Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1869.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

$30 FOR $20.

To any one sending us $20 we will send FROM THE PRESENT DATE UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1872, FIVE COPIES of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, *worth at the subscription price to single subscribers*, $10, and FIVE COPIES of the "HEARTH AND HOME," a literary and farm journal of great excellence, published in New York, and edited by "Ike Marvel" worth at the regular *subscription price to single subscribers* $20, *or $4 a copy.*

Each paper will be sent to a separate address, and a fine opportunity is presented for energetic men to make money in getting subscriptions. For every five copies of each paper they get subscribers for at the regular price, they will make $10—an average of one dollar on each paper.

It will be remembered that neither of these journals can be had at the Offices of publication, in single subscriptions, for less than $2 and $4 per annum respectively.

The President's Message.

The First Annual Message of President Grant has been looked for with great interest by men of all parties. It was conceded that it would exercise a controlling influence upon his party in Congress, if it should lay down a bold, clear and comprehensive policy. The Radical majority in our national councils greatly need the guidance of some master mind. They are perfectly at sea, and much divided in sentiment on all the great questions now agitating the country. The Republican party really has no policy, and it seems destined to drift on to inevitable disruption and destruction, unless some controlling and sagacious spirit, gifted with the rare qualities that distinguish great party leaders, shall speedily arise from its ranks to mould the discordant elements into one homogeneous whole, and to point out with clearness and precision the course to be pursued in the future. Certain it is that no such man can be found in either house of Congress. The Sumners and the Butlers are utterly unfitted for such a task. The Cabinet is made up of commonplace material, with not a single commanding or original mind in it.

Is Grant fitted to become such a leader as the Republican party needs? His nomination was regarded as a political necessity, and it was conceded that the organization was making a dangerous experiment when it elected him. Being utterly destitute of any training in civil affairs, it was not to be expected that he would display the qualities of statesmanship which are so much needed at a period like our present. Up to the meeting of Congress he was not expected to speak, and he could only be judged by his acts. These gave very little encouragement to his friends, and enabled his political opponents to damage him seriously in public estimation, by proper and legitimate criticism.

General Grant's first Annual Message was therefore anticipated with no little anxiety. His friends hoped, almost against hope, that it might redeem the unenviable reputation he had been making for himself. That they must feel sadly disappointed as they read the document, which we publish elsewhere, we cannot doubt. Instead of the brief, terse and vigorous paper which the Radical press led us to expect, we have a long, cumbersome and diffuse document, in which a verbose and stilted style utterly fails to cover up the timidity, vacillation and restraint of a mind, void of fixed political opinions. Instead of the bold, ringing blast which would have rallied the Republican party to the support of its President, we have a tame, timid, hesitating utterance, which will dishearten and dismay our friends, and cause our political opponents to rejoice exceedingly. Instead of a clear, decisive policy, which our country so imperatively demands, we have a series of recommendations, which will satisfy no one, and which will be productive of no good. Instead of a firm, manly grappling with the great financial question, which is now the most dangerous one before the country, we have a few feeble platitudes, which will satisfy neither the friends nor the opponents of the National Bank. Instead of a clear, decided, and emphatic utterance against the Southern outrages, we have a few timid, hesitating sentences, which will be construed into a complete surrender of the Republican party to the Democracy. Instead of a firm, manly, and unqualified support of the public faith, we have a few cold, cautious sentences, which will be construed into a covert hint that the public faith may be violated with impunity whenever it may be expedient to the interests of the bondholders to demand it. In a word, instead of a manly, straightforward, statesmanlike document, we have a production which will satisfy neither friend nor foe, and which will add nothing to the fame of the author.

After a few paragraphs of sophomoric rhetoric, Grant plunges into the question of reconstruction. The thoughtful man will look in vain for any evidence of superior wisdom in what he communicates on that most important question. In regard to the vital issue of the admission of Senators and Congressmen, duly elected by Southern States, he has not one word to say; and the only positive suggestion he makes is the recommendation that the Governor of Georgia be "authorized" (compelled is the word he should have used) to reassemble the Old Legislature, in order that a modern Pride's purge may be administered to it, the object of which is to force the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.—Having laid down a programme for Virginia he could not retract what he had so publicly done, and he graciously condescends to recommend that the Mother of States be re-admitted to the Union.

On the subject of the currency and the resumption of specie payments his remarks are of the most vague and indefinite character. He asserts that no substitute can be devised to take the place of "a return to a specie basis," and in the very next sentence declares that "immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable." He vaguely suggests that some legislation be had, looking to resumption at some indefinite period in a remote future. Boutwell's plan for funding the five-twenty bonds at four or four and a half per cent. is approved.

His position on the tariff question reminds us forcibly of his boyish exploit of riding the mule in a circus, (so graphically detailed in Bonner's *Ledger* by his garrulous father,) when he faced to the head or the tail of the animal with equal facility. He avows in one line that the existing tariff stands in sad need of remodification and reduction, and in the very next advises the indefinite postponement of this much needed work.

