Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1869.

The First Month of Grant's Rule.

Nearly a month has elapsed since the inauguration of U. S. Grant as President, and the country has had an opportunity to judge of his fitness for the high office which he has been called to fill. While he was a candidate he hid himself in the obscurity of the remote western town where he was found working as a tanner when the war began. For months he stuck to Galena, refusing to open his lips upon any public question. When approached he talked of horses and joked about dogs. This reticence was praised by all the Radical newspapers of the country, and the taciturn ex-tanner was styled a sphynx. During the interval between his election and his inauguration, he was almost equally as silent upon public affairs as he had been during the period of his candidacy, and, though the supposed necessity for such restraint was removed he had nothing to say on the great issues before the country.

Grant first broke this sphynx-like silence in his inaugural address. That document, full of egotism, rude in its language, bare of thoughts worthy of the occasion, and poor and stupid throughout, was not calculated to exalt its author in public estimation. The Radical press could not muster sufficient effrontery to praise it, but they, with one accord, claimed that the great merit of the man they had exalted was not in speaking but in action.

The period for action came speedily, and the very first move of the newly made President was a ridiculous and embarrassing blunder. He appointed to the most responsible position in his Cabinet one to whom he was under pecuniary obligations, a man who was disqualified by law from acting as Secretary of the Treasury; he named as Secretary of State another of his benefactors, one who did not possess a single qualification for the office; he made the man who presented him a fine library Attorney General, and thus he filled up his Cabinet, to the intense disgust of his own party and to the surprise of the whole country.

This involved Grant at once in a contest with Congress. He hurriedly sent in a message, wrongly addressed through ignorance, requesting the repeal of the law which prevented him from paying off his debt to his millionaire friend, A. T. Stewart. The Senate demurred, and finding that his request would be denied he reluctantly withdrew it. Then the Radical politicians pushed their advantage, and, the Cabinet being broken up, they forced the windy Boutwell into the Treasury Department. Washburne withdrew from the Cabinet, after arranging for the appointment of a host of his friends, and he now goes to air his more than Boeotian ignorance in the most polite capital of the world; the most unfit representative ever sent abroad by any administration.

The quarrel over the construction of the Cabinet was not fairly adjusted until Grant and the Senate were involved in a bitter fight over the Tenure-of-Office Bill. The course of the new President and his many serious as well as ridiculous blunders had thus early made him an object of contempt in the eyes of the leaders of the Republican party, and they feared to trust him. As the comedy of errors which was enacted at the White House progressed, the number of Senators in favor of repealing the law which had been devised as a restraint upon Andrew Johnson daily diminished, and now there is a clear and decided majority in favor of keeping the bit in the teeth of the ignorant man whom they have elevated to a position which he has already shown himself to be unfit to fill.

In the House a majority of the Radicals have already voted against the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Bill, and that in spite of the announcement that Grant greatly desired it. It was only by a combination of the Democrats with a minority of the Republicans, that assent to the Senate modification was refused. The Senate now declines to recede from its action, and the result is an antagonism of the bitterest kind between the contending factions.

Thus nearly a month of Grant's administration has passed away in fierce squabbles over the spoils. The President has filled many of the most important positions with his relatives, and the connections, near and remote, of his wife. This unparalleled nepotism has excited universal comment, and his party friends are disgusted with it. In fact the blundering imbecility, the nefarious nepotism, and the ridiculous blunders of Grant have called down upon him the curses of Radicals high and low. In Washington full vent is given to the rage and disgust of those who elevated him to the position which he seems to regard chiefly as an opportunity for enriching his relatives and paying off old debts. The lip-loyalty and hypocrisy of the campaign is at an end, and it is now as common in Washington to hear Republicans abusing the President as it was to hear them indulging in fulsome praises of him a short month ago.

Those who predicted that the new President would disarm criticism by judicious action, who looked for a wise administration of the government, who expected to see him take the lead in effecting reforms, who promised economy, who prated of the good time to come, when Grant should take the place of Andrew Johnson, have all been sadly disappointed. The first month of his administration has been spent in petty and disgusting squabbles over the spoils, and nothing has yet transpired to encourage the hope that Grant's administration will be productive of any good to the country. If we are to judge of the future by the first month his entire rule will be disastrous and disgraceful.

Let the Fifteenth Amendment be Extended to Africa.

Just now, when the Radicals are in such a hurry to enfranchise the negroes that they refuse to wait long enough to allow the people of Pennsylvania to express their opinion on the subject, it might be well to take a look at Sambo in his own home. There, in a climate peculiarly suited to him, in a land the most fertile under the sun, the African race has lived for about six thousand years. He has had opportunities for advancement equal to those which any of the white race ever enjoyed. How has he improved them? Let the following extract from a loyal periodical answer. The article in *Lippincott's Magazine* for April, entitled "Our Globe in 1869," sums up the advances made in civilization during the year 1868. This it says is the state of Africa:

"The west coast of Africa presents no new discoveries. The suppression of the slave-trade see as to have had a baneful influence on that unfortunate land, for the wars continue, but the captives are now more generally eaten than sold. European sailors and merchants are often forced to witness horrible scenes of wholesale cannibalism; and the enmity of the natives against foreigners, including missionaries, has only been increased by the loss of former profits."

