Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1870.

### Ominious End of the Treasury Investigation.

The much talked of Treasury Investigation has come to a sudden and untimely end. When the Senate ordered a warrant to issue for the arrest of General Irwin, we took it for granted that he would at last be brought to the bar of that body to answer for his refusal to testify. We never dreamed that the same men who voted to maintain the dignity and to assert the lawful powers of the higher branch of our State Legislature would within twenty-four hours deliberately record their votes in favor of a reconsideration of the action they had so publicly taken. Why this hasty retreat? It certainly could not have been caused by considerations of public policy. The interest of the State demanded a full and complete investigation, and the people expected that at the hands of the men who had ordered it to be begun. Does any one need to be told that some potent influence of a secret character was brought to bear upon members of the Senate?

The warrant issued for General Irwin not only alarmed him, but it also frightened other ex-Treasurers. If one could be forced to answer, so could they all—and right well they must have known that their transactions would not bear the light of day. Mackey, Kemble and others were interested in stopping the warrant issued against Irwin. They were present at Harrisburg and able to see and appeal to members of the Senate. What kind of arguments Irwin, Mackey, Kemble & Co., used, we have not the means of knowing positively, but they must have been weighty to have produced the result they did.—Some secret motive must have influenced the action of every Senator who thus voted to stifle an honest investigation.

Those who predicted that the investigation would never be pushed to a proper termination were right. There is not sufficient honesty in the State Senate of Pennsylvania to render such a result possible. The refusal to compel the appearance of Gen. Irwin ends the matter for the present session. It also assures us that any bill which really means reform will be defeated. Things will be allowed to run on as they have been going, and the man who was supported by certain newspapers as a reform candidate, will be permitted to make money enough to pay all the expense to which he was subjected, with a very handsome margin of clear profit for himself.

Imperfect as the investigation necessarily was, with Gen. Irwin standing mute and Mr. Mackey refusing to answer material questions, enough was elicited to establish several important facts. It was proven that the Sinking Fund, which was set apart as a sacred deposit for the payment of the State debt, was robbed of over a million and a half of dollars; it was shown that an average unexpended balance of a half-million dollars of the money thus stealthily transferred was loaned by Mackey, Irwin, Kemble & Co., to banks and private speculators; and it was rendered clear that principal and interest on the State debt were permitted to remain unpaid, to the great damage of the taxpayers, in order that the State Treasurers and their friends might make fortunes by an illegal use of the public money. Mr. Mackey declined to state what interest he received for the moneys he loaned to banks and private individuals, and Gen. Irwin chose to refuse to be sworn, but the mute confessions of these two men is as conclusive of their guilt as an open admission would have been.

The investigation has shown that a complete and thorough reform in the management of the State Treasury is imperatively demanded, but the action of the Senate assures us that it can not be had at the present session. The question is one of prime importance, and it will form an issue at the election next fall. Let the people see to it that no man is returned in either House who is not pledged to a radical reform in the management of our State finances.

### Plundering Schemes in the Legislature.

"This has been a d——d dull and unprofitable session, but business will be lively here next week." Such was the remark we heard fall from the lips of a well known lobbyist at Harrisburg the other day. Two articles which we take from the *Patriot* will show that the shrewd manipulator of legislative votes knew what he was talking about. Railroads and other corporations have concluded to purchase exemption from taxation. They have counted the cost carefully, and have ciphered out how much money it will take to buy up a majority of votes. That there is great danger of the passage of the obnoxious and infamous measures which have called forth the condemnation of the Democratic organ at Harrisburg, no one who has spent a day in that city during the present winter can for a moment doubt. The election of Butler B. Strang as Speaker of the House was an acknowledged triumph for the roosters, who sit on their perches and obstinately refuse to come down until some liberal hand hand strews corn in the bottom of the coop. The customary food of these fowl creatures has not been plenty until lately. The sharp lobbyists have allowed them to go hungry until their appetite for bribes has become exceedingly keen. This has been done with a view to economy. Corporations which desire to be relieved from taxation, or to plunder the State in other ways will save money thereby. The market price of votes is regulated by lobbyists who contract for the delivery of a majority of the two Houses. We heard a Republican Senator say the other day that a certain extensive dealer in votes owned a working majority, both in the Senate and House, which he would agree to deliver at any time for a stipulated price. That he spoke the truth we have not a shadow of doubt. Let the people watch the conduct of the Legislature from this day until the close of the present session. The *Patriot* promises to expose every corrupt piece of legislation which is brought forward. It is the only paper published at the State Capital which can be expected to do so. Let its exposures be made freely and fully; let it show up every plundering scheme, and it will do much to overthrow the rule of Radicalism and corruption in Pennsylvania.