He declares that the means provided for the payment of the national debt are "more than ample," but recommends a continuance of the odious and inquisitive income tax, which, like a spider's web, catches honest gnats and flies, while wasps and hornets, the big rogues, break through its meshes and escape.

He commends the Quaker Indian Agents, though we have yet to learn that they have accomplished anything worthy of commendation.

In regard to Foreign Affairs the Message is as equivocal, and undecided as it is in regard to domestic matters. The Alabama claims are very gently touched and no decided policy is avowed, nor any determination expressed to bring them to a speedy adjustment. Like the tariff and resumption they are indefinitely postponed. He puts his mailed foot down upon the aspirations of the Cuban patriots, and, in siding with Spain, uses language which will be received in England as an abandonment of the high ground we took in regard to her recognition of the belligerent character of the Southern Confederacy. When he says "*this nation is its own judge when to accord rights of belligerency,*" he stands on the very same ground that the English Government professed to occupy during the rebellion, and brings Mr. Sumner's airy castle tumbling about his ears.

On the subject of protecting naturalized citizens the Message 'backs down' from the old American attitude. The obvious sympathy with governments which wish to reclaim their "conscripts" is a significant change from the tone of Democratic administrations.

He opposes a reciprocity treaty with Canada, favors the unconditional repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Bill, and refers to the reports of the Departments in general terms.

The Radical Congressmen, who have been waiting for such a message as would lay down for them a clear line of policy, will find little help in the loose jumble of disjointed utterances which Grant has sent forth in the shape of a First Annual Message. It neither defines a policy, nor lays down a plan of administration; and the telegraphic reports assure us that it has failed to satisfy leading Republicans at Washington.

Free Love and Murder.

The shooting of Richardson by McFarland has elicited comments of a very questionable character from a large number of newspapers which claim to be respectable. Following the lead of the New York *Tribune*, which seems to have returned to its former doctrine of free love, not a few prominent journals have fully espoused the cause of a man who, whatever may have been his other virtues, recklessly trampled under foot the laws of marriage, deliberately robbed another of his domestic peace, alienated from him his wife, and broke up his family circle. Richardson did not pretend to deny his guilt, but in a public letter, published at the time of a former controversy, he boldly avowed his unlawful love for the wife of McFarland, and announced his determination to marry her as soon as a divorce could be procured. The woman, more shameless if possible than the man, went through the usual temporary residence in Indiana, and a short time since returned to New York, where arrangements for the proposal of effecting the unhallowed union were being made at the time the tragedy took place. It was under circumstances of such aggravation that McFarland shot Richardson.

We take it that Richardson's connection with the press has had much to do with the course of comment which has been pursued by a number of journals. The feeling of friendship among newspaper men is very strong, and the disposition to stand by their class is very commendable, but it will not do to carry it too far. The man who publicly glories in his impudent and illegal interferences between a man and his wife, who boasts openly of his love for her and her love for him, who deliberately announces that he is only waiting for a decree of divorce from some convenient Court to marry her, outrages the established views of morality, and puts himself beyond the pale of legitimate sympathy. There is more in this labored defence of Richardson than meets the eye. It is an exaltation of the most pernicious and destructive doctrines, and, if permitted to go on unrebuked and unchecked, would speedily undermine all marital rights, and land us in a foul slough of free love more degrading than Mormonism. It is the gradual spread of such loose theories that has made fraudulent divorces and bogus separations, obtained by nominal residence in distant States, so common.

If the papers which have espoused the cause of Richardson so zealously had confined themselves to denouncing the attempt at murder, covering the crimes of the victim with charitable silence or better, their course would not have called for censure, and we would not have had a single harsh word to say of the unfortunate journalist for whom so much sympathy has been demanded.—The law says no man has a right to take the redress of wrongs in his own hands, as McFarland did, and the law is right; but the law does not sanction such a course of action as that pursued by Richardson. The comments of the New York *Tribune* and a number of other journals is calculated to encourage adultery and to foster a disregard of the marital tie. There is a vein of sentimentalism running through the story of this tragedy, as given by them, that is decidedly demoralizing.

We are glad to see that many respect- newspapers, taking a right view of this case, are openly denouncing the odious doctrines put forth by the New York *Tribune* and a number of such journals.

The State Treasurer.