Here is a subject which demands the instant attention of Congress. Wouldn't the Fifteenth Amendment reach this case? We are gravely told that it is calculated to lift the barbarian negroes of this country to a condition of perfect equality with the white race, and, if it has such virtue, it ought to be able to do something for their relatives who are eating each other up at home. Let a resolution be passed extending it to all parts of Africa. It will do just as much to elevate the negro there as here. If the right of suffrage be the great elevator it is claimed to be, its application ought to be made universal. Let it be at once extended to all Africa.

Private Legislation.

There are now on file in the Pennsylvania Legislature over twelve hundred bills, and the end is not yet. Of all this batch of laws not more than a dozen or so are of any public importance. All the rest is a mass of private legislation, which never ought to have a place on the statute books of the State. For several years the pamphlet laws, which are annually published at great expense, have been huge volumes, averaging about fifteen hundred pages each. Yet any lawyer will search in vain through any one of these bulky compilations for a score of useful public acts. Fifty pages to a volume would be a liberal estimate for general laws. All the rest is a record of special and private legislation, the greater proportion of which ought never to have been passed. It is safe to say that more than ninety out of every hundred acts which are put through our Legislature are of an improper character. All the public business which has been done by any Pennsylvania Legislature for the last five years might have been transacted in twenty days. The time and the attention of our modern solons is not occupied with matters pertaining to the public interest. A majority of them are constantly busy in attending to the wants of corporations which ought to be compelled to resort to the Courts for the franchises which they seek.

It is this private legislation, this granting of valuable privileges to parties who often could not obtain what they seek through the courts that have full power to grant proper corporate privileges, which is the great source of corruption. With the beginning of every session of our Legislature a "ring" is formed for the management of this kind of legislation, and it is well understood that almost any bill can be passed, provided those who apply for it *will pay*. There must be something very outrageous indeed in a proposed piece of *paying* special legislation to prevent its summary passage. The whole programme of action is well understood, and it is a settled rule that local legislation is not to be interfered with by outsiders.

All honest men would be completely disgusted could they get an inside view of the workings of one of our modern Radical Leislatures. The slime of corruption is spread over every thing. It is well known that members are always in the market, that their votes can be bought, that in many cases they must be bought. Every bill of any importance pays tribute to the "ring," and no corporation expects to secure legislation without contributing its share to the corruption fund.

It is such legislation which keeps our Legislature in session for three or four months every year, and swells our pamphlet laws to huge proportions. Each session costs the tax payers of the State about half a million dollars, and it puzzles the wisest man in the Commonwealth to tell what benefit the people derive in return. It is private and special legislation for which the people pay.

This thing must be remedied. The people must take the matter in hand. They must insist upon a complete change. If nothing else will do, a Constitutional Amendment must be adopted which will cut up this whole crop of corrupt special legislation by the roots. The courts should have full power to transact nine-tenths of all the business which occupies the attention of our State Legislature, and a clause should be inserted in the Constitution of the State, strictly prohibiting the Legislature from passing upon matters thus placed within the province of the courts of justice. The amendment of 1863 is not sufficient, and another should be adopted, one that would put an end to the corruption of our Legislatures. We would have better men chosen, for the rascals who now infest the State Capitol would not care to go; the sessions would be short, for a month would suffice to transact all public business; the laws would be contained in a slim volume; the salaries of members could be materially lessened, and the expense of a session of our Legislature might be reduced to less than a tenth of what it now is. Let the people insist upon the necessary reform. They are all interested in securing it.

Pennsylvania Appointments.

We notice that much dissatisfaction exists throughout this State in regard to the manner in which the Federal patronage is being distributed. Numerous Radical newspapers are protesting against the plan which has been adopted of committing all control of appointments to the Republican members of Congress. They say, and with much show of reason, that the people ought to be consulted. Under the system adopted by Grant each Radical Congressman has complete control of all the appointments in his district, his word in the matter being law, and all outside influences being entirely ignored. The consequence is that only relatives and personal friends of the different Congressmen are being appointed. In some instances men of whom a vast majority of Republicans know nothing, or to whom they are positively opposed, have been appointed to fill important, responsible and lucrative positions. We do not wonder that there is great commotion in the Radical wigwam. Thousands of zealous Republicans are completely disgusted. We sympathize with them in their affliction.

Ratifying Negro Suffrage.

After considerable debate the Negro Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been ratified by our Legislature. The vote in the House stood, yeas 61, all Radicals, to nays 38, all Democrats. In vain did the Democrats of the Senate and the House endeavor to secure a submission of this question to the people. The Radicals knew the hateful thing would be indignantly repudiated and overwhelmingly defeated at the ballot box; so a Legislature which was elected without any reference to the subject, and without the right so to change the fundamental law of the State, voted to fasten Negro Equality upon Pennsylvania.

