Alexander, the Assessor, all of which had been stolen from the file of the Department. This evidence of Mr. Hood's will enlighten your readers somewhat on the subject, and I may be able to send you other information in regard to it at some I notice that the Examiner says that the

Collector of the District recommended its settlement. There is however no such recommendation on file in the office here. but it is alleged that Collector Strickler did so recommend. Yours truly, STRASBURG.

TESTIMONY OF A. H. HOOD, ESQ.

A. H. Hood, Esq., formerly Collector of Internal Revenue, for the 9th District of Pennsylvania, after being duly affirmed testifies as follows:

In the spring of 1866 I was Collector of Int. Revenue for the 9th District of Pennsylvania; I was present at the examination in the case of A. S. Hackman, at the request of the Assessor, Mr. Alexander; about the 1st of March, 1866, a charge was made to the Assessor that A. S. Hackman, of Rapho township, had between January and May 31st, 1865, defrauded the government out of a large amount of revenue on whiskey distilled between those periods; to the best of my knowledge this periods; to the best of my knowledge this periods; Robert May 186, A. Hood, Esq., formerly Collector of Internal Revenue, for the 9th District of Pennsylvania. The whole session was occupied in its fent whole session was occupied in the fent was now about session. The Democratis of Pennsylvania were most ably represented by valia were most ably represented by the State of Pennsylvania, after being duly affirmed testifies as follows:

In the spring of 1866 I was Collector of Int. Revenue for the 9th District of Pennsylvania.

The whole session was occupied in its fent was and Wallace.

The Pennsylvania, The Democratic of Pennsylvania were most ably represented by twis and Wallace.

In the spring of 1866 I was Collector of Int. Revenue for the 9th District of Pennsylvania, after being duly affirmed testifies as follows:

The whole session was occupied in its fent was and Wallace.

The Pennbile can be defend their position, but saying of the Democratic Senform, made as able a defence of the fraud about being of the Democratic Senform, made as able a defonce of the fraud about being of the Democratic Senform, made as able a defonce of the fraud about being of the Democratic Senform, made as able a defonce of the fraud about being of the Democratic Senform, made as able a defonce of the fraud about being of the Democratic Senform, made as able a defonce of the fraud about periods; to the best of my knowledge this charge was made by a man named Brown, who had been in the employ of Mr. Hackman at that time; at the hearing he stated with great particularity, under oath, that Hackman had mashed and distilled much arger quantities of grain during that period than he had made any return of; another witness, named Drabenstadt, testified that he had been employed in the Distillery of Hackman during that period, that Hackman every day mashed and distilled a greater quantity of grain than he accounted for; he produced a small book, originally a

up a memorandum of my conclusions from position where he can pay off some of on the 5th of January, 1.65, the number of his obligations, and he has been doing barrels, hogsheads and tierces as given in with that of Andrew Johnson and other stated by Mr. Hackman, but was estimated ander afterwards, without consulting me, reduced the amount of my estimate 786 gallons; I do not know why he did this, but suppose it was because he thought the estimate of the contents of the casks too high; I gave Mr. Alexander the paper marked "A," not as an official act of mine, THE Democrats have a majority in reduced the amount of my estimate 786 marked "A," not as an official act of mine, but as a memorandum to aid him in aim-

ing at his own conclusion; in my opinion from the testimony, my calculations at the time was pretty nearly right. A. II. Hood. Signed, STATEMENT A. A. S. Hackman, by his own sworn state

Distilled prior to law taking effect (on hand Jan. 5th, 1885.) removed not over 100 bbis, at 40 gais, each..., 4,000 Leaves.

According to testimony of Brown and Drabenstadt the amount of whiskey made from Jan. 1st, 1865, to May 31st, 1865, was not less than 23,940 gais.

38,830 ..21,396

N. B.-No reliable conclusion can be drawn from the fact that but 15,702 gallons. oms. But the Scribes and Pharisees appear to have been shipped on the Pennsylvania Railroad, as it does not appear how the difference between this quantity and the quantity otherwise stated was disosed or, (Signed,) March 7th, 1867. Corrected 20,610 gals.