Every Radical newspaper in the State has had something to say about the coming election of a State Treasurer. They have arrayed themselves with the contending candidates, and are lauding Irwin and abusing Mackey, or the reverse, as the case may be. In their championship of one or the other of these aspirants they never think of directing public attention to the gross abuses which have crept into the administration of the office for which there is annually so fierce a scramble. The Philadelphia *Morning Post* is the only Republican journal of any standing which has taken high ground in the matter. It boldly denounces the abuse of power which hands over the money of the State to be used by the Treasurer for the purpose of enriching himself and his friends. The *Post* demands that the Constitution be so amended as to do away with the evil. That would prove to be rather a slow process, but perhaps the only effective one. It is too much to expect a modern Pennsylvania Legislature to break up by an act of its own, any such nice scheme for plundering the taxpayers. We hope some one will be found bold enough and honest enough to force the coming Legislature to a vote on this important question. Let the people of each district see how their members stand. The entire Lancaster delegation is pledged to the abolition of the abuses attaching to the office of State Treasurer, and they will be expected to lead off. Let them do so early in the session.

Dent's Defeat.

The manner in which Dent insolently and ostentatiously set himself up as a candidate for Governor of Mississippi, was enough to insure his defeat. He had never done any thing to commend himself to the native population of the State, and was neither liked nor trusted by them. The Conservative Convention, influenced by his boasts that he would be actively supported by Grant, consented to put his name on the ticket, but there were thousands of Conservative voters in the State who felt that it was an insult and a degradation to vote for such a man. One of the brother's-in-law has come to grief, and we have no tears to shed on his defeat.

Presents to Grant.

We publish on our outside to-day a list of those who contributed large sums of cash to fill the pocket of President Grant. A glance at the names will suffice to show that the money thus expended was well invested, as a large number of the donors drew big prizes in the great gift distribution which followed the inauguration of the receiver as President of the United States.

AMONG the questions likely to occupy much of the time of Congress are those of the removal of the National Capital, what shall be done with the Mormons, and how to dispose of the woman suffrage clamor. These might afford to wait for the settlement of the Tariff, the regulation of internal revenue affairs, our foreign relations, the return to specie payments, &c., but the outside pressure will be too great in their favor, we fear.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, always well informed on such subjects, says there is no prospect that coal will be any cheaper this winter than it is at present, and advises its readers to lay in their stock of fuel at present prices.

Jobs in Congress.

The present session of Congress promises to be distinguished by an amount of jobbery greater even than that of any which has preceded it. The agents of a multitude of corporations and rings are already on the ground, and many more are making ready for an active campaign. The lobby will be a powerful combination, and weighty arguments will be freely used to influence the votes of members. The projectors of new railroads and canals promise to be particularly active. Since Congress has departed so far from the good old rèle of Democratic times, the building of railroads has got to be a most important part of its business, and judging from the immense number of schemes now on hand, the coming session will be chiefly given up to their consideration. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says, there are more than a hundred canal and railroad bills now pending, and more new ones to be produced. Nearly every Senator and Representative is interested in one or more of these schemes, all demanding subsidies of money or grants of public land. Without attempting to estimate the number of acres involved in the revived railroad grants in the South and elsewhere, which amount to several millions of acres, the new bills, now up for consideration, *propose the construction of 13,490 miles of railroad and to subsidize them to the extent of 216,454,746 acres of public lands.* Besides these, are proposed canal, river and other improvement grants, amounting to $2,721,000.—The proposed grant for the China and Pacific telegraph cable, to be laid by the New York and Western Telegraph Company, is estimated at 3000 miles in length, and if so, will demand a land grant to the extent of $19,200,000. There are also subsidies asked for in the form of guaranteed interest on railroad bonds, the principal of which is set down at $104,300,000, and the annual interest at $6,258,000. Beside this is the sum asked for in bonds to reconstruct the levees on the Mississippi river, of which no estimate has been made. Other schemes for taking money out of the treasury and land from the poor man's farm are in embrio or in actual existence, which will greatly swell the enormous total we have already given. The number of acres called for in House bills, not noted, cannot be less than 10,000,000. *This makes a grand total of 248,375,746 acres of the public lands, already up for disposal to various corporations in which Congressmen are directly or indirectly interested.* Of course there is a splendid margin for profit in these schemes, and it is not strange that Radicals who went to the Senate poor a few years since are now millionaires, living in magnificent palaces and reveling in more than royal luxury. The Senate, if the report be true, has come to be even more corrupt than the House, and it is the favorite body for the presentation and preparation of such schemes of plunder as those we have noticed. Profound indeed has been the fall of what was once the purest and most dignified legislative body in the world.

Pig and Lamb.

We learned recently that some weeks ago, the booksellers of this city were driven into great activity and a condition of equally great curiosity by reason of a sudden, and for several days, a constant demand for the works of Charles Lamb.