For this outrageous act the Radical party must answer to the people. The question will remain open during the coming Gubernatorial campaign, and the people of Pennsylvania will have a chance to elect a Legislature pledged to repeal the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment which has been fraudulently obtained. That this will be done we verily do believe.

BONNER advertises as an attraction to the *Ledger* a forthcoming series of articles by twelve members of the United States Senate. Among them, we trust, there will be one on Temperance, by the Hon. Richard Yates; one on Marriage, by the Hon. Charles Sumner; one on Honesty, by the Hon. Simon Cameron; one on Virtue, by the Hon. S. C. Pomeroy; and let us hope that the whole will conclude with a dissertation on the influence of Garden Seeds upon American Statesmanship, by Vice-President Colfax. The *Ledger* man should have gone to the old and new members of the House for something really instructive. Thus, Butler, on Spoons; Mullins, on Rhetoric; Schenck, on Poker; Stokes, on Loyalty; or Ashley, on Town "Sights," would be very interesting.

GENERAL CUSTER is safe. He is in no danger of being burned at the stake, or of being compelled to do duty, as a medicine man, with a ring hung to the cartilage of his nose, and a pair of Buffalo horns mounted upon his forehead. He is under the protection of his "command." The scalping knife is not yet whetted to despoil him of his womanly tresses. His trooly loil blood is not yet spilled. Laus Deo.

Gen. Fisher on Negro Equality.

It often happens that native talent fails to be properly appreciated, and the history of the world is full of examples of the truth of the Scripture saying, "the prophet is not without honor, save in his own country." Whilst the only daily Republican newspaper published in Lancaster city is filling its columns with anonymous assaults upon Gen. J. W. Fisher, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* is doing all it can to extend his reputation by publishing *in extenso*, the wonderful speech made by him in the Senate of Pennsylvania when the Negro Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was under discussion.

Teachers of rhetoric tell us that the exordium and the peroration of a speech should be most carefully prepared, and the rule commends itself at once to all sagacious orators, because it requires but little experience to enable any public speaker to see the advantage of so beginning a discourse as at once to attract the attention of the audience, and so ending it as to give each hearer something to think about after he goes away. Gen. Fisher was a tailor and has been a soldier, but somewhere, either while his goose was cooling, or in the idle hours between taps, he has found time to study rhetoric. He may not be perfectly familiar with all the rules laid down by teachers, but he certainly remembers and practices upon the important one we have quoted. In the speech to which we have alluded he took advantage of the rather extraordinary fact that there was some thunder and lightning on the evening of the 10th of March. He tried hard to get the floor while the war of contending elements was raging about the State Capitol, but, being unable to do so, he bottled up his thunder carefully until the next evening, when he produced it with an effect quite equal to the terrific rattle of sheet iron which so startles the audience of a country theatre. Mark with what wonderful rhetorical skill he began his oration:

Mr. Fisher. Mr. Speaker, I had not intended, sir, to trespass upon the time of the Senate with any remarks upon this question; but in coming to this chamber last night, a train of thought was impressed upon my mind like living expressions. I ran back, sir, in my mind, to the most ancient history that we have, and I thought of the scenes of Sinai, when the decalogue was handed down, engraven upon tablets of stone, in the mountains; and I thought of the lightnings as they flashed from peak to peak, and rocked the hills; and as the muttering thunders rolled from mountain crag to mountain crag, how grand, how sublime, how awful was that scene! And what was it, sir? A law was given by the Almighty himself, to govern all nations and all men. The sublime principles of that law are known and recognized by all civilized and Christian nations; and those principles, sir, stand unharmed and unmoved amid the war of elements, the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds.

What law Gen. Fisher referred to we are sorely puzzled to tell. It certainly could not have been the code delivered to Moses for the government of the children of Israel. The description of the elemental war seems to bear some resemblance to what occurred at Mt. Sinai, but there all likeness ends. The laws given to the Jews by God through his servant, Moses, do not even hint at either political or social equality. On the contrary slavery was established by them and perpetuated under them. If Gen. Fisher has ever read the Bible he must have seen the following decrees which follow immediately after the decalogue;

Now these *are* the judgments which thou shalt set before them.

If thou buy an Hebrew servant, six years he shall serve: and in the seventh he shall go out free for nothing.

If he came in by himself, he shall go out by himself: if he were married, then his wife shall go out with him.

If his master have given him a wife, and she have born him sons or daughters; the wife and her children shall be her master's, and he shall go out by himself.

And if the servant shall plainly say, I love my master, my wife, and my children; I will not go out free:

Then his master shall bring him unto the judges: he shall also bring him to the door, or unto the door post: and his master shall bore his ear through with an awl; and he shall serve him forever.

And if a man smite his servant, or his maid, with a rod, and he die under his hand, he shall be surely punished.