In a Dilemma. The seryile hasto with which the Radicals of our State Legislature are proceeding to obey the clict of the military President in regard to the rattification of the XVth Amendment, is likely to get their party into the very trouble which they seek to avoid. The object of the Radical politicians is to obtain a settlement of the shfrage question, in accordance with their own views and purposes, without permitting the people to have a voice in the matter. This object they hope to accomplish by rushing the XVth Amendment through the Legislatures now in session, the members of which were elected without reference to the suffrage question. But they will be foiled. They cannot obtain the assent of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States prior to the October elections. The Legislature of Minnesots, which is over The servile haste with which the Radio States prior to the October elections. The Legislature of Minnesota, which is over-whelmingly Radical, has adjourned without taking action on the Amendment. A new Legislature will have to be chosen in Tennessee before that State can act upon

whelmingly Radical, has adjourned without taking action on the Amendment. A new Legislature will have to be chosen in Tennessee before that State can act upon it the question. These two States, added to New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Ohio, Indian, California, and Ore gon, make up the number required to prevent the ratification of the Amendment. Trans, Mississippi and Virginia not voting, must also, be counted against ratification, because their silence is in effect and to all intents and purposes negative to the proposed Amendment. Here then are thirtied in Pennsylvania. This finct will enable the people of the State to pass upon the amendment just as effectually as it is had been submitted to; them for ratification or rejection. Nay, in this way the Representatives who have betrayed the people by refusing to submit the Amendment to the popular arbitrament, and by slavishly registering the imperial decree of the General-President, will be brought to the double advantage of having in isbefore the people the odious measures itself, as well as the record of the faithless Representatives who stove by fraud, to almost the double advantage of having in isbefore the people the odious measures itself, as well as the record of the faithless and stole who horses in revenge for his suppose that measure upon the country. With such a lead to carry, the radical party will sink into the lowest, depths of defeat. It might have saved itself by submitting in the sulfrage question to the people. At least it might, by such a course, have as this provided the control and regulate suffrage for themselves, they have added the crime of attempting to do it by deliberate robery? Such a record ought to and will damn any party.—Harrisburg Patriot.

THE nomination of the rebel Long-street, is not relished by the Radicals. Some of the papers are disposed to favor his confirmation as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, and others bit-terly oppose it. Grant finds himself in constant antagonism with his party.

Endursement of the Negro Suffrage HARRISBURG, March 10. EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE.
The Senate met at half-past seven o'cl
peaker Worthington apparend the The Senate met at half-past seven o'clock. Speaker Worthington announced that the Senate had met for the especial purpose of considering the fifteenth amendment to the United States Constitution.

Mr. Duncan desired to present a number of petitions on this subject, but the Speaker ruled that nothing but the consideration of the amendment was in order, and suggested to Mr. Duncan that he could present them to-morrow.

for jie produced a small book, originally a pass book, buttheleaves torn a part and loose to be there, which he said contained a statement of the amount of grain meshed and distilled during that time, according to which statement the amount of the statement of the amount of the statement of the amount of grain meshed and distilled during that time, according to which statement the amount of the statement of the amount of grain meshed and distilled during that time, according to which statement the amount of the statement of the amount of the statement of the amount of the statement of the amount of grain meshed and distilled during that time, according to which statement the amount of the statement of the amount of the statement of the amount of grain meshed and distilled during that time, according to which statement the amount of the statement of the amount of the statement of the statement of the amount of grain meshed and distilled during that time, according to which statement the amount of the statement of the amount of grain meshed and distilled during that time, according to which statement the amount of grain meshed and distilled during that time, according to which statement the amount of grain meshed and distilled during that time, according to which statement the statement of the st The Snap Judgment. resolutions proposing to submit the XVth Amendment to a vote of the people at the election in next Cotobor, but this fair, demo-cratic and liberal proposition was defeated by a strict porture.

paper marked "A;" the assessment made by Mr. Alexander was somewhat less than the estimate I handed him; a considerable the estimate I handed him; a considerable therefore therefore
Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee
of the Senate be and they are hereby instructed to propare and forthwith report to
the Senate a bill for the submission of the

question of the ratification of the said a barrels, hogsheads and tiorces as given in the paper marked "A;" the number of gallons contained in these casks was not stated by Mr. Hackman, but was estimated by Mr. Alexander and myself; Mr. Alexan