As good business men, they were naturally active in supplying the demand, but they became curious by reason of the well-known tastes and acquirements of their suddenly eager customers. Why should the chiefs and subordinates of the two Internal Revenue offices for this 9th District—men who were never suspected of any familiarity with the name, much less with the graceful, genial writings of "the gentle Elia" become suddenly ravenous for food so much above the ordinary cravings of their stomachs? This was a most natural query. But the wonder has been solved. We are informed that about the time of the raid on Lamb, a prominent distiller of the county, whose effects have since been seized for alleged stupendous frauds upon the Revenue, was so warmed in the cockles of his heart, that he generously presented to the chiefs and employees of the two offices named each a fine sucking pig. How to cook the piggies was the question to be settled. The Dr. said "Ugh, roasted, of course." Some wag of an outsider suggested that the best essay extant on roast pig was that written by Charles Lamb, and instantly each of the pig proprietors, conceiving that Charles Lamb had written a cook book, internally resolved that *he* would secure a copy and thereby warrant his having an artistically roasted pig; hence the raid on the booksellers. As there has not been a house destroyed by fire in this city since this general pig delivery, it is fair to presume that none of the pigs were cooked according to the original recipe as described by Elia, but they *do* say that Johnny Martin and Jake of the same name have on hand an unfinished dispute as to which had the best roasted pig.

If the Revenue laws, whether in their enforcement or evasion, uniformly lead officers to an acquaintance with good English literature, we are in a fair way to general intellectual culture, for surely in the instance we have referred to, it may be said reverently and truthfully that "out of the mouths * * of sucklings," some persons have learned that of which they had never before heard or dreamed.

We also hear that there have been extensive experiments made by some of the revenue officers of this district, having for their object the discovery of the cheapest method of fattening hogs, and the ascertainment of the best market for pork. As this is a subject in which the farmers of Lancaster county are largely interested, we hope the results arrived at may be given to the public through the press. Our columns are open for that purpose.

THE lower branch of the Tennessee Legislature rejected the Fifteenth Amendment by an emphatic vote, and an exchange says that this action is not intended as a forerunner of a bill to limit the right of suffrage already made universal in that State, but is meant as a solemn assertion of the right of a sovereign State to decide this question for itself, and a refusal to give the federal government power to impose it on others. Tennessee may accept negro suffrage or not, as her people elect. That is her concern. But she will not force it upon others, who protest against the colored movement at the ballot-box. The Radical party, in their Chicago platform, emphatically declared, that the settlement and determination of this question properly belongs to the several States.

BEN. BUTLER has written to one Chambliss, who ran as a Radical candidate for Congress in the Second District of Virginia, advising him to contest the seat of the successful candidate, James H. Platt, Jr. Chambliss only got a single vote, and that is supposed to have been his own, but still Butler thinks he can secure his seat. When we remember what the Radicals have already done in the way of unseating Democrats and treating elections as if they had never been held, we are not astonished at Butler's utterances.

IT is stated that the Ways and Means Committee of Congress have agreed to recommend a considerable reduction in the tariff. The amount of the proposed reduction is set down at $20,000,000. The tariff on coffee is to be reduced to four cents a pound, and that on tea to twenty cents. This is a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped the advocates of a correct tariff system will not rest satisfied until they have effected a complete reform.

The Contest for Speaker.

The position of Speaker of the Lower House of our State Legislature is justly regarded as one of decided importance. That officer appoints all the different committees, and it is in the committees that the greater part of the work of legislation is perfected. A corrupt committee on corporations can engineer any number of improper bills through the House, under the infamous system which has grown up of passing acts by their titles alone. An intelligent ex-member, a prominent Democrat, told us a story which illustrates the manner in which the Ring carries out its designs through the help of the Committees. Some two years ago, a bill was presented in the Committee on Corporations, which was entitled an act to allow one of the Churches of Philadelphia to dispose of certain real estate. Our informant, being a member of the Committee, and a lawyer, called for the reading of the bill, remarking at the time that it was a matter for the Courts and not a subject for legislation, if the body of the bill contained nothing more than appeared in the title. A Radical member from Philadelphia moved that it be approved without reading, and, the Radical majority voting with him, it thus went to the House. There it was passed by title or number, without reading, and when through, the title was changed, and what professed to be an act for the benefit of a church turned out to be a bill conferring privileges on a passenger railroad company. This is a sample of the manner in which improper legislation is sneaked through. If the speaker should be a member of the ring, as has been the case for a number of years past under Radical rule, he lends all his influence to further the passage of every rascally bill which may be brought up. He rules to suit the ring, is guided by the members of that corrupt combination, gives them the floor when they want it, decides questions as they desire, and prevents the voice of honest men from being heard when they would enter a protest. Thus is the power of the ring so firmly established that it cannot easily be broken.

It will surprise no one to learn that the Radical ring, fully appreciating the advantage of owning the Speaker of the House, have set up their candidate in the person of Butler B. Strang, of Tioga. Mr. Strang is a gentleman of ability, but he is ready to do all the dirty work that may come to hand. He was recognized as the leader on the Radical side of the House last winter, and was the head and front of the ring. On one occasion he became disgusted with the foul work in which he was constantly engaged, and vowed he would do no more of it; but he did not keep his promise, and to the end of the session he led the gang of harpies which disgraced the State, and made the reputation of the last legislature hideous.—That Mr. Strang will be chosen Speaker of the next House, we regard as already settled and determined.—A majority of the Radical members of the House are also members of the ring, and they will make Mr. Strang the caucus nominee of the party on the first ballot. We have no idea that there will be any Radical members found bold enough to bolt the caucus candidate. There may be a few troubled with some slight scruples of honesty, but they will quietly pocket them and vote for Strang.