THE Radicals have succeeded in ruining the public schools of Washington City by forcing the admission of negroes into them on an equality with white children. The whites have taken their children away from the public schools, and are sending them to private instructors. This is of a piece with the conduct of the Radicals generally. They are willing to ruin the public schools, or to risk the destruction of any established institution for the sake of enforcing their fanatical notions. There are plenty of proper schools for negroes in Washington, but the ambition of a few ambitious blacks leads them to demand perfect equality, and the Radicals who are solicitous of their votes are ready to accede to their demands, no matter what the sacrifice may be.

THE Philadelphia *Post* insists that Gen. Irwin shall either resign the office of State Treasurer, or voluntarily submit to an examination into his conduct of the office when he held it before. It declares that no man can afford to go into such an office under a cloud of suspicion. The *Post* will find that General Irwin will be far from taking its advice. He will hold on to the office and keep his mouth shut as tight as an oyster.

IF JOHN COVODE could not find a white youth in all his district fit to enter West Point Academy, why did'nt he follow Butler's example and hunt up a negro?

### The Fifteenth Amendment.

A despatch from Washington informs us that Ulysses S. Grant has appended his official signature, as President, to a proclamation declaring the Fifteenth Amendment, to be part and parcel of the Constitution of the United States. The publication of the proclamation has been delayed on account of some irregularities connected with the action of Mississippi and Texas, but it will be laid before the country in a few days. When it does appear it will come as a pretentious lie and an unblushing fraud. The so-called Fifteenth Amendment has not been adopted in either of the ways prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for its amendment. It was not passed by two-thirds of a legally constituted Senate, as is required, and it has not been legally ratified by three-fourths of the States.

The pretended ratification by Southern States, is a sham and a fraud. A partisan Congress made the passage of resolutions ratifying this amendment a condition precedent to their admission into the Union. And herein partially consists the fraud which has been practised. They were either not States in the Union when they acted upon the amendment, or else they were never out of the Union. If they were out of the Union they could not ratify an amendment changing the Constitution of the United States, and through it the Constitution of other States; if they were in the Union, then were the reconstruction acts of Congress all unconstitutional and void, and the acts of the bogus State Legislatures set up under them of no force or effect, the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment included.

Were the Supreme Court of the United States still a free and independent judicial tribunal, there could be no doubt about what opinion it would give in regard to this Fifteenth Amendment. It would be at once declared to be unconstitutional, and that would be the end of it; but with judges selected, as they have been, with especial reference to future decisions, little confidence can any longer be placed in what was once the authoritative expounder of the Constitution. We can hardly believe the Supreme Court, even as at present constituted, can decide the Fifteenth Amendment to be legal and binding, but there is no telling to what extremes a partisan bias may carry a majority of the men who now compose that body.

The Democratic party has opposed the so-called Fifteenth Amendment steadily from the beginning. This it has done, not on account of any mere prejudice against the negro, but for good and substantial reasons, based on sound statesmanship. We have held and still hold that the admission of so large an element of ignorant and irresponsible creatures to the ballot box, must lead to disastrous results. Even with suffrage restricted to white men, as it has been in Pennsylvania, we find our Legislative Halls filled with a set of corrupt tricksters and low demagogues, whose venal votes are openly bought and sold every day. The purest and most competent citizens are no longer elected to office. Our politics has degenerated into a dirty scramble, where shabby shysters rule supreme. To admit a large class of the most ignorant men to a participation in the elective franchise, can only increase the evils which, if they be not checked, must end in the destruction of Republican Government among us.

Another reason why the Democratic party has steadily opposed the Fifteenth Amendment is because a partisan majority in Congress will claim the power under it to assume complete control of the elective franchise, and of the conduct of elections in all the States. Even now a bill is being pressed which, should it pass, will deprive the States of the right of regulating even their local elections. Against this, as an unwarranted interference with the fundamental principles upon which our government rests we have from time to time protested, but so far without avail.—Bent upon achieving temporary political success, and regardless of the great evils which must necessarily follow, the Radicals are ready to adopt any desperate expedient in order that they may accomplish their designs. The masses, tired of the intense excitement which prevailed during the war, have sunk into a condition of apathy, and appeals to the people are made in vain. The great heart of public virtue seems not to have blood enough left to make it beat sure with feeble and convulsive throes. If we are to preserve the form of free government bequeathed to us by the fathers of the republic we must recall the lofty and unselfish spirit which animated them.

In our opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment we have not been actuated by any selfish motives. We have believed from the first that the native whites of the Southern States would control a sufficient number of negro votes to insure a large Democratic majority in every one of them; and the elections held there have proved that we were correct in our judgment. The Radicals may be able to carry municipal elections in some of the Southern cities by pandering to the passions of the blacks, but in the rural districts, where the bulk of the negroes are to be found quietly working on the plantations, those who employ them will control their votes. At the next Presidential election the South will cast a solid vote for the Democratic candidate, and the Congressional delegation to be chosen by the South next October will have precious few Northern carpet-baggers or Southern scalawags in it. Even in the border States the Democracy will control a sufficient number of negro votes to hold their own in Maryland and Kentucky, while Missouri will not remain Radical a day after the repeal of the infamous disfranchisement acts. In the Northern States the negro vote is too inconsiderable an element to affect the result of future elections seriously. The Radicals will loose ground among the whites if they attempt to pander to the blacks, and they can not hold the negro vote without doing so.