Notwithstanding, if he continue a day or two, he shall not be punished; for he is his money.

It has given us pain to prick this splendid rhetorical bubble of the gallant General, but a proper regard for the truth compelled us to do so. His imagination is entirely too vast for his judgment. The wings of his fancy are broad enough to bear him aloft in the regions of a remote ideal, but, unfortunately they are, like those of Icarus, very insecurely fastened to his body. Under the rays of the mildest criticism the wax melts and our sartorian Senator suddenly comes down, with a descent similar to that of the great American eagle as described by a Western orator, 'flat on his back, flop in a mud puddle.' We would most respectfully advise him to sit quietly astride of his goose hereafter, and to be content to progress with its safe and serene waddle. Amending an old proverb we say to him in all kindness, "*Ne sutor ultra anserem.*"

The entire speech abounds in rhetorical gems of the most remarkable character, and it is not more distinguished for the loftiness of its style than for its rigid adherence to the rules of logic. A few extracts will show that we do not speak extravagantly. Meeting some objection urged by the opponents of Negro Suffrage, the General proceeds to give a definition of Democracy, not, he tells us, the definition of political writers, but one of his own, for he is not only an orator it seems, but a self-made lexicographer. He says:

Now, what is Democracy? I do not pretend now to quote the legal definitions of the term "Democracy," but I will give my own interpretation, as near as I can. Democracy is a government of the people; a government in which the people control affairs by expressing their views through the ballot-box of the form of government they desire. That I take to be a pretty clear definition of the term "Democracy."

The above definition is a little original, but we accept it as given, and so accepting it, we would like General Fisher to tell us how he dared vote to deprive the people of Pennsylvania of the right to determine by the ballot whether they will or will not have negro suffrage made the law of this Commonwealth. Is it Democratic for a legislature to assume powers not granted to it, to decide questions which do not come within its province, to change the Constitution of the State by indirection, to transfer the rights of the State and the people to the general government in an unauthorized manner, to give all power to Congress, to deprive the people of all power to regulate suffrage, and to get up a centralized despotism at Washington? If that kind of thing tallies with Gen. Fisher's definition of Democracy we confess that we are utterly unable to comprehend the meaning of what seems to be plain English.

The General is reputed to be quite an ardent admirer of the female sex, and he has a word to say in their behalf. The following paragraph shows that he is in full accord with the advocates of women's rights, and prepared to go the full length of the programme:

The argument may be made now, that if you strike out the word "white" from your statute books, you must also strike out the word "male" from your statute books; and, Mr. Speaker, let me here advertise to this Senate, and to the world, that I am for striking out the word "male;" I always have been so. Am I understood?

Perfectly understood General—perfectly. We hope you will send a copy of your speech to Mrs. Susan B. Anthony.

The General goes to the full length of the tether on the negro question. He assails the Chicago platform, kicks it over, spurns it and spits on it, and outherods even John Hickman. Hear him:

The Chicago platform was a cheat and the work of cowards, although I helped to make it. They did not go far enough, they had not the back-bone, sir, to stand up and do right. But we are getting right. They talk about John Hickman, in the House of Representatives last winter. He was a little impracticable; he got the cart a little before the horse; we had not the power to amend the Constitution then. But, sir, I give you notice that I will, before the close of this session, if God Almighty spares my life—and I hope he will, for that purpose—if for no other—offer a resolution to strike the word "white" out of the Constitution.

It has been some weeks since that speech was made, but as yet this windy General has not dared to keep his word. He has had plenty of time. Why has he failed to fulfil his promise? That is the proper method to reach this question. Every Democrat in the Legislature will promptly vote to submit it to the people. Why don't Gen. Fisher bring forward his resolution? It is not certain that the Fifteenth Amendment will ever be ratified; it is certain that it cannot be done before another election occurs in Pennsylvania; the people are ready to vote intelligently on the question, and they will thank Gen. Fisher or any other man who brings the matter before them for decision at the ballot box. If he does not want to be regarded as a mere *Bombastes Furioso*, a big bag of wind, let him bring forward his resolution to strike the word *white* from the Constitution of Pennsylvania at once. We dare him to do so, and we tell him it will be voted for by every Democrat in the Legislature.

We gave the exordium of Gen. Fisher's speech, and we can not resist the temptation to give the peroration. He said in conclusion:

We have eighteen men here who have not bowed the knee to Baal, and will not, but who will stand up and vote for this measure of right and justice, and place these men where they belong, on a perfect equality with you and me; and I see no reason why it should not be done.

The question was put to me some time ago, "You have a daughter; how would you like to have her marry a black man?" I told the man, "I would not like her to marry you, white as you are!" I have no fears of "social equality." But, talk as you please about "social equality," I know black men whom I would rather invite into my parlor than some white men that I know. It is a matter of taste. A man selects his own company, and is to be judged by the company he keeps, and not by caste, color or race.

"It is worth that makes the man,
The want of it, the fellow;
All else is leather and prunella."