Under these circumstances it behooves the Democratic members to put forward as their candidate some man of unspotted character, and of unimpeachable integrity. We are astonished to learn from the Harrisburg *Patriot*, that Samuel Josephs, of Philadelphia has had the impudence to send out circulars requesting the Democratic members to support him for Speaker. The editor of the *Patriot*, naturally indignant at the presumption of this corrupt rooster, sketches his true character in the following words:

Mr. Josephs is the very prince of those professional Legislators who make money by marking laws. He does not conceal the nature of his business. He has never made any attempt to conceal it. He hires votes and pays his hirelings in open day. His boldness is perhaps to be admired by those who despise the swindlers who boast of their patriotism and piety while clutching the reward of crime. That he is not a mean and paltry trafficker in the trade in which the souls of men are bought and sold, may be to his credit. That he is not a bad fellow, is a fact which renders him all the more dangerous when plying his peculiar avocation in the Legislature.

We endorse every syllable of that pungent paragraph. It only tells the plain and patent truth about Mr. Josephs. He and a few professed Democrats like him have done more to prevent the success of the party in recent State contests than all other causes combined. While a very large majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature have been honest and true, a few corrupt fellows have joined with the Radical members of the ring in almost every scheme of plunder which has been brought up. Instead of being honored they ought to be forthwith drummed out of our camp to the tune of the rogues march. When we have assailed the infamous legislative record of the Radicals, we have had the votes of such fellows as Sam. Josephs thrown in our teeth, and the force of our invectives against corrupt legislation has thus been broken and destroyed.

Every Democratic member of the Legislature, who knows Josephs, ought to feel himself insulted by the receipt of his impudent circular, and no one can vote for him without subjecting himself to the gravest suspicions. The *Patriot* truthfully says:

The purpose in nominating him is not merely to route an empty compliment.—The world knows on bringing some time with such nonsense. It means business. It is cunningly devised that this Admirable Crichton of the ring shall be nominated, first, that Democratic lips may be hushed concerning the records of its real candidate, Mr. Strang; and secondly, that Mr. Josephs may be recognized in the appointment of committees as the leader on the Democratic side of the house! Thus will a double purpose be accomplished. The ring will enter into complete and undisputed possession of the Legislature, and the Democratic party will be gravely compromised. Now, without the slightest *personal* feeling in the matter, we do most solemnly protest against, and most earnestly deprecate the proposition to nominate Mr. Samuel Josephs. The opposition we make is based on public and patriotic necessity. The people of Pennsylvania cannot afford to be again dishonored by a repetition of last winter's corruption. Still less can the Democratic party of the State afford to share with the Radicals the responsibility for such legislation. Should Strang and Josephs be nominated by the respective caucuses of the two political parties, the anti-ring members will probably nominate a third candidate to be supported by all who are in favor of Legislative Reform. To this complexion must it come at last if the ring Legislators hold out to the end in their determination to rule and ruin.

Negroes in the Schools of Washington.

The Radical Corporation Attorney of Washington has decided that the daughter of the negro preacher, Sella Martin, must be admitted as a pupil in the school for which she received a card from one of the Directors. This decision the correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says will render the public schools of Washington mere pauper institutions. Already many of the best citizens have withdrawn their children and sent them to private institutions, and none who are able to afford to pay for private instruction will send their children to schools where negroes are admitted. There are in Washington plenty of schools for the blacks, a sufficient portion of the tax being set apart to employ good teachers. A few ambitious negroes, who are not content unless they are recognized as equal to white men in every respect, have been induced by Radical teaching to stir up this strife which can only result in the destruction of the public schools of Washington.

THE ushers and attendants at the White House are enjoined, by its mistress, to wear swallow-tailed coats.—There is no more grace or sentiment in a tall cylinder hat, but, if custom demands it, and fashion declares it to be "the thing," who shall refuse to obey?

Beecher's Speech Over Richardson's Coffin.

We publish elsewhere a full report of the funeral obsequies of A. D. Richardson. The speech made by Henry Ward Beecher will attract universal attention. He exhibited a bitter temper, and railed over the coffin of the dead man like a common scold. Mr. Beecher made a great mistake. The condemnation so freely expressed by the press was not leveled so much at the deceased as it was at his living apologists and eulogists. When the Vice President of the United States, and the most prominent preacher in the country unite in an attempt to excuse adultery, to bring with contempt one of the commandments of God, and to sap the very foundations of our social system, charity for the dead can not induce the newspaper press to be silent. There was a disposition to let this tragedy pass without extended comment, and the excitement which it has caused would never have had an existence but for the improper conduct of men and women from whom other and better things ought to have been expected. Beecher and Frothingham married McFarland's wife to Richardson knowing that the Indiana divorce was a sham and a fraud, obtained without notice to her lawful husband. The defiant speech of Mr. Beecher over the corpse of the deceased adulterer only blazons abroad his shame the more fully. He stands before the world branded by his own act as a justifier of seduction and an abetter of adultery.