know that the Democratic Senators shows to submit the proposed Suffrage Amendment to a vote of the people, but that the Radical Senators defeated the proposition to submit, and insisted upon taking SNAP JUDG MENT, without regard to the wishes of the people. Let this FACT be the issue between the two parties. Let the Democratic press with one voice proclaim it, and let the people hurl from place and power the miserable calitifs who have betrayed them. Moreover, let it be understood that the Democrats of the State Legislature made special resistance to the ratification of the Democrats of the State Legislature made special resistance to the ratification of the XVth Amendment, because it is a base and traitorous surrender to the Federal Government of a right which the people reserved to themselves at the formation of the Government. The members of the legislature who vote for the ratification of this Amendment are guilty of treason to the people of the are guilty of treason to the people of the State. They vote away one of the reserved rights of the people, without the people's consent. This is treason of the rankest sort, and the men who are guilty of it are traitors of the vilest kind. traitors of the yilest kind, As for the abstract principle of Negro Sufrage, which is involved in this proposed amendment, it is overshadowed by the great fraud perpetrated in preventing the people from passing judgment upon that principle at the ballothox. The base betrayal of the people by the radicals in the legislature, has convinced us that there are plenty of negroes who could fill the seats occupied by those treacherous representatives, if not with more intelligence, at least with greater tidelity to

Awfai Affair at Chicago—Anjentire Famlly Poisoned.

Chicago, March 10.—A revolting discovery was made yesterday evening in the Fifth ward, or what is better known as Bridgeport, the details of which is most sickening. Near the corner of Farrell and Lyman streets lived a man named Morris Fenn, who was employed in a lime kinn near by. His family consisted of a wife and two children, aged respectively three years and six months. These four persons were discovered to be poisoned and the mother and two children quite dead, but the man was still nlive. From him at intervals, between the spasms, intelligence was gained that the woman and children died on Saturday night, but denies knowing anything of the cause. The remains were tearfully swollen and covered with blood. The cause of death will probably

teport of the Minority of the common Federal Relations Recommon the Submission of the proposition of the Federal (Report of the Minority of the Committee tion to a Vote of the People.

cal systems, would answer

The proposition contained in the amend ment is a fundamental one. By this we mean that it was one of those vital and important rights that entered deeply into the compromises of the Const tution and that nower over it was given neither to the Federal that has always been given to in

is the sovereign bimself. The laws, therefore, which establishes the right of suffrage, are fundamental to this government. And, indeed, it is as important to regulate in a combile. indeed, it is as important to regulate in a republic, in what manner, by whom, to whom, and concerning what, suffrages are to be given, asit is, in a monarchy, to know who is the prince, and after what manner he ought to govern.

"In this system it is declared that the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for its electors of the most numerous branch of the State Logislature. This being made the criterion of right of suffrage, it is consequently secured by

This being made the criterion of right of suffrage, it is consequently secured, because the same Constitution guarantees to every State in the Union, a Republican form of government. The right of suffrage is fundamental to Republics.

not amendment, it is revolution.

A further consideration of the structure of our government and of the powers granted by the people leads us to the same

ed us that there are plenty of negroes who could fill the seats occupied by those treach-crous ropresentatives, if not with more intelligence, at least with greater idelity to their constituents. —Harrisburg Patriot.

Kissing His Wife While Dying of Hydro-phobia at Saddle river, had to be held by five or six men, and during his ludd intervals begged to kiss his wife, who was very fill a monther part of the house. Just before his last dreadful fit he pleaded so piteously to kiss be once more before he died, that, risking the consequences, they took her to his bed. The dying man carefully wiped the froit from his face, and compressing his teeth tightly to prevent any of the poisonous saliva exuding from his mouth, kissed the lips which he had so often pressed in love and affection, and then resolutely turning away, after bidding her adiou ferever, relayed into a dreadful paroxysm and died. The man who kept the dog which bit Mr. Eckerson death, gave him fifty dollars as a compensation for the injuries sustained, and persuaded Mr. Eckerson to sign a paper of release from further claims. The neighbors are very indignant, and talk about claims of the constitution of the United States. Each is supreme within its sphere. The government of the United States is one of commerated powers all powers not granted to it "are reserved to the States and the people." We may folk the purposes of this report consider it to be under the bidding her adiou ferever, relayed in the control of this important state of the control of the important state of the control of the states and the people in the state state of the constitution of the United States. Each is supreme within its sphere. The government of the United States is a part of the Constitution of the United States is a part of the Constitution of the United States is a part of the Constitution of the United States is a part of the Constitution of the United States is a part of the Constitution of the United States is a part of the Constitution of the United States is a part of conclusion.

