Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1870.

Effects of the Fifteenth Amendment upon the Republican Party.

With the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, the mission of the Republican party ended. It had its origin in opposition to the system of slavery which existed in the South, and derived life and power from a persistent agitation of the mind of the North upon that subject. The leaders of the party refused to make any compromise of the difficulties which arose upon the election of Abraham Lincoln. Some of them were actuated by the most selfish motives, a mere desire for continued rule, wished to keep the cause of quarrel still open, while the more honest fanatics among them looked to the extinction of slavery as the one great end to be accomplished, and cared not what it might cost to carry out their cherished purpose. During the continuance of the war the latter class kept their one idea steadily in view, and thanked God for the first Bull Run, because many believed that only by delay in the success of our arms could the emancipation of the blacks be achieved. The mere politicians of the party were, in the meantime, busily engaged in enriching themselves by fat contracts, and in divers other ways, and they were willing to see the strife, which proved so profitable to them, indefinitely prolonged.

When the war was over, and emancipation was rendered a fixed fact by the amendment of all the constitutions of the late slave States, a very considerable body of the Republican party were disposed to stop at that point; but the earnest fanatics, who were the only men of principle among the leaders, insisted that the great work of the war could not be regarded as finished until the negro was given full rights of citizenship, and those rights assured to him by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Again the mere politicians of the party acquiesced cheerfully, because they fancied they would be able to maintain their hold upon fat offices through the influence of the negro vote. The cry which gave the Republican party its principal hold upon the people of the North during the last Presidential campaign was: "Let us finish up the work of reconstruction! Let us have peace!" A leading Republican newspaper says, "more than half a million men voted for Grant, merely because they wished to see the pending plan of reconstruction carried through"—and every Democrat who was actively engaged in that canvass knows that feeling gave a strength to the Republican party which it would not otherwise have had.

With the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment all the old rubbish of the slavery agitation is swept away. The Anti-Slavery Societies, which composed the advance guard of the Republican party, have disbanded. The cords which bound the organization together have been loosened, and there is every probability that the incongruous elements will speedily become permanently disunited. The Republican party never was a unit upon any subject except the slavery question. It is divided to-day on the tariff; on the currency; on the construction and binding force of the Constitution; on the authority of Congress, and the absorption into that branch of the Government of unwarranted powers. The cord which bound these dissimilar classes together has been broken by the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. There is besides a large class of Republicans who are dissatisfied with the administration. Multitudes have been disgusted by the nepotism of Grant, disappointed by his selection of a Cabinet, chagrined by his failure to exhibit any high qualities of statesmanship, and chilled by his cold disregard of the cries of Cuba. Many who put their adherence to party on the low level of personal advantage have failed to secure any recognition of their claims for office, and have been soured by neglect. There is nothing in Grant to bind the Republican party together; no devoted personal attachment such as the old Whig party felt for Henry Clay. Grant is cold, unsympathetic, without eloquence, and utterly destitute of that wonderful personal magnetism which distinguishes great political leaders. He cannot lead the Republican party, and he does not even attempt to do so. He sits in the White House, a mere dull figure head, without sufficient influence in his own party to secure the confirmation of his appointees by the Senate.

If we turn from Grant, where shall we find a leader for the Republican party—a man with power to bind its discordant elements together and to lead it forward to new conquests? Shall we search for him in the Senate? Sumner leads the Radicals there, but he can not lead the party. He is a dogmatic pedant; showy, but shallow, even where he pretends to know most; a dreamer, not a practical worker; full of professions of love for the negro, but destitute of that wide-reaching human sympathy which gives men power with the masses. He is not fitted for a political leader; and there is not a Radical in the Senate who is. If we look to the House we shall see Ben. Butler taking the lead there, but surely no one will say that he possesses the qualifications which go to the making up of a great political chieftain. Without a leader in Congress or elsewhere the Republican party is divided into discordant elements. The embers of future strife are smouldering, and may be fanned into a flame any day. With the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment the party lost all unity of purpose, and it is now a mere bundle of incongruous elements, kept together by nothing but "the cohesive power of public plunder."

How Forney Makes a Living.