A Little "Short."

Under the above heading, which we suppose is intended to describe the person of Adjutant Reinoehl, the *Examiner* has the following:

Our candidate for Speaker of the House at Harrisburg, according to the "Invisible" correspondent of the Blair County *Radical*, we fear, will be even shorter in the race for Speaker than we supposed. "Invisible" has an estimate of the probable vote in caucus which gives Adjutant of Crawford, 28 votes, Strang, 26 and Reinoehl 6. Four from Lancaster, one from Chester, and one from Lebanon. We incline to the opinion that the estimate is a little "previous," and that our young military friend has not put in his "big licks" yet, but when he does, he will make Messrs. Strang and Johnson come down from their "high limbs" at a double quick gait. "Shape and talent" are not to be put off with a mere half dozen, nor even a baker's half-dozen, when so many are needed. The senior editor of *Father Abraham* having withdrawn himself from the candidacy for Clerk of the House, ought to throw his friends to the Major for Speaker, and then our Speaker might make a Page of him.

A Specimen of Radical Economy.

The Louisville *Courier and Journal* pitches into a piece of Radical stealing after the following very vigorous style:

We wish that some admirer of Grant, President of the United States, and Washburne, Minister to France, would undertake to explain why the former continues the latter in his high position at a salary of $12,000 in gold if he has so little confidence in his ability and discretion that he can't trust him to attempt the negotiation of a postal treaty with the Government to which he is accredited, but must needs send out Senator Ramsey for the purpose at an expense of $15,000 in gold. But the affair admits of no explanation.—The better class even of the Radical organs openly condemn it. The worse class avoid the subject. Tell us where Washburne was and what he was about when Ramsey was vainly endeavoring to do the only work that our government has occasion for ordering done at the French court since Washburne's appointment.—Those were light fingers that took that $15,000 in specie from the Treasury to pay Ramsey for his bootless mission. One such transaction tells the character of an administration as distinctly as a thousand could. The infamy sticks to the administration's skin like wax or pitch. Skin the administration, and the infamy would be found to have permeated its flesh, blood, bones, nerves, and gristle.

A LARGE meeting of Germans was held in Philadelphia on Saturday night, to consider the case of Dr. Schoeppe, who now lies in the Carlisle jail under sentence of death. It appears from a statement made by Mr. Dittman, counsel for the German Benevolent Societies of Philadelphia, that Governor Geary held out hopes that Schoeppe would be pardoned. This was done at a meeting had before the election. When the election was over, Geary refused to reply to letters sent to him by Mr. Dittman, and treated him with contempt. How like Geary that is! Resolutions were passed at the meeting condemning the course of the Governor and the new Attorney General.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX is prominent among those who have been engaged in a systematic attempt to make a martyr and a hero of A. D. Richardson. His open connection with the disciples of free love has shocked the moral sense of the public, and some Republican newspapers have had the decency to censure him in terms of deserved severity. The people of this country are not yet prepared to endorse the odious doctrines of the school of pretended reformers to which Colfax belongs.

THE Emperor of Russia having decreed the banishment from his dominions of two thousand Jewish families, that class of our citizens are naturally excited and indignant. A deputation waited on President Grant, and requested him to use the influence of the U. S. Government to prevent the carrying out of this harsh ukase. The reply of the President was favorable, and the good offices of our government will be promptly employed to prevent the proposed injustice.

THE *Independent* has reached its majority, and celebrates the conclusion of its twenty-first year by issuing a mammoth illustrated sheet. The New York *Sun* says:

The *Independent* contains an illustration in which Mr. Tilton is drawn as an Angel who has knocked down slavery and various other evils; but by a blunder of the artist, the Marriage Relation is not represented running the destroyed powers. When that is destroyed, the long and handsome locks of Theodore will be as powerful as Samson's. His modesty only is more conspicuous. We await with anxiety the development of the effect of that wine on Mr. Tilton's brains—if, as the old woman said about the ships, "there is any."

WHEN certain Radical leaders presented to Grant his most costly house and lot, he wrote to them that he should endeavor to pursue such a course as they could approve. He has faithfully done so. He has appointed them all to office, and they approve it highly.