We are sorry to say there is some obscurity in this ending. The General does not positively affirm that he is ready and willing to give his daughter in marriage to a negro. He does say, however, that it is merely "a matter of taste." We suppose he intends to be governed in that important matter by circumstances. He does not dare to declare openly against such a disposition of his offspring, as he does not know how soon that very thing may be made the test of loyalty to the Republican party. He is a candidate for re-election, and so walks with much circumspection. We commend him to the Radicals of Lancaster county as a fit representative. He is freely accused of being corrupt, and is occasionally seen reeling about the Senate chamber drunk, but he is eminently sound on the negro.

Encouraging to the Advocates of Negro Equality.

The account of the barbarities practiced by the negro rebels in Hayti must be very encouraging to the advocates of negro suffrage, and the consequent equality between the races which the Radicals expect to follow. In Hayti the negro has had a fair chance for development. That Island is one of the richest and most favored spots in the world. It produces all the most valuable agricultural productions in perfection with the smallest possible amount of labor. Its tropical climate is exactly suited to the requirements of the African race, and the negro has had it all to himself for many years. What has been the result? Has the race advanced in civilization? Let the past history of that beautiful island and its present condition answer. Its industry has continued to decline rapidly, its fertile fields have been returned to the wildness of nature, barbarism of the grossest and most revolting character has become the prominent characteristic of its inhabitants, repeated revolutions are constantly staining its soil with blood, and such scenes as are elsewhere described tell of the utter degradation to which the negro has descended in a land which has been given up to his rule. The negroes in this country, as a class, are as unfit to participate in the management of governmental affairs as those of Hayti, and the time is not far distant when those who are now indifferent to the attempt to give the blacks political power in this nation will curse the foolish fanatics and the selfish partisans who are striving to fasten such a curse upon us.

Foster vs. Covode.

Only two years ago the Radicals in Congress settled a contest precisely like that between Foster and Covode, by giving the Democrat his seat and compelling his Republican opponent to contest. Now, without giving any reason for this outrageous action, the committee on election reverses the former decision and gives that ignorant blatherskite Covode the seat to which Henry D. Foster was fairly elected. General Paine, the new chairman of the committee, refuses to sanction this act of gross injustice, and joins with the Democratic members in protesting against it. The reckless partisanship of the Radicals knows no bounds. A majority of them neither regard the laws of the land nor the oaths they take when they assume the duties of office.

The Beauties of Loyalty.

The application of oaths so largely made in the South by the Government, and the disfranchisement of all white men who refuse to do the stringent swearing, receives a very odd illustration in Missouri. Frank P. Blair, jr., (lately candidate for Vice President,) is disfranchised in his own State, because of his activity as a Union soldier early in the war. The iron-clad oath requires the voter to swear, among other things, that he never took up arms against the State. Early in the war Missouri was in the hands of the rebels, and her Governor organized a secession army. Blair helped to capture that force, and therefore could not take the oath, and being unable to do so was disfranchised. This is only of a piece with much of the fruit of the Radical system of reconstruction.

The Greenbank Election Case.

The *Express* alluding to the dicission in the Greenbank contested election case says:

A minority report of the Democratic members of the committee dissents from the conclusions of the majority, but no impartial person will doubt, in view of facts which are already notorious in regard to that election, that all the Democratic candidates on the ticket in Philadelphia were allowed thousands of votes more than they were legally entitled to receive.

The majority returned for Mr. Greenbank was less than two hundred, yet one Republican on the Committee refused to sign the report depriving him of his seat, believing him to be honestly elected. How completely does that fact stamp as an unmitigated falsehood the assertion of the *Express*, that the Democratic candidates received thousands of votes more than they were entitled to. Our neighbor ought either to tell the truth or to lie with greater circumspection.

Singular State of Affairs in Virginia.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

On Monday a negro woman committed suicide in Chesterfield, by hanging herself. Her body was found a short time after life was extinct, but there being no constable or coroner in the county, no one felt authorized to interfere with the body. The negroes were afraid to cut it down, and in this dilemma Gen. Stoneman was telegraphed to to know what should be done. We do not know what his reply was, and at last accounts the body was still suspended.

That is a beautiful state of affairs truly to be found existing in what pretends to be a Republican government. Many counties have not a single official qualified to discharge any public duty. And this is the condition of things after Congress has been tinkering for four long years at an absurd system of reconstruction. What a commentary is here furnished upon the folly of the Radicals who now rule the nation.

The Pasting and Folding Swindle.