The Washington *Chronicle* lives by levying black mail. A new instance of this has just come to light. D. C. Forney, a cousin of the immaculate John, has been hauled up before the Senate Judiciary Committee and compelled to confess to receiving $1,800 from Sullock, which was for services rendered in the Georgia case. Young Forney says it was given as an equivalent for advertising. The advertising to which he alludes appeared principally in the shape of editorials denouncing the Bingham amendment. This is a specimen of the morality of "my two papers, both daily," and an evidence of the manner in which they are supported.

Abraham Lincoln's Religion.

We publish on our outside a carefully prepared paper from the pen of W. H. Herndon, Abraham Lincoln's law partner, in which a full statement is made of the religious opinions of Mr. Lincoln. The document was prepared for publication, and it is certainly clear enough and explicit enough in its statements. None who read it can be at a loss to know what Mr. Lincoln's opinions were.

A Sign of the Times.

The Radicals made a desperate effort to carry the town of Elkton, Md., the other day. It is the home of the Ex-Rebel Post Master General. He went home to vote, and his subordinates rallied all the negroes in the village and marched them to the polls in a body.—The result was a complete Democratic victory, many white men who had heretofore voted the Republican ticket refusing to touch it, and voting openly for the Democratic candidates. Straws show how the wind blows.

FURMAN SHEPHARD, Esq., has at last been confirmed as District Attorney of Philadelphia, and the Radical official who stepped in has been sent to the shades of private life again. This is doing justice at last.

THE investigation into the charges against General Howard, continue to the damage of the saint who has been running the Freedmen's Bureau.

Lancaster and Harrisburg.

"Why should the fast through line stop at Lancaster? What is Lancaster, what has she done and what is she doing? to entitle her to claim such a favor of the Company to the injury of its interests? That the Pennsylvania road touches Lancaster at all is a favor for which the sleepy citizens should be thankful. One of the oldest towns in the State, Lancaster is to-day a quarter of a century behind the age. She may be considered walled in and finished. She shows no signs of life and progress; and if her citizens really wish to move with the world they must "take up their bed and walk" to this city or some other live place where the fast line does stop. As long as they are shut up in their Chinese city, they can neither see nor participate in the rapidly moving panorama of the world."

We copy the above editorial extract from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* in order to show our citizens in how illiberal and narrow-minded a spirit their just complaint against the Pennsylvania Railroad officials is treated by this newspaper, published in their neighboring town. Any other journal published in any other town, would have sympathized with the sense of injury which our people feel in being deprived of railroad facilities that they have heretofore enjoyed and that they think are their just due. The scornful words of the *Telegraph* have their fit origin in Harrisburg, a town which is under the heel of railway corporations and which sees every question through their soulless eyes. Our people do not use the same spectacles, nor have they yet learned not to turn upon those who would tread upon them. In what we have said upon this question between our city and the Railroad, we have sought to express the feelings and the views of our fellow citizens, and we believe we have done so. They are rightfully indignant at their treatment; and believing their complaint to be just, we have scorned to sing dumb as to it, or to be luke-warm in the advocacy of their rights, merely because it is a powerful railroad corporation which seeks to do them wrong.

We will not take issue with the statement of our cotemporary as to the lack of a progressive spirit in Lancaster, because, though it is couched in ill-natured and grossly exaggerated terms, we believe that it has a foundation in fact; our city is not as enterprising as it should be, nor have we the large business interests located among us, which our unrivalled manufacturing facilities naturally invite, and will inevitably secure as soon as our people are aroused to the obtaining of additional and competing railroad connections, such as will be afforded us by the projected Lancaster and Delaware River Railroad.

But though we are not what we should be in activity and enterprise, Harrisburg is not the place to cast at us the first stone; for in sleepiness and dullness it stands unrivalled. It has grown, to be sure, but not through the energy of its own citizens; the Legislature has enlarged its boundaries and added to it thriving places, which grew and flourished outside its limits; railways—not built by any agency of its people—intersect each other within its borders, and give to it shipping facilities over competing roads, which its slow citizens but sparingly avail themselves of. The town has a Court House which knows no style of architecture, ancient or modern; streets, which in their direction literally know no north or south, no east or west; market houses which would disgrace a country village; a street along the river bank, which nature has done much to make a noble avenue, but for which art has done literally nothing; the town has not even essayed to keep the river from washing the crumbling bank away, nor has it hesitated to permit to be built across the majestic water, a hideous wooden bridge, that wholly destroys all pleasure in gazing upon the broad and otherwise beautiful view of the river and its confining hill.