An Infamous Swindle in New York

One hundred and fifty laboring men, who, were induced by advertisement to pay five dollars each into the hands of a bogus firm in New York, to promise to convey them to New Orleans and procure them lucrative employment there on the levee, discovered on Saturday that the whole thing was a swindle, and that those engaged in it had disappeared. Persons passing through William street on Saturday morning observed a large gathering of able-bodied, respectable looking men, clad evidently in their holiday clothes, and the majority of them carrying small portmanteaus or water-proof bags, standing about in the vicinity of No. 60, between Pine and Cedar streets. When these men first began to assemble they did not attract much notice, but as noon approached, and fresh additions were every moment made to their numbers, the curiosity of persons doing business in the neighborhood or passing along the street was excited, and the history of the swindle came out. The suffering that must result from this shameless fraud, not only to the men themselves, but, to scores of innocent women and children, cannot at once be set down. Some idea may be formed from the fact that many of them had broken up their humble homes and laid out the little means they possessed to procure necessaries for the voyage. Others had given up situations with the prospect of bettering their positions, and all had lost several days, work.

General Breckinridge in Washington—His Visit to Gen. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.- General John C. Breckinridge called upon General Sherman at the War Department yesterday, to pay his respects. He was at once admitted, and an agreeable interview followed. Mutual compliments were given upon the personal appearance of the two gentlemen. General Sherman remarked pleasantly that he had not had the pleasure of meeting General Breckinridge since he saw him at Durham Station, North Carolina, where the terms of surrender of Breckinridge's forces were agreed upon. They conversed on old army scenes with great cordiality, and the subject of politics was not alluded to. General Breckinridge declines to converse on the subject of party politics, and during his stay here has been very quiet and unpretending.

THE MARRIAGE, DEATH AND FUNERAL OF A. D. RICHARDSON.

The Richardson-Sage "Marriage!"

The courtship commenced by Mr. Albert D. Richardson, when the lady he addressed was the undoubted wife of another, legally and morally, and continued after a bogus divorce from her husband was obtained, until the man thus robbed of his wife, and injured in his honor, took revenge upon the spoiler of his peace, culminated on Tuesday night, in the "marriage" of Mr. Richardson to Mrs. McFarland, or Mrs. Sage, as she now names herself, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher performing the marriage ceremony, after a prayer by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, and the Rev. Henry M. Field standing at the side of Mr. Beecher!

The New York papers of yesterday give a particular account of this wedding which they inform us was consummated in compliance with "the request of Mr. Richardson and the unanimous advice of the friends of both parties." These papers print in full the prayer of Mr. Frothingham, a portion of which, with a shudder, we copy below; *italicizing* the more sacrilegious and profane expressions. We cut from the *Tribune*:

Mr. Frothingham—Let us pray—

O our Father, may it please Thee in this place and at this moment to bless these *The children* with that blessing which Thou alone canst give—a blessing that shall make the dying bed full of peace and satisfaction and gratitude; that shall make the living heart full of courage and faith. Bind together these two hearts, our Father, and though the bands may not hold each other through the journey of life, may these hearts still be one before Thee, to whom life and death, the world to come and this world, are the same. *Father, we thank Thee for what these two have been to each other*, for what they may be yet. *May he take her image with him to the spiritual life*, and may she, bearing his name and *vindicating his honor*, carry him about with her, through all the pilgrimage that is yet before her, to strengthen her courage and give her patience under her burden, to help her through all her care. Bless those who may depend upon her. *Bless the little ones who are left in the world without their father.* Be Thou their Father, their Mother, their constant Friend. When the transformation of the heavenly life, may he pass on to Thee; may she remain with them and him here below.

This invocation, thus begun, to the Father, ends with a repetition of the Son's prayer, which we forbear to copy in this connection.

And now comes Mr. Beecher's part of this blasphemous performance:

Mr. Beecher (to Mr. Richardson.)—Do you take the woman whom you have by your side now, in this hour, standing near the *heavenly* land, and *renew to her the pledges of your love?* Do you give your troth, and your name? *In sin, before God and before these witnesses, your beloved, your* HONORED *and your lawful wife?*

Mr. Richardson (in an audible and clear voice)—Yes.

Mr. Beecher (turning to Mrs. Sage)—And do you accept him as *your head in the Lord?* And are you now to him a wife *sacred and honored*; bearing his name? And will you love him to the end of your life?

Mrs. Sage—I do, and I will.

Mr. Beecher—Then *by the authority given me by the Church of Christ*, I do pronounce you husband and wife; and may the blessing of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit rest upon you and abide with you.

"Short and simple, the ceremony," says the *Tribune*, "was deeply impressive and affecting."

This strange story would be incomplete without the following, also from the *Tribune*:

The intelligence of the marriage was communicated to McFarland last evening. He was lying in bed in his cell at the time, and his informant, who came to make the announcement too abruptly, asked him, after a few incidental remarks:

"Have you heard the news concerning Richardson this afternoon?"

"No; I did not suppose except that I saw in the *News* that he was worse."

"You did not hear of the ceremony?"

"No! What ceremony?"

"Henry Ward Beecher visited Mr. Richardson this afternoon, and—"

"*He married my wife!*"

"Mr. Richardson and Mrs. Sage were married."