It seems that we are not done with the pasting and folding swindle yet. The Radical members of the House insist upon their rascally design which created so much excitement. The *Father Abraham*, the editor of which offered to do the whole work at a price which would have saved the State a good many thousand dollars, speaks of the matter as follows:

We have it from good authority that the Legislative Treasury plunderers have the general appropriation bill "set up" for the payment of the twenty-seven extra pasters and folders of the House, appointed in open defiance of law, common decency, and in spite of the most emphatic protest of nineteen-twentieths of the Republican papers throughout the State. These twenty-seven extra "officers" were appointed, as our readers well know, not for the purpose of performing labor, or because there was the least necessity for them, but only for the purpose of getting sixteen thousand dollars out of the public treasury by this most contemptible dodge. A number of these twenty-seven pasters and folders, or by whatever other name they may be labeled, *are not now, nor have been on duty at all.* We have it from the lips of Hon Elisha W. Davis, the ex-Speaker, and now representing one of the Philadelphia districts in the House, that they had all, or nearly all, left Harrisburg, after finding that the Senate would not agree to their appointment. We had similar assurances from other sources, equally responsible, satisfying us that all was right—that this most notorious swindle was effectually defeated.

But, it seems that the gamblers and bummers and hangers-on about Harrisburg, knew what they were doing when they *bought up the claims of these extra "officers," at half price.* A ring has been formed by certain members of the House, (in which Lancaster county is represented), and the jobbers, brokers, gamblers and bummers, hanging about the rotunda and the lobby, to force a section into the general appropriation bill directing the State Treasurer to pay their salaries—service or no service performed, and law or no law for their appointment! It is simply a direct attempt to *rob* the Treasury; to *swindle* the public; to steal the public money belonging to the people of Pennsylvania! And it is the *meanest* kind of stealing, because the thieves are law-makers, and therefore cannot be reached by indictment, trial, conviction and confinement in the Penitentiary as they ought to be! Professional burglars, and pick-pockets, and highwaymen are more honorable and manly, because they ply their profession with a full knowledge that, if detected, and caught, they must suffer the penalties of the law. It takes a certain amount of courage to be a burglar or highwayman. A sneak thief even is respectable compared with the individual in whom the people have confided as their Representative, who takes a solemn oath to discharge his duty in good faith, and then deliberately enters into a conspiracy with others of his kind to take advantage of his position and deliberately steal the public money in the manner now attempted. We repeat *that this is a most positive, clear and barefaced attempt to steal over sixteen thousand dollars out of the treasury!*

The House has passed the clause appropriating money for the payment of the claims which are held by a set of sharks, and the *Father Abraham* avows its belief that the Senate will sanction this raid upon the State Treasury. It asserts that several Democrats will vote for it, with the design of "making capital against the Republican party during the coming Gubernatorial campaign." We do not belive that. The Democratic Senators have shown themselve to be honest and honorable men. They do not need to do this thing. The Radical members of the Legislature have done enough to damn their party to lasting infamy. They will be held responsible for the rascality involved in this pasting and folding swindle, just as much as if it should pass the Senate. We repeat, we do not believe a single Democratic Senator will vote to pay this outrageous claim.

The Radicals of Virginia.

The Radicals of Virginia have split into two contending factions. The original, Simon-Pure out-and-outers have nominated for Governor a white carpet-bagger from Michigan. He left his country for his country's good, having committed a felony, and being in danger of the penitentiary. Their candidate for Lieutenant Governor is a negro carpet-bagger from Ohio. The other wing is a little more respectable, but they have also put up a carpet-bagger as their candidate for Governor. The two factions had a sort of joint discussion in Richmond the other day. Lindsay, the negro candidate, concluded. He said the white man had the negro down for two hundred years; but that now *the negro was on top. They had in their hands the chains and manacles with which the white man had kept the negro bound for so long, and they intended to put them on the white man, and to make him groan, and sweat, and work, before they were done with him.* He said *General Grant knew something about tanning, and would help them to tan the white man until his skin was as black and tough as theirs.*

It is the extreme faction of the Radical party of Virginia, represented by this violent negro carpet-bagger, which finds favor with the Republican majority in Congress. The more moderate wing is regarded as being allied with the rebel element, because it is not ready to endorse all the mad schemes of Lindsay and his allies. That a majority of the Republicans of Pennsylvania are really in sympathy with such outrageous sentiments we do not believe, but that they unwittingly and unintentionally give them support is nevertheless true. Is it not time for all honest Republicans to examine carefully the conduct of those who lead their party, and to decide for themselves upon the great questions of the day? Surely they have blindly followed bad leaders long enough. Let them begin at once to act the part of independent freemen.

All Hail Indiana.

The special election for members of the Indiana Legislature gives a clear indication of what the result would be if the proposed negro suffrage amendment could be submitted to the people. The gains made in the different districts show that it would be defeated by a majority of at least *twenty-five thousand.* In one county which gave Grant five hundred majority last all the Democratic candidate now receives a majority of one hundred and fifty. And so it was elsewhere. Multitudes of Republicans turned out and voted the Democratic ticket openly. The question will come before the people of Pennsylvania in October, and no one can doubt but that they will equally rebuke the duplicity of the Radicals who have attempted to change the constitution of this State without allowing the people a voice in the matter.