We repeat it—the Democratic party was neither influenced by selfish hope nor ignoble fear in its opposition to negro suffrage. It based its opposition on the broad grounds of true statesmanship, and there it stands to-day as firmly as it did in the beginning. When Grant issues his proclamation, and enthusiastic Radicals fire cannons in honor of the event, they ought to shot every gun to show how the pretended ratification was achieved. From fraud and force the Democratic party appeals to the patriotism, the pride and the good judgment of the people, confident that the near future will abundantly prove the wisdom of their course and cover their opponents with shame, confusion and defeat.

SENATOR WARFEL made a very sensible speech the other day in advocacy of Representative White's bill for reforming the abuses attaching to the State Treasurer's office. Mr. Warfel is an earnest and honest advocate of substantial reform, and is ready to lend all his influence in support of any bill which will effectually accomplish the much needed result. The trouble is, as Mr. Warfel says in his speech, that the Ring does not desire any change, and there is little hope that anything will be done this session.

IT is rumored in Harrisburg that Governor Major General John W. Geary was recently invited to address the children of a Public School, and in alluding to Washington's Birthday, put the following question:

"Now, boys, why should we celebrate Washington's Birthday any more than *mine?*"

In the midst of profound silence a little fellow at the foot of the class rose and replied:

"Because HE never told a lie."

### The Funding Bill.

In nothing is the incompetency of the men now in power more clearly displayed than in their management of the financial affairs of the nation. Grant is densely ignorant on such subjects, and there does not seem to be a single member of the dominant party, either in the Cabinet or Congress, who is fitted by nature or training to grapple successfully with the most important problem of the day. One crude theory after another has been advanced, only to be abandoned after being riddled by the newspaper press of the country. After protracted labor the Senate has passed a Funding Bill which is meeting with very little favor from those who know most of the needs of the country. All the Democratic Senators voted against the bill, and Mr. Thurman and Mr. Casserly opposed it in vigorous speeches. Of the Republican Senators Mr. Morton and Mr. Sumner spoke against it but voted for it; Mr. Cameron, Mr. Hamlin, and Mr. Morrill, of Maine, argued against it but abstained from voting; and Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Corbett and Mr. Norton voted against it. The principal features of the bill are these:

The issue of $400,000,000 of five per cent. bonds, redeemable in ten and payable in forty years.

The issue of $400,000,000 of four and a half per cent. bonds, redeemable in fifteen and payable in forty years.

The issue of $400,000,000 of four per cent. bonds, redeemable in twenty and payable in forty years.

A compulsion of the national banks to exchange the bonds at present pledged for their circulation for bonds of the new issues, of which at least one-third shall be of the four per cents., and not more than one-third of either the five or the four and a half per cents.

Unlimited permission of new banks on pledges of the four per cent. bonds, with the cancellation of an amount of greenbacks equal to their circulation.

An appropriation of one-half of one per cent. for the expenses of negotiating the new loans.

Should the new bonds find a ready market some saving of interest would be effected, though the amount would be but a mere trifle in comparison with the huge total of our extravagant expenditures. But will these bonds be freely taken? Mr. Sherman, the author of the bill, asserted in debate that the five per cent. bonds would readily sell at par in the financial markets of the world, but that was mere assertion.—That they will not do so is proven by the fact that the six per cent. bonds due in 1881, having yet eleven years to run, are now selling at a premium just about equal to the premium on gold, which makes their gold value about par. They have a longer time to run than the new five per cents, and are in that respect more valuable, and yet, with one per cent. higher interest they are only at par in gold. To suppose that a five per cent. bond will sell as high as a six per cent. bond of the same character is absurd.—Should the bill become a law it is safe to say that the only immediate market for the new bonds will be the compulsory one supplied by the national banks.

The banks already in existence opposed the adoption of the bill in the Senate, and they will bring their influence to bear upon the House. It is said a very decided majority of that body are either officers of national banks or otherwise interested in such existing institutions. How far that may affect their votes remains to be seen. The banks now in existence hold about $300,000,000 of bonds, on which they receive six per cent. interest in gold. Under the funding bill they would be required to take an equal proportion of the three sorts of new bonds, and the average rate of interest on the whole would be 4½ per cent. The Government would therefore seem to save $4,500,000; but this apparent saving would be more than offset by the creation of an unlimited number of new banks, and the exchange of bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest for the four hundred millions of legal tender notes now in circulation, which represent that amount of debt upon which no interest is paid. The government now pays to the national banks nearly twenty million dollars a year, and if the Funding Bill becomes a law will pay these favored institutions over thirty millions a year, even at the reduced rate of interest; all of which might be saved to the taxpayers, by doing away with national banks and their notes, and substituting in their stead greenbacks issued directly from the Treasury of the United States.