We would like to see Lancaster, which is growing now with a steady growth, increasing yet more rapidly; but we would not purchase this increase at the price which Harrisburg has paid for hers.—We would not sacrifice our independence, nor deliver ourselves bound hand and foot into the power of mammoth corporations, even for this great boon; nor would we for it, be enshrouded in the atmosphere of corruption and be lost in the deep moral darkness which envelopes Harrisburg, within whose borders a dweller for even a few weeks, can scarcely fail to lose all power of distinguishing right from wrong. Growth at such a cost is too dear a purchase for us, and we will none of it.

Martial Law in Georgia.

Martial law in its most offensive form has been proclaimed in Georgia. The courts, State and Federal, are in full operation there, no insurrection exists, no call for troops have been made, and yet a mere captain of infantry is now trying a citizen for his life. When the last Georgia bill was under discussion the United States Senate voted down every proposition authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and yet now, by mere brute force and violence, without the faintest color of law and without the least pretence of necessity, General Terry, in command of the troops stationed in Georgia, approves the ruffian behaviour of his subordinate, and tells him in so many words: "*You will not permit the prisoner to be produced in Court, or admitted to bail, until decision in the premises is rendered at these head-quarters.*" The writ sued out in behalf of the kidnapped Georgian, has accordingly been denied. On Wednesday, Mr. Beck offered a resolution in the lower House of Congress, to inquire of General Grant the authority of this procedure, whereupon Mr. Shank objects, and the Radical majority, by sustaining that objection, stifles the call. So it has come to this, that the days of the Meade domination, when men were put in a sweat-box at Fort Pulaski, to torture them into giving evidence against other men, have returned to Georgia, and Congress abets the wrong. It is rumored that Grant thinks the best thing that can be done with the State is to make it a permanent military province.—Just as the reconstruction sore is healing this man and his backers in the House tear open the ulcer, infuse into it new venom, and irritate all its pestilent humors anew. More than this to enter the State of Georgia in time of profound peace, and drag a citizen before a military commission for his life is a direct insult and menace to every one in the United States. It revives the worst days of the "little bell," and betokens a lawless and ungovernable temper in the administration which threatens, if not checked, to do, at perhaps no very distant day, in Pennsylvania what it now does in the South.

A Negro Notary Public.

Governor Geary has appointed a negro Notary Public in Philadelphia. The name of the fortunate darkey is Ulysses B. Vidal. Rather a high-sounding title. Let Geary now name one of the Tow Hill negroes for a similar position in the Borough of Columbia, and compose the quarrel which has been going on among the black and white Radicals of that town for some time past.

Proposed Editorial Convention.

We notice that some of our exchanges are talking about holding a Convention of Democratic Editors of the State, and Bellefonte has been suggested as a suitable locality, and the 25th of the present month proposed as a proper time. Such a gathering would be pleasant, and calculated to do good, but we think the day suggested is too early to allow such general notice to be given as would insure a large attendance.

THE Boston *Traveler* makes the following curious announcement:

Fifteen colored men married white wives in this city, last year, but no white man took a colored wife. Just so far as amalgamation prevails, just so far are colored girls to be without husbands.

Is this decided to be a part of the new social programme arising from the Fifteenth Amendment.

Who Shall be Sent to the Legislature From Lancaster County?

For some years past the great county of Lancaster has been very poorly represented in the lower branch of the State Legislature. So far as that matter is concerned the Crawford County System has proved to be a lamentable failure. The Assemblymen nominated by a popular vote have been men without the proper capacity, and nearly every one of them has turned out to be dishonest. Summy, Gatchell, Hopkins and Peters were repudiated by the people, but they were succeeded by others fully as weak and not a whit more honest. The fellows who were chosen under the cry of reform, which was raised last fall by the *Express* and *Father Abraham*, were all deep in the projected robbery of the Sinking Fund, except Reinoehl. That their hands were clean of other jobs was not believed at Harrisburg, and that is the place to learn the status of members. Lancaster county has been the laughing stock of the rest of the State for some years, and it has come to be a matter of wonder that this magnificent district should be represented by the weakest and most corrupt men in the House.