THE fact is plain, in nearly every one of the Southern States, that if the carpet baggers be allowed to run their machines without interference a little while longer, they will eventually destroy each other. They are already contending among themselves for the spoils, and the negroes are beginning to drop away from supporting them, their real character having become tolerably clear to Sambo's not over-vigorous perceptions. The carpet-baggers will undoubtedly come to the fate of the Kilkenny cats. Time will vindicate the people upon whom they have so lavishly spit their venom.

JENKINS tells us that the bride of Kilpatrick was, at the time of her marriage, the belle of Santiago, and that she is a "brunette and wore at the inauguration ball a dress of crimson satin, a magnificent necklace and a tiara of diamonds." Whereupon a Georgia paper hopes "she is both better looking and better dressed than the bride General Hampton's cavalry captured in Kilpatrick's tent near Fayetteville, N. C., in March, 1865, and from whose sweet society he fled in Dick Yates' breakfast costume."

GEN. STONEMAN has just removed the Governor of Virginia, and assumed the duties of that office himself. Can such things be done under a Republican form of government? Are we not living under the rule of a despot, rather than under the government established by the fathers of the Republic?

"Let us have peace." The empire means peace.

The Radical Method of Deciding Contested Elections.

The *Express* gets excited over our exposure of the glaring falsehoods which it uttered while reviewing the contested Philadelphia Judgship, and attempts to draw attention from its utter disregard of truth by some loose statements in reference to another and different election. In speaking of the report of the committee which decided against Mr. Greenbank, and in favor of his Radical opponent it said:

A minority report of the Democratic members of the committee dissents from the conclusions of the majority, but *no impartial person will doubt, in view of facts which are already notorious in regard to that election, that all the Democratic candidates on the ticket in Philadelphia were allowed thousands of votes more than they were legally entitled to receive.*

We promptly nailed the falsehood contained in the above paragraph by simply stating the fact that an honest Republican Senator, a man too honorable and conscientious to perjure himself at the dictation of his party, had flatly refused to sign the report unseating Mr. Greenbank, who was returned as elected by less than two hundred majority. If the facts were as the *Express* alleges how did that happen? Its attempt to escape from the charge of falsehood which we fastened upon it so clearly, by making equally baseless charges in regard to a subsequent election, is a subterfuge, meaner and more discreditable than an open acknowledgment of the lie it first uttered would have been.

The truth is that a great outrage was perpetrated in the decision of this case. The count of all the illegal votes which were shown to have been cast on both sides, increased the majority of Mr. Greenbank instead of diminishing it. It was clearly proven that more illegal votes were cast for the Radical than the Democratic candidate. That ought to have settled the matter, and in the mind of the most honorable Republican on the Committee it did.

But the Radical majority paid no regard to the oaths they had taken. Disregarding law and justice they proceded to throw out the entire vote of several districts. They were forced to resort to this desperate device, because they found Mr. Greenbank's majority increased by the proper method of throwing out all the illegal votes cast upon each side. The new Radical dodge is to throw out occasional illegal votes on their side, and whole Democratic districts in which an illegal vote or two is shown to have been polled. That was the device adopted by John Cessna when he acted as counsel for the Radical contestant in the case of Robinson vs. Shugart; and it is known that he expects to secure to Covode the seat which Henry D. Foster was fairly elected to fill, by the same infamous means. When oaths are regarded as made to be broken, and men in official position stand ready to perjure themselves at the command of the party, it is not a difficult matter to defeat the will of the people, no matter how clearly it may be expressed through the ballot box. The majority in our different legislative bodies have it in their power to turn out whomsoever they please. Senator Lowry, in a pet of passion one day, openly declared in the Senate chamber that he had perjured himself to deprive a Democratic Senator of his seat in that body. And he does not stand alone. The Radicals have done that same thing repeatedly: both Houses of Congress, and in each branch of our State Legislature; and they have done it, not only without being rebuked, but with the approval of the Radical newspaper press.

Consistency of the Express.

The truculent subserviency of the Radical press is its distinguished characteristic. It never has a word of condemnation for the most outrageous acts which are committed in obedience to partisan dictation. The editor of the *Express* professes to be a Christian, he goes about the streets with an assumed air of sanctity, and occupies some sort of an official position in a church; but he is always ready to distort the truth to cover up any piece of rascality which may be committed for the purpose of securing a partisan advantage. He occasionally makes an attack upon some glaring abuse, when concealment is no longer possible, and then he plumes himself mightily on a parade of honesty. Those who know him best understand that such things are only clouds of dust raised to cover more disreputable transactions. He has kept up a terrible howl about the pasting and folding swindle, but has been wonderfully reticent in regard to the Hackman whiskey fraud. He has not even allowed a word of the important testimony of ex-Collector Hood to appear in his columns. That he has good and *substantial* reasons for making such a discrimination among the thieves in his party no one can doubt. He expects to make money by starting a set of new candidates for the Legislature, and no doubt is being well paid for his silence in regard to the Hackman fraud. Consistency is a jewel, and the *Express* is always consistent. It invariably advocates the claims of those who pay it best.