We publish elsewhere a leading editorial from the New York *Herald*, showing what effect this Funding bill will have upon the currency of the country, and what an immense swindle is contained in its provisions relative to national banks. We hope none of our readers will fail to peruse it carefully.

The New York *Tribune*, in advocating the speedy passage of the Funding Bill through the House, bases its argument upon the assertion that "*Members of Congress chosen expressly, avowedly as supporters of an existing or in-coming Administration owe some deference to that Administration.*" In other words this Funding Bill must be put through by a partisan vote, because Grant and his Secretary of the Treasury have seen fit to recommend it. That is an *argumentem ad hominem* which many Radical Congressmen will comprehend, and about the only one a considerable proportion of them could understand. It is evident that Greeley has measured the calibre of these gentlemen to a nicety. He fears, however, that their connection with existing national banks, and other little disturbing causes of a pecuniary character, may influence them to vote against the bill, or induce them to emasculate it completely. We do not care how it is defeated so it is beaten. Better by far that we should go on as we are now doing than to risk the evils which this measure is sure to entail by fastening upon the country a new batch of national banks with entire control of the currency committed to them.

### The Proposed Annexation of St. Domingo.

When St. Domingo was annexed to Spain, in 1861, there was apparently a more complete acquiescence of her people in the arrangement, than there is now in the proposal for annexation to the United States. Manifests from all the towns were sent to Madrid, in all of which it was stated that every body was anxious in good faith to form part of the Spanish Monarchy. Then there was no civil war going on, and there really appeared to be no opposition to the movement. Yet, before the transaction was concluded, in 1865, by the withdrawal of the Spaniards from the island, eighteen or twenty thousand Spanish troops were killed, and some thirty millions of dollars expended. Who will insure us against a similar result now, when a fierce civil war is raging and the party with whom we are treating is barely able to hold his own. The part in insurrection is thickly populated and contains a number of important towns. Grant and Fish will be likely to discover that they have a more costly bargain in St. Domingo, than Andy Johnson and Seward found in Alaska. Better barren icebergs than a land of earthquakes, inhabited by negroes with a civil war raging in it.

CERTAIN Radical army officials have taken Ben Butler to task for appointing a negro cadet to West Point, and it is said Ben quieted their complaints by assuring them that the darkey could not stand the examination, and would be rejected on that account. Butler pretends that it was only done for buncombe Wait till Revels and the negroes who are coming to the next Congress make their selections. They won't appoint negro cadets merely for buncombe, as Radical army officials will find to their intense disgust.

### Rascally Land Grants.

During the Fremont campaign the Radicals frightened many unthinking people in the North by picturing out to them the horrors and the disadvantage of having the virgin soil of the Republic desecrated by the touch of human slavery. The white working man was told that the boundless fields which belonged to the United States ought to be kept sacred as a cheap heritage for him and for his children after him. We heard an immense amount of talk, then and thereafter, about homestead laws.—"Land for the landless" was one of the most popular catch words of the Republican party before the war.—

The howl about the advance of slavery was all the merest claptrap. There never was the slightest danger of its establishment on any part of the national domain, for the very good reason that no portion of the territory we possessed in the West was fitted for the production of the staple commodities of the South, in the culture of which alone had slave labor been found to be profitable. The war has brushed away slavery as dead rubbish, but the question of providing cheap homes for the masses is still a vital one.

The Republican party, which came into power with such loud professions of devotion to the wants and wishes of the white men of the North, has ruled absolutely and without check for ten years. How has it kept its promises on the important question of providing and preserving cheap homesteads for the people? Let the record of Congress answer. Railroad monopolies have "gobbled up" *nearly two hundred million acres;* and to effect this wholesale robbery of the people they have freely bribed Radical Congressmen. Ninety-nine out of every hundred men in the nation have been wronged that a few speculators might accumulate vast fortunes. The soil which belongs to the people, the grand domain in which the masses have a direct proprietary interest, has been voted away by the bribed representatives of a party which came into power pledged in favor of a liberal homestead law. And the end is not yet. Every day new schemes of plunder are projected, and new attempts made to filch the property of the people. In vain does the Democratic minority protest. The Radical ring in Congress takes the bribes offered by railroad corporations, and robs the people and the nation at will. This is a subject which would have aroused sufficient indignation in the better days of the Republic to insure the defeat of *any* party which might countenance such outrages, and it can not fail to move the masses now.

The lands once in the hands of soulless corporations are gone from the control of the people forever. If engrossed in the hands of an individual they would go, at his death, either under the statute of descents or the terms of his will to divers hands, to be cut up and divided; but as Mr. Thurman, the Democratic Senator from Ohio, said in an able speech the other day, "a corporation endowed with perpetuity knows no death; and just as long as it sees fit to own its land, just so long may it continue to own it. There is no statute of partition to divide it; there is no statute of descents to mete it out here and there; it makes no will or testament by which its possessions are scattered far and near; and therefore of all monopolists of land the worst is a perpetual corporation."—And it is to such hands that the Republican party is giving up the domain of the people.