We do not wonder that the *Examiner* is loudly calling for a genuine reform. It is unquestionably greatly needed. Something must be done to redeem the reputation of the county, and steps to that end ought to be taken at once. The Republicans with their immense majority are entirely responsible for the existing state of things. They have heretofore adhered to their party so closely as to preclude all hope that any reform can be expected, unless it be inaugurated at the primary elections. We doubt whether the *Examiner* would have virtue enough to oppose the election of any one of the men whom it so bitterly denounces, if they should succeed in securing a bare plurality of votes under the Crawford County System of nominating. It might give utterance to a few weak words of indignation at the result, but it would conclude its article by urging every Republican to vote "the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket."

It does, however, suggest a plan by which the Republicans of this county may make sure of better nominations. It publishes a list of prominent members of the party, and calls upon the people to make choice of some of them instead of taking up a batch of nonentities who may be seeking the position for selfish purposes. Whether the men named by the *Examiner* are the very best that could be selected we are not prepared to say, but certain it is that the Republican voters of this county owe it to themselves to select entirely different characters from those they have been sending to the lower branch of the State Legislature. Lancaster has been disgraced at Harrisburg long enough. It is high time there was a complete change in this matter, and we hope there may be enough good sense and honesty in the Republican ranks to effect a thorough reformation. We confess that our hope is not very strong. We have seen so much corrupt manoeuvering in the ranks of our opponents, have witnessed such remarkable results under the Crawford County System, have found attempts at reform result so generally in the selection and election of corrupt and incompetent officials in this county that we are almost ready to despair of beholding any improvement in the future. The *Examiner* calls upon the other Republican papers of the county to join in an effort to "send honest men to the Legislature *for once*." While the Republican voters are about it let them be sure to select men who are *competent* as well as honest. Let men be nominated for the Assembly who have both capacity and integrity of character. Thus will a standing reproach be removed from this great county.

Negroes Demanding Offices.

A negro orator from Washington talked very plainly to the white Radicals of Chambersburg at the celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment. He informed them that the colored voters held the balance of power in Franklin county, and that they would demand a share of the offices. It is likely that they will insist upon being represented both upon the borough and the county tickets. That is no more than was to have been expected. The negroes will not consent to do the voting without sharing in the spoils. There will be plenty of aspiring darkeys ready to force themselves into positions of honor and profit, and the Radical party cannot consistently decline to recognize their claims. If they believe in the professions they have made, the Republicans must consent to share the spoils of office with the negroes of Pennsylvania. Governor Geary has already appointed one black man to the responsible position of Notary Public in the City of Philadelphia, and there will be many aspirants for political preferment among the negroes throughout the State. Let them put the honesty of the Radical party to the test.

The San Domingo Job Killed.

Reports of an official character have been conveyed to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, calculated to dissipate all hope of an early annexation of San Domingo. They are in substance a protest from the Cabral government, based upon a petition signed by nearly twelve thousand of the best men in the island, against what they call "the false pretences of the Baez followers." Cabral represents so large a proportion of the people, that an attempt to purchase the island from Baez would justly be regarded as an infamous outrage and a just cause for war. It is to be hoped that Grant will now pause in his attempt to lobby this infamous scheme through Congress. It is a corrupt job of the very worst possible description, and is only kept alive by the persistency of a set of adventurers who expect to make fortunes, should the treaty be ratified. The connection of the President with these men is a most disgraceful piece of conduct, a thing of which any of his predecessors would have scorned to be guilty.

Waiting on Butler.

For some ten days past Ben. Butler has been absent from his seat in Congress, and that august body has been anxiously waiting his return before doing anything in the Georgia case. A sovereign State stands trembling in suspense, while the cross-eyed representative of a Massachusetts district attends to his private business at home. The telegraph informs us that "the Beast" has got back to Washington, and that the Georgia bill will now be taken up and considered by the Reconstruction Committee. Let the people of that State be thankful.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune* writes to that paper from Whittemore's district, and declares that the cadet-peddling carpet-bagger will certainly be re-elected to Congress by a large majority. It is the strongest negro district in the South, and the return of Whittemore will prove the capacity of the negroes for self-government, and the entire fitness to exercise the right of suffrage intelligently.