The legislature of the State is limited and power under the Federal constitution its control manifestly is in the State or the people. This amendment would be futile if the subject of it were not beyond the pale of Federal authority. No one will argue that its control is in the State Legislature, if the provisions of the Federal Constitution on the subject of amendment are not to be considered, but we have already seen that it is in no manner controlled by Federal anthority. If it is, then the State Constitution, the supreme law upon this subject, is made inferior to the power of the State Legislature, and they may by amendment override it. No such violation of the rights of the people was ever contemplated by the

of the people was ever contemplated by the framers of our constitutions, but the plain and clear interpretation of the whole subject is, that this right is one that belongs to the people and can only be effected or controlled by them.

If by the vote of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States this amendment. It by the vote of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States this amendment be ratified, and by the action of our State it is rejected, then our control of suffrage in Pennsylvania is taken from us by the votes of the Legislatures of Florida and Oregon. Surely such a result as this was nover con-templated by the framers of the govern-ment.

If it had ever been supposed to exist, the Federal Constitution would nover have Federal Constitution would never have been ratified.

For these reasons we conclude that sov-

been ratified.

For these reasons we conclude that sovereignty upon this subject is reserved to the people, that the power of amendment in this form without their consent does not exist, but that it does exist as to all those matters in which powers and rights are vested by the State or Federal Constitution in the State or Federal Constitution in the State or Federal Government.

The people of the State established this rule and it is their right to be consulted in its change. We cannot err in going to them for instructions,

The Legislature was elected upon other issues; one political party in the late election maintained that "The question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States," whilst the position of the other has uniformly been, that the people of the States are possessed of all power over the rule of saffrage. Both recognize the right of the people, and the Legislature would be recreant to its duty as well as to the dictates of common honesty to recant the express pledges involved in its alection. to recant the express pledges involved

to recant me appears tis election.

The matter for us to determine is not, shall this amendment be ratified, but it is J the far grayer question, shall the people be deprived of their right to pass upon the question of its ratification or rejection. We believe that they should not, and therefore

report the following resolutions for adop-tion by the Senate: Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee of the Senate be and they are hereby in structed to prepare and forthwith report to the Senate a bill for the submission of the question of the ratification of the

. and the speaker of connected. I cannot consent to the administration of laws by course that can be construed in gard or violation of law, and y course that can be construed into a disciplination of laws by any act or gourse that can be construed into a disciplination of law, and while therefore I regret that the plan proposed is deemed in adequate to refleve me from the legal and as it seems to me technical disabilities. I yield to the better judgment of others, rather than seem to be willing to accept a position in disregard of law. In finally remember of these objections, I repeat to you, Mr. President, my thanks for the honor done me in offering this high position are the construction.

> of Internal Revenue and make him the chief director of the mational finances, is a greater blunder than even General Grant could have perpetrated if he had been led to the free exercise of his own Judgment, and had not been compelled to extemper; a new Cabinet amid the ruins and control of the country of the Treasury from among the mean solution of his first preposterous selection.
>
> If President Grant must select a Secretary of the Treasury from among the mean own serving in Congress, it was the older one difference of the country of the treasury from among the mean one serving in Congress, it was the older one difference of the country of the treasury from among the mean three by proposing, or by delating measures connected with the finances. Such a man would naturally feel an interest a man would naturally feel an interest a man would naturally feel a sutrage, it is consequently secured, because the same Constitution guarantees to revery State in the Union, a Republican if form of government. The right of suffrage is fundamentat to Republics."
>
> We have no power over this question. It belongs to the people, although a technical reading of the Federal Constitution on the subject of a mendment seems to indicate that we have the power that really belongs to the people.
>
> We are of opinion that the power of the Legislature of this State to ratify of its own motion an amendment to the Federal Constitution is to be restrained and confined to those matters over which control has been mount on an amendment to the Federal constitution is to be restrained and confined to those matters over which control has been mount on an amendment to the Federal and State governments.
>
> Our power cannot go beyond this, for the State governments.
>
> Our power cannot go beyond this, for the State governments.
>
> Our power cannot be taken from us by Congress and Legislature then liberty of the Federal Constitution in the administration of the manner of sweet away y the majority, when the right in the constrol of the Federal Government. It is in the summer of amendment to create an established in the pross and trial by jury can in like manner of sweet away, and it is within the power of amendment to create an establish is between the constrol of the Federal Government. The interest in the constrol of the Federal Constrained and connect Church and State.
>
> The exercise of this power of the structure of our government and of the powers of a mendment to create an establish of our government and of the powers of amendment to create an establish of our government and of the powers of a mendment to create an establish of our government and of the powers of a mendment to create an establish of our government and of the powers of a mendment to create an establish of our governments. sued investigations, and have acquired a formation, which, so far as it went, may be useful to him in the administation of the tion of specie payments, or for refund the public debt at a lower rate of terest, or for revising our obsurd and chasystem of taxation, is simply ridiculous He can of course put forth feeble and barrowed platitudes on such subjects, as he could on the methods of conducting the Coast Survey, or mechanical improvements in the Mint, or on any other subject which he does not understand. If he has any qualifications for the great and responsible office to which he has now been appointed. no man ever so perfectly a ing his light under a bush