### The St. Domingo Swindle.

All the familiar means of corruption known to Washington lobby agents are now being actively employed to force the treaty for the purchase of St. Domingo through the Senate. Grant has bestirred himself actively to secure a ratification of the job. The New York *Sun* says he is "going directly counter to all his professions of economy and retrenchment, and is playing directly into the hands of a set of unscrupulous knaves who will make fortunes by the assumption of the almost worthless and undetermined debt of St. Domingo by the United States." Besides this he is risking the chances of a collision with Spain. In 1865, when Spain withdrew her troops from the island, she issued a proclamation declaring emphatically that the war was not at an end. That proclamation has never been withdrawn. It is to be hoped the Senate will have virtue enough to withstand the corrupting influences which are being brought to bear in favor of what will prove to be a very costly job.

### The American Trotting Turf.

The trotting horse is a Yankee invention, that style of motion having been brought to perfection in this country by judicious breeding and careful training. The rich men of our cities delight in fast stepping animals, and the best trotters that ever appeared on the American turf are now in private hands. No agricultural fair is considered to be complete without "trials of speed," and there are many fine tracks in the country prepared expressly for showing off the gaits of "the noblest animal" to the best advantage. So many irregularities had crept into the management of trotting and pacing contests that it was deemed necessary to apply stringent remedies, and a meeting of the managers of all the prominent associations of the country was held at the Everett House, New York city, on the 2d ult. A constitution was adopted, and a set of by-laws were prepared for the government and regulation of the trotting turf. A glance at these regulations shows that the men who were present were honest in their efforts to accomplish a perfect weeding out of all the abuses which have crept in. We may expect, therefore, to see all the objectionable features lopped off from the trotting turf of the country.

SHERIDAN attempts to palliate his Piegan butchery by saying, first, that Vincent Colyer is in some Indian Ring and, second, that there have been eight hundred murders by the savages within his (Sheridan's) command in the last eight years. What has Colyer's being in the Ring to do with Sheridan's massacre of one hundred and forty women and children down with the small-pox? And is it not shameful that this man seeks to cover his atrocity by pleading his own wrong? If there have been so many murders in Sheridan's department, who is to blame but Sheridan himself? Let there be less capering by the commandant in Washington ball-rooms, and there will be fewer outrages on the border.

### Negroes in the Next Congress.

There seems to be a strong probability that the negroes of the South will insist upon being represented in the lower House of the next Congress. There are quite a number of districts in which the blacks have large majorities, and they will naturally incline to the support of candidates of their own color. The ex-rebels will vote for negroes in preference to Yankee carpet-baggers, and will be justified in so doing. Black Congressmen will at least represent their own race, while the miserable carpet-baggers will represent no class of the community in which they have located. We should not be surprised to see from twenty to thirty negroes in the Forty-second Congress. The ventilation of the House will need to be improved.

### Specie Payments.

The financial editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger* does not think we are so near to specie payments as many people seem to imagine. He says:

The idea of the present tendency running on so as to bring us back to specie payments is simply preposterous. With only some twenty or thirty millions of gold in the Treasury which the Government can properly call its own, and $400,000,000 of demand obligations outstanding, there remains a great work of preparation before the Government can undertake specie payments. While all rejoice that the currency has so much appreciated, that does not mean a general resumption of specie payments on demand for all obligations.

### Covode's Cadetship.

John Covode is a shrewd and unscrupulous political trickster. He began his congressional career as an investigator, and managed to gull simple country folks into the belief that he was excessively honest. The transformation of a dull Westmoreland farmer into a political detective was the strangest metamorphis ever witnessed. To this day his notorious report of 1860 is still going through the mails free of postage, and, as he has managed to cheat Henry D. Foster out of his seat he will have an opportunity to ship off the thousands of copies which are still piled up in crypts in the basement of the Capitol, provided the franking privilege is not too speedily abolished. Here, in Pennsylvania, the title of "Honest John," in which Covode delights, has been long ago turned into a term of reproach. It is never used except by his political opponents, and then is only ironically applied. The corruption of the man who raised such a hue and cry during James Buchanan's administration has been established during the cadetship investigation by such a chain of circumstantial evidence as would be deemed amply sufficient to hang him. The very statement made by his apologist, John W. Forney, convicts him of selling his cadetship. The Harrisburg *Patriot* sums up the testimony in the following convincing manner:

In the Washington correspondence of the *Press* of Monday is contained the result of the investigation made by General Negley and Mr. Witcher, the sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs, which was sent to Philadelphia to take the evidence of the Hon. William Millward.—The committee found the Honorable William. He was "quite sick," but according to the committee, exceedingly anxious to testify. The Committee do not go quite so far as to say that it was the confession of a sinner *in extremis*, but, perhaps, they meant to convey that impression.—The Hon. William testified that in 1872 he requested Mr. Covode to appoint a friend of his to West Point. This was a very singular request for the Honorable William to make of Honest John. Covode refused, on the ground that the Honorable William's friend, the young man, did not live in the district of Honest John. He was so scrupulous in his regard for the law! Subsequently Mr. Covode appointed two young men in succession, neither of whom passed the examination at West Point. In his selections Honest John seems to have been exceedingly unfortunate. It is a painful reflection on the dullness of the youth of the XXII Congressional District that Covode, after a rigid search, could not find one that could run the gauntlet of the Military School, after so many blockheads have safely passed its portals. About this time Covode was going out of Congress, and the Honorable William again approached him, promising that the young man should acquire a residence in Covode's district. This satisfied Honest John's delicate regard for the law of his country, and the son of Gustav Remak was sent to West Point.—The Honorable William swears that Covode was ignorant of the transaction. He indeed "satisfied the committee" (consisting of Negley and Witcher) "that he and his confederates sold the cadetship, got the money and divided it, and that Mr. Covode had no hand in or knowledge of the business." It remains to be seen whether the rest of the Committee will be quite so easily convinced.

It is naively added in the report to the *Press*, that Mr. Covode did not trouble himself any more about the matter, "than to see that the appointee did actually acquire a residence in his district." Could there be a more scrupulous regard for the law of Congress? This appointment was made in 1862 or 1863. At that time Honest John could not find in all his district a youth to send to West Point, when the hills of Westmoreland, Fayette and Indiana were aglow with military ardor.—Could he not have appointed the younger brother of some constituent who was baring his breast to the bullets of the enemy?—The Investigator says that he appointed two who were rejected, and then gave it up in disgust. He was finally compelled to go much nearer the Orient than Philadelphia, and found a *Remak* for his western district, who had a thousand dollars. His vile excuse for the appointment is the gross insult of a knavish boor on a brave, generous, intelligent, and all too confiding constituency. The paltry pretext that he appointed Remak after the rejection of two of his appointees, proves his guilt, in spite of the testimony of the Honorable William Millward. The crime of Whittemore and Dewesse is trifling compared with that of Covode. Exit Investigator.

The Democrats have already indicated their settled determination to run Henry D. Foster again as a candidate for Congress, and have boldly challenged Covode to a contest which would determine whether he is honestly entitled to the seat he now holds; but the investigator declines. He dare not trust to a verdict of the people of the district. He knows he would be overwhelmingly defeated. Many Republicans of Covode's district are disgusted with the injustice and partiality which was shown by the Radical majority in Congress when Henry D. Foster was deprived of the seat to which he was legally entitled. Covode knows that, and so he declines to be a candidate again. The Fayette *Standard*, a staunch Radical paper, says he can not be a candidate without being "dishonored and defeated." The good people of that district know "Honest" John Covode, and no amount of colonizing could save him from being consigned to that obscurity from which he ought never to have been suffered to emerge. He is a dead cock in the Radical pit.

### The Piegan Massacre.

Certain Republican newspapers attempt to shield those who are responsible for the horrible butchery of the Piegan Indians; but the New York *Tribune* says:

"The responsibility for the Piegan massacre ought to be at once fixed, and the offender punished. The facts as developed by the Military inquiry show it to have been a most inhuman massacre, and wholly without just cause. Gen. Sheridan in planning, and Gen. Sherman in authorizing the expedition, seem to have acted in violation of the peaceful Indian policy inaugurated and clearly enunciated by the President; while the behaviour of the immediate participants was cruel and monstrous beyond belief. Gens. Stanley and Sully and the Secretary of the Interior condemn the action of the military authorities in the strongest terms. We expect to see the responsibility of this terrible crime fixed precisely where it belongs, no matter who is hurt. We trust present appearances may be incorrect; but in any event we want the exact facts."

THE Georgia bill as presented in the House, was so foul a concection of carpet bag rascality that sixty Republicans voted to qualify it by the Bingham amendment. Against this the carpet-baggers are raising their outcry, and the Radical press of the North echoes it. All this is in the hope that the wicked, brutal carpet-bag domination, which is a burlesque on free government, may be continued a little longer for the personal profit of rogues like Whittemore, and imposters like Brigadier General Albert Ames, self-elected Senator from Mississippi. We say; govern the South openly by the sword, or restore there the free popular government, which is the birth-right of American citizens; let us have done with these carpet-bag schemes for prostituting the forms of liberty to the purposes of a crew of plunderers.

IN KANE county, Ill., Frank Jackson has received a verdict of $18,000 against the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. He was employed by the company, and lost both his legs while coupling cars in November last.

A law was passed in this State last winter by a Radical Legislature, and signed by Governor Geary, depriving employees of any railroad of the right of recovery in case of accident.