McFarland threw himself back on his pillow without uttering a word. After a long pause, his informant gravely asked:

"Do you think that is hard?"

"*Yes, I do think it is very hard,*" was the slow response. Nothing more was said on either side.

Death of Albert D. Richardson—McFarland Says He is Sorry—The Last Moments of the Deceased.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Albert D. Richardson died at five minutes past five o'clock this morning. As stated yesterday, he was gradually sinking during the day, and his death was momentarily expected after midnight. He was so weak that it was a matter of surprise to his attendants and friends that death did not occur sooner. He was conscious until within two hours of his death. During the night brandy and other stimulants were given him, but death had then set in and they had no effect. He lay the last two hours of his life entirely unconscious, and passed quietly away without being able to recognize those who surrounded his bedside. Among those present when he died were his brother, C. A. Richardson; his son, L. P. Richardson; his wife, Dr. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Belden, the minister of the Gilbert family and one or two newspaper writers. Vice President Colfax, a warm personal friend of Mr. Richardson, called at the house this morning, and when told of his death, he was deeply affected. He had a long interview with Mr. Richardson's wife, and expressed his sincere sorrow at the tragic ending of the deceased. The remains will be he'd this afternoon, and his body will be removed to-morrow afternoon to Franklin, Massachusetts, his native place, for interment. The burial service will be performed at the Astor House, previous to the removal of the body.

Mr. Richardson was born at Franklin, Massachusetts, in 1831. He was the secret correspondent of the *Tribune* in the South at the time the acts of secession were passed, and was the army correspondent of the same paper at the West during the war.—He was taken prisoner by the Confederates and suffered confinement for a time in both the Libby and Salisbury prisons. He escaped, and soon afterward printed the "Field, Dungeon and Escape," a book which has reached a circulation of ninety-six thousand copies. He subsequently printed a life of General Grant. On the opening of the Pacific Railroad Mr. Richardson was one of the excursionists and afterwards published a work entitled "Beyond the Mississippi," of which twenty thousand copies have been sold.

Mr. Richardson had been an industrious worker and his productions were always read with interest. He left several uncompleted works.

Mr. McFarland, on receiving the news this morning of the death of his victim, betrayed little emotion. His lips slightly quivered, and he observed, "Well I am sorry." He then resumed his placidity and conversed collectedly with one or two friends.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The inquest in the case of Mr. Richardson was commenced this afternoon. A jury was empanelled, and a post mortem examination was held. It was found the ball had entered about five inches below the left nipple, and passed downwards and backwards to near the crest of the ilium. The course of the ball passed through the left lobe of the liver, the stomach, and grazing the left kidney. In the abdominal cavity was found about thirty-two ounces of bloody fluid, and in the folds of the mesentery a quantity of pus. Extensive peritonetis about the wound was evidently the immediate cause of death.—The lungs and heart were healthy; the former weighed 54 ounces. The body will be taken to Medway, Massachusetts, for interment to-morrow afternoon. The inquest will be resumed on Monday. The examination was made by Drs. Swann, Cushman, Pinnel, Morton and Clark.

A Remarkable Funeral Scene.

In a little church yard in Franklin, Mass., is a new made grave, wherein is to be deposited all that was mortal of Albert D. Richardson. Franklin was the native place of the deceased, and it was his expressed wish that he should be buried there by the side of his kindred and of his wife who died during his confinement in a Southern prison during the war. This request his friends assured him they would faithfully fulfill, and on Friday, in pursuance of it, they started on their mournful journey towards the place of burial.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

At 12:30 o'clock on Friday the funeral services were performed over the remains of the late Albert D. Richardson, at the Astor House, preparatory to their removal to Franklin, Mass., for interment. As it was not desirable that any but the friends and co laborers of the deceased should be present, and to avoid any gathering of curious persons, no announcement had been made in this relation. Notwithstanding this fact, quite a large gathering were in the corridor leading to room 41, in which were the remains, long before the hour appointed. One of the Messrs. Stetson, acting as usher, prevented the entrance of any but friends. When these had all entered, the restrictions were released until the services had been completed.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE BODY.

The coffin containing the remains was in the centre of the room. It was of highly polished rosewood. On the lid, which was partially removed, was a silver plate bearing this inscription: "Albert D. Richardson, died December 2, 1869, aged 36 years, 6 months." Decorations of wreaths of camelias and tube-roses were laid on the coffin, while running entirely around the outside edges of the case were vines of immortelles. The body was arrayed in full dress, the right hand holding a small bouquet resting on his bosom. The face was scarcely changed, except being perhaps a shade more meager than in life, with the eyes sunken slightly. It bore no evidence of physical agony endured by the departed man.

THE FUNERAL ASSEMBLAGE.

In the room and surrounding the coffin were all the most intimate friends, male and female, of the deceased. In the group were Horace Greeley, Mr.