Clean out the Harems.

A Radical lady, who is employed in the Treasury Department at Washington, has written a letter to the *Independent*, in which she makes very serious complaints in regard to the morals of many of the female clerks. She concludes with this indignant appeal:

We ought not to be insulted by having the paramours and mistresses of members of Congress forced upon us, and be obliged to tolerate their society day by day.

That there are many such creatures occupying the position and receiving the salaries of clerks without doing any work is well known in Washington. Radical members of Congress have converted the departments into harems, and their debauched and petted beauties are supported at the expense of the taxpayers of the country. To such a condition has the party of great moral ideas brought us. Won't some loyal preacher give us a blast from his trumpet on this subject? They bellow loudly enough when there is no occasion for it, but are like dumb dogs which cannot bark when they should speak out. Let the public harems be cleaned out.

The State Printing.

That the taxpayers of Pennsylvania are being outrageously swindled in the matter of the State printing is absolutely certain. It is farmed out to a set of favorites at prices greatly in excess of what should be paid. The *State Guard*, a Radical paper, calls attention to the fact that a year ago it offered to do the printing of the Legislative Record for *eleven* dollars a page. Its offer was not accepted by the Radical members, who had entire control of the matter, and George Bergner, of the *Telegraph*, has continued to receive *fifteen* dollars a page for work which could be profitably done for eleven. This is only a single instance of the way business is done at Harrisburg. Extravagance and corruption is the rule. Let the people elect a Democratic Legislature next fall and all this kind of thing will be done away with.

The Coming Empire.

We call the attention of our readers to a remakable article from the New York *Citizen*, which appears in another column. It will be seen that the Radicals are rapidly developing their plot against the republic, and that they are boldly preparing to establish an imperial government upon its ruins. The tendency of events has been steadily setting in that direction for a number of years, and many steps toward that end have already been taken. Our republican institutions are in great danger.

Twitchell.

The opinion is very extensively entertained that a great mistake was made in the conviction of this man of the murder of Mrs. Hill, many of those who read the testimony finding nothing in it to justify the verdict rendered.—We do not know when we were more astonished than when we heard that Twitchell had been found guilty. We knew nothing of the parties in the case, but having very carefully perused and analyzed the evidence, we came to the conclusion that the Commonwealth had shown the *possibility* of the prisoner having committed the murder, but had not proved its probability, and, certainly had by no means made his guilt so patent as to justify any jury in finding him guilty; the law being that "they must be satisfied beyond any reasonable doubt." And how was it possible that any one should be without doubt under the testimony which was given?

An old lady was found murdered on premises which she occupied jointly with her daughter and son-in-law, and because nobody else is known to have killed her, the son-in-law is ordered to expiate the crime. Blood for blood is the rule, and it seems to be of little consequence whether the atonement is made with the blood of the innocent or the guilty. The rule seems to have been established by this case, that sons-in-law in Pennsylvania must answer with their lives, for the safety and welfare of the aged and querulous mothers-in-law who dwell beneath their roofs; especially if the old ladies have, as is generally the case, any property to leave behind them when they die. Mothers-in-law have not heretofore been often deemed by sons-in-law to be very desirable members of their households, and hereafter he will be a bold man who will allow his mother-in-law to live in his house, unless, indeed, she will consent to sleep in the same room with him, across the foot of his couch, or in a trundle bed beneath it.

Twitchell claims that he was in bed and asleep at the time that Mrs. Hill, who habitually remained up after he had retired, was murdered in another part of the house, and there was positively nothing to show that his statement was not true. His clothing was covered with blood, but that was accounted for by the fact that he had held in his arms the bloody person of Mrs. Hill. But we are told as the damning proof of his guilt that a shirt which he did not have on when he handled Mrs. Hill, was sprinkled with blood; yet it was admitted that he put on this shirt immediately after he left the body, and that he put on over it the bloody clothing which he had previously worn. What more natural than that from these garments the spots of blood should have been sprinkled upon the shirt?

If there are any other points in the testimony which tend to implicate Twitchell in this crime, we have been utterly unable to see them, and we cannot help thinking that he was convicted upon shockingly insufficient testimony. He could not have been convicted upon it anywhere in the wide world outside of the State of New Jersey or the City of Philadelphia, where hangings are very frequent, but where murders are still more numerous, because the really guilty are as a rule allowed to escape, and comparatively innocent people are compelled to stand in their shoes.

Mrs. Twitchell, by direction of the Court, was acquitted of all complicity in the murder; and yet, how, under the circumstances, the husband could have been guilty and the wife innocent is a mystery through which common people can not see and which can alone be penetrated by the acuteness of Philadelphia lawyers.

We trust that Governor Geary will carefully examine the evidence in this case, and if he does so we believe he will arise from its reading, as well satisfied as we are, that although Twitchell may have been guilty of the crime, yet the testimony adduced to prove it fails to show his guilt with any thing approaching to conclusiveness. If he believes this it will be his duty, as of course it will be his ple