JUDGE HOAR has gone home to Massachusetts, and it is rumored in Washington circles that he has concluded to withdraw from the Cabinet. It is said he feels deeply the slight put upon him by the refusal of the Senate to confirm him as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

A resolution has been passed through the lower House of our State Legislature, urging Congress to accord belligerent rights to the Cuban patriots. The policy of Grant's administration in regard to Cuba, does not seem to meet with favor from the American people. The vote in the popular branch of our Legislature in favor of recognition was almost unanimous, and it reflects the sentiment of the masses of our people.

### Judge Strong Sworn In.

Judge William Strong, of Philadelphia, was qualified yesterday, and took his seat as one of the associate justices on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was cordially welcomed by the Chief Justice and the other associate justices. Judge Strong's seat is the outside one on the right of the Chief Justice. He is regarded as one of the finest-looking men on the bench.

### State Items.

The new jail at Easton is nearly finished.

The jail at Greensburg, Westmoreland county is tenantless.

The Post-office at Flicksville, Lehigh Co., has been discontinued.

An opera house is to be built in Titusville capable of seating 1,200 persons.

The Washington County Jail has fourteen inmates—twelve males and two males.

There are in the University of Penna., at Philadelphia, 797 students, 35 professors, 5 instructors, and 4 teachers.

Fresh shad are plenty in the Reading market at from 50 cents to $1.00 each. They are brought from the South.

A young man named Phaon Sell was recently buried alive by the caving in of the roof of an ore mine near Fogelsville Lehigh county.

Mr. William Forsythe, of Birmingham township, Chester County, had a valuable horse stolen on Friday night, the 4th inst.

Prof. Coppee, President of the Lehigh University of South Bethlehem, left for Europe on the 5th inst., accompanied by his daughter.

Maj. F. J. Cope, of Hempfield township, Westmoreland County slaughtered two hogs recently that weighed 1222 lbs., net.

Mr. J. O. Collor and family left Reading recently, with the intention to settle in the northern part of Missouri, to engage in agricultural pursuits.

There is an association of ladies in Uniontown styled the Anti-slandering Society. They meet once every month at the residence of one of the members.

The Allentown rolling mill netted a profit during the year ending December 31st, 1869, $52,459.80. The rails cost $71.-04 per ton, and were sold at $74.63 leaving a profit of $3,69 per ton in the rail.

The Franklin County Horticultural Society, at a meeting of its members, fixed upon the 10th and 11th of June next for holding the spring exhibition of fruits and flowers.

A little boy at Greenwood furnace, Mifflin County, aged about three years, recently killed a little sister lying asleep in a cradle, by striking her on the head with a hammer.

W. Baldwin, a little boy, six years old, son of John R. Baldwin, West Bradford, Chester county, recently fell and struck his head on the sharp edge of an axe, cutting his right ear and the side of his head severely.

Norristown is getting a bad reputation for burglaries and highway robberies, and one lady was pursued on the street by a man, and had to take refuge in a house of a friend. Several ladies have been robbed recently.

Recently the office of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad Company at Allentown was broken into and robbed of two overcoats belonging to the agent and telegraph operator, and sundry other articles that lay around loose.

George W. McFadden, a young man employed at the rolling mill of Alan Wood & Co., at Conshohocken, had his clothing caught in the machinery and was dragged through the couplings and instantly killed on the 12th inst.

Thomas Jackson rescued a boy, named Hollidaysburg from drowning in the river at Hollidaysburg the other day, by plunging into the icy cold water and swimming to his relief. The boy had broken through the ice. Such heroism deserves all praise.

Two large chill rolls are being manufactured in Reading, for a rolling mill at Coatesville, Chester county. The size of one is 9 feet 2 inches in length and 29 inches in diameter. They are the largest chill rollers ever manufactured in this country.

A little daughter of Mr. Samuel Clendenning, of Lock Haven, aged 12 or 13 years, met her death last week by falling against a board partition in the freight depot, striking her forehead and killing her. She died in ten minutes after the accident.

The office of the coal yard of Peacock & Orth, corner of Second and Franklin streets, in Reading, was entered on Thursday night by breaking the bolt of the shutter, and seventy cents worth of stamps, and a double barrel gun, valued at $45, were stolen.

The Bradywine Baptist church at Chadd's Ford was dedicated a few days ago. It is the third church built on the spot where was founded, in 1775, the first regularly organized Baptist meeting house in what was then known as Chester County.

An ex-policeman named O'Brien, has been convicted at Erie of permitting a horse thief, whom he had in custody, to escape, in consideration of a larger sum than the reward offered for his capture. The punishment for the offence is imprisonment in the penitentiary for five years.

A new oil well owned by a company of English capitalists, called the Button Well, was recently struck on the Central Petroleum Company's farm. It is yielding from fifteen to twenty barrels per day, and has a powerful flow of gas, which, when lighted at night, illumes the country for miles around.

Great preparations are being made by the different German societies of Philadelphia to hold a grand festival on Whit Monday, at Engle and Wolf's farm. A committee of arrangements from the Maennerchor, Sangerbund, Junges and Harmonia Societies has charge of the matter.