THE awfully satirical paper, the *Nation*, has a mercilessly sarcastic article advocating "baby suffrage" as a necessity for the protection of infantile rights. The article bears the marks of having been written by "Tetterby's baby" and corrected by some "mother's darling," who has been turned over to the tender care of a hired nurse. The baby, it is boldly asserted, should have the ballot in order to enforce his or her rights in hotels, cars, on the street, and in places of public amusement. The suppression of babies under the present system and the tyranny under which they groan, have embittered their lives, and the smoldering fires which have, until now, lain dormant are about to burst forth and overwhelm their oppressors.

Decoration Day.

A resolution has been put through the lower house of Congress, and will probably pass the Senate, fixing the 30th of May as the day for decorating the graves of Union Soldiers, and setting it apart as a public holiday forever. The custom originated with the people of the South, the inhabitants of many places assembling after the war was over to strew the graves of the Confederate dead with flowers. It is still kept up there, no particular day being observed, but the various communities selecting such occasion as best suits their own conveniences. In the North the observance, which have been copied from rebels, are conducted under the auspices of an association known as the Grand Army of the Republic.

It may seem ungenerous to oppose such a practice either North or South. In itself the act of strewing the graves of dead soldiers with flowers is one of beauty. It appeals to the imagination of the beholders, and a cemetery filled with a throng of people engaged in such work is a touching and attractive spectacle. The effect is, however, to perpetuate a remembrance of the civil war through which the nation has passed, and to keep alive the animosities of section by which it was distinguished. As the people of the South gather around the graves of their dead, the events of the war are vividly recalled and the hearts of those present are turned regretfully to the past, instead of being directed hopefully to the future. As the people of the North witness the ceremonies of decoration day the fires of hate are rekindled, and that sentiment of common brotherhood which should be the strongest feeling in the mind of the American people is weakened. No such dumb show of an ostentatious character is needed to prove our respect for those who died in defence of the Union. The decoration of their graves can well be left to the hands of kindred affection. The pomp and parade which now accompanies these demonstrations is not calculated to do any good. The civil war is over. The South lost all for which it contended, and has been compelled to make the most abject submission to the General Government. It is time for all former animosities to be forever buried out of sight. It is unwise for either side to perpetuate the memory of the war over the graves of the fallen. Let the remembrances of the fratricidal conflicts fade as the flowers have faded, which have heretofore been cast upon the tombs, and let a reign of fraternal love be inaugurated between the people of a common lineage and a common country, never to be broken.

The Christian Soldier's Speculations.

When Fernando Wood moved for an investigation into the conduct of General Howard, there was a loud outcry from the Radical press of the country. Mr. Wood was called ugly names, and the Saint, who has so long presided over the monetary transactions of the Freedmen's Bureau, was hauled as the purest patriot and the most incorruptible Christian gentleman alive. The investigation is not ended, but enough has already been elicited to show that General Howard has been guilty of what would be called stealing by plain people, and that on a most extensive scale. It was shown before the House Committee on Education, by witnesses produced last Monday, that on the orders of "the Christian Soldier," seven hundred thousand dollars of the public money were turned over to the Howard University. How some of this money was used Mr. Charles Perkins showed. He testified that he had a contract under the Bureau for delivering sand, when the barracks east of the Capitol were being erected, at the rate of $6.15 per hundred bushels, but his contract was set aside by General Howard, who made another, by which $7.75 per hundred bushels were paid for hauling sand from the pit of the Patent Brick Company on the University Grounds, and $3.50 per hundred bushels paid to the Company for the sand. He also testified that, after the barracks had been completed, over $4,000 worth of sand was dumped there and paid for, but afterwards sold for $75. In building this University for the education of negroes the Saint of the Bureau has managed to spend a very large sum of the public money, and has taken care to secure a very handsome profit on all that has passed through his fingers. While engaged in his thefts he has gone about the country addressing Sabbath Schools, and making speeches at missionary meetings. Thousands of loyal people have heard him, and have been profoundly moved as he denounced rebels and prated about his love to "the dear old flag." He has played the part of a patriotic hypocrite to no little profit, and we are glad to see him unmasked. The revelations which are being made will open the eyes of some people. It is a pity that similar investigations can not be made of a thousand other cases of fraud which ought to be laid bare.