> > ing him to the first vacancy that occurs to the bench of the Supreme Court—a scan-dalous traffic in judicial offices against which even the Tribune feels constrained to protest. The Reading of Their Beath Warrant Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Lyle, with hideputy. Thos. S. Smith, Esq., visited George. S. Twitchell, Jr., in his cell in the country prison, to read the death warrant just issued, fixing the day for the execution of the sentence on the 8th of April. The two officernamed, together with Rev. Geo. H. Bringhurst and warrant just issued. named, together with Rev. Geo. II. Bring-hurst and several officers of the prison en-tered the cell of Twitchell and made known to him the object of their visit. To this Twitchell replied, "I do not blame you for allscharging your duty as an officer of the Twitchell replied, "I do not blame you for discharging your duty as an officer of the law, but feel that God will give mostrength to hear the tidings with submission." The warrant was then read to him with feeling and solemnity by Deputy Sheriff Smith.
> >
> > During the reading, the prisoner at intervals gave vent to his feelings by pleading to the Almighty for strength of faith. At the conclusion of the reading he said—"The Lord's will must be done," and taking the hand of Mr. Bringhurst, said—"Pray for me that God will give me submission." Mr. me that God will give me su Bringhurst then offered p was followed by an earnest terview lasted about a quarter of an hour, the scene being most solemn and effecting throughout, the Sheriff in particular being deeply moved and solicitous to discharge his painful duty as humanely as it was possible to do it.
> >
> > Sheriff Lyle read the death warrant of Gerald Eaton to the condemned yesterday afternoon. When the Sheriff entered the room, he found Eaton standing with his same results are the standing with his

Besides the weakness of this appointment on the score of competency, it necessitate he early retirement of Judge Hoar from the office of Attorney General, as Massachus office of Attorney General, as Massachus

office of Attorney-General, as Massachusetts cannot permanently retain two Calmet offices. Judge Hoar Is as bitter and bigoted a Radical as Boutwell himself, but he is nevertheless arman of vigor and abdities, and altogother life fittest officer for hisplace in the original cast of the Cabinet. General Grant will lose a competent Atter ney-General to gain a Secretary of the Treasury whose qualifications log that office

Treasury whose qualifications for that offiche had himself deliberately weighted and found wanting. It is said that compensation will be made to Mr. Hoar by appoint

room, he found Eaton standing with his arm resting against the wall. He made known the object of his visit, and the prisoner said he was ready to listen to the reading of the warrant, and continued to stand while the Sheriff was performing the meaning the reading of the warrant, and continued to stand while the Sheriff was performing the meaning the reading the same performing the property of the same performance of the same performan while the Sheriff was parforming the unpleasant daty. At the close Eaton appeared to be in no manner effected, and conversed upon ordinary topics. Since the conviction he has been attended by the Roy, Mr. McHvain, of the Protestant Pristage. He has now, we learn, expressed a desire to be attended by a Catholic Church.—Philadelphia Lolyer.

Booth's Life Insurance. There is a paper published at Ottumwa (owa, which states, as a "curious fact," tha he insurance companies have never not the insurance companies have never pand the insurance on J. Wilkes Booth's life, and, although his mother is yet living, ahe has never made any application for the money.