A lot of Whiskey-suckers raided Shupe & Wade's Bonded warehouse at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland County, recently and stole a half-barrel of "Old Rye." The warehouse is over the hog pens and the thieves got into the latter, and bored a hole through the floor and "tapped" a barrel.

The Cumberland *Alleghanian* says the work on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad is progressing favorably. The contractor for the first ten miles east from Connellsville will have his contract finished as early as the 1st of July, when trains will run eastwardly that much further.

On Monday the 7th., a mad dog made his appearance in Landingville Schuylkill county, and bit fifteen dogs, and three men, named John Mill, Joseph Seibart, Jr., and Irwin Guertler, before he was killed. The bitten dogs have all been shot, and the men received medical attendance.

Thomas Cheyney, an old and respectable citizen of West Chester, died, on the 7th, inst., with an encysted tumor, which caused his death. The old gentleman had arisen about five o'clock, and in coming down stairs fell, and injured his spine and head that he died within an hour. He was about 83 years of age.

The Bethlehem *Times* understands that President Cattell, of Lafayette College, reached Paris on the 31st of January last, where he has since been domiciled. He has not lectured since, nor officiated in the pulpit of the American Chapel in that city. Mr. Cattel is not expected to return to Easton before the 1st of July next.

The Reading *Eagle* says that a gentleman of that city recently went to the "far West," 19 miles beyond Harrisburg! on business connected with a patent scrubber. He went out hunting one day and shot a "handsome fox with two brown ears and a brown ring around his neck, and of a silver color all over." He also shot "1073 partridges, 85 pheasants and 7 ordinary foxes!"

Recently while George Lewis was crossing the Welsh Mountain, on his way from Waynesburg, Chester County, he was attacked by a man whose intentions were no doubt to commit a robbery. In the scuffle Mr. Lewis fell from the wagon, when the thief got frightened and took to the woods, and in the darkness made his escape. The thief got nothing.

A little daughter of Martin Frantz, aged about two years, was burned to death at Hellen, in Elk County, on the 4th inst. It appears that Mrs. Frantz, the mother of the child, had gone to the next neighbor's, a few rods distant, and on her return found the child's clothes almost enterely burned off its person. It lived a few hours in great agony, when death came to its relief.

Jacob Snyder, of Butler county, challenges the United States to complete with two steers he has at present on hand. The steers will be six years old in May next. One is white and the other red. The white steer is six feet high and girths ten feet ten inches around the body, and weighs 3,425 pounds. The red steer is six feet two inches high, girths ten feet and two inches around the body, and weighs 3,430 pounds.

John Maitland and Job Nailor, of East Fallowfield, Chester county, met with a serious accident not long since, in driving from Coatesville to Modeville. They were on their way home, and passing along the road, which is very narrow, the horse shied and threw him over the embankment upon the railroad track—falling a distance of 20 feet. The wagon, which was nearly new, was mashed and Mr. Nailor had two ribs broken, and was rendered insensible for some time. Mr. Maitland was able to unharness his horse and proceeded to the house of Mr. Young and obtained assistance. It was dark—fortunately there was no danger from the train, which had just passed.

### Items of All Sorts.

A Female Suffrage bill has been defeated in the Wisconsin Legislature.

An Illinois dentist has had to pay $250 for extracting a tooth unskillfully.

It is believed the new postage stamps will be ready for sale by the 1st of April.

The Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill postponing the municipal elections in that State until November.

The King of Prussia has "decorated" Miss Pauline Granville, an English woman, for her care of wounded soldiers at Kissingen.

Swedish and Norweigan emigrants in considerable numbers are coming to settle in Aroostook county, Maine, next summer.

A "petrified snake," which has for some time been puzzling the savants in Indiana, has been discovered to be a tough pine knot.

Rock county, Wisconsin, has not at present a dollar in bonds out neither is it paying interest on a dollar of borrowed money.

A passenger train on the Flushing, Long Island Railroad, was fired into on Friday night, and several passengers narrowly escaped being shot.

There is great excitement in San Francisco over the recent gold discoveries in San Diego county, Cal., and many persons are emigrating to the place.

In Williamsburg, Va., on Saturday night, two men mounted the same horse, when they were thrown against a post and both instantly killed.

The Senate of Ohio, by anearly unanimous vote, has requested Congress, in adjusting the tariff, to favor agricultural interests, or at least not discriminate against them.

Three millions of dollars in silver are expected in New York from Canada this week, for the banks. One New York Bank is reported to have fifty-two kegs delivered in its vaults.

The product of the National Copper Mine (Mich.) for February was 12 tons 1,008lbs. It is reported that another several-hundred-tons mass has been met.

Forty years ago there was such a noise made about a New Hampshire member of Congress sending home a package of garden seeds under his frank, that the offender failed of election.

In Ashley county, Arkansas, on the 26th ult., Warner K. Herning, while crazy from drink, shot and killed a