THE Medical Association of the United States has not yet passed under the Fifteenth Amendment. Though sitting in the city of Washington, under the very shadow of the National Capitol, with the colored Goddess of Liberty looking down upon them from the dome thereof, while Sumner thundered against caste below, the assembled M. D.'s deliberately voted, by a large majority, to exclude the delegates from the District of Columbia because they "consulted with negro doctors." Here is a case for the consideration of the Radical majority in Congress. We expect to see a law introduced to meet the case. What is Congress worth if it can not prevent the negro from being thus insulted in its very presence!

AT many points throughout the State the Radicals are having trouble about the nomination of candidates. In Snyder county one of the newspapers of the party charges that the grossest frauds have been perpetrated inside the party by a corrupt ring. The same allegations are made in Lancaster county and other strongholds. If such rascality is practiced at the primary elections by a party, how can it be expected that its members will act honestly when it comes to a regular contest at the polls. Trained in the practice of frauds the Radicals of this State are always ready to adopt any desperate scheme which may be necessary to insure success.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* announces that General Grant intends to take a pleasure trip through Pennsylvania in a week or ten days with Simon Cameron. If he goes trouting this time he will be in season, but it is to be hoped he will not take Sunday for his piscatorial amusement as he did last summer. He cannot attend long to business and must be kept in humor by constant trips, which he takes at the expense of politicians who get their pay out of the distribution of offices. It is about the handiest arrangement possible. The public suffers, but our junketing President enjoys himself hugely.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* says Charles Kleckner is a candidate for nomination to the Legislature in his district, and advises us to watch his movements. We have noticed that some of the Radical journals of that city are calling for the nomination of *honest* men to the Legislature, and we should not be surprised to see Kleckner among them. We have noticed that attempts to displace thieving officials in that party, generally results in the selection of greater rogues than those who are thrust out. On that principle Kleckner ought to win.

IT looks as if the Senate would agree to the House resolution fixing the 4th of July as the day for the adjournment of Congress. The Radical members want to get home to see about the pending elections. Some of them will be defeated in their efforts to secure a renomination, and others at the polls.

The Corrupting Influence of Great Corporations.

The corrupting influence of great corporations is felt in every department of our government. In Congress railroad rings have shown their power. They have seized upon an immense amount of the public lands, despoiling the domain of the people, and appropriating millions of the acres which ought to have been reserved as a sacred heritage for the actual settlers whose mission it is to develop the territory of the nation, and to make the wilderness blossom as the rose. Members of Congress have shared largely in the profits derived from this spoliation of the poor man's heritage, and encouraged by the success of former schemes of plunder have devised a vast number of new projects of like character. Schemes are now being actively pushed at Washington, which would take the last acre of the public lands from the people and give them into the hands of grasping and soulless corporations. The effect of this infamous system will be to greatly enhance the price of lands in the West. There will not only soon be no lands which the poor man can occupy under the beneficent provisions of a homestead law, but the Railroad monopolists will hold every acre of tillable soil along their routes at such prices as will impede emigration and render it impossible for adventurous pioneers to secure cheap homes. The whole system is contrary to public policy, and it could not secure half a dozen supporters in Congress if the members were not bought up like sheep in the shambles. The men who vote away the public domain to railroad corporations take good care to pocket large amounts of bonds. Thus have those who were poor a few years since grown to be immensely wealthy. There are magnificent palaces standing along the avenues of Washington, decorated inside with all the costly appliances of princely luxury, the owners of which were not worth a dollar when they took their seats in the United States Senate a very few years ago. They have found legislation to be a vastly profitable business.

In our State Legislature it is well known that the Pennsylvania Railroad can secure any legislation which it may desire. It dictated the terms of the bill which was passed for the dispersion of the Sinking Fund, and that gigantic swindle was only an instance of the power which it exercises. It used to elect members, but it now finds it much cheaper to buy them after they get to Harrisburg. Its lobby agents know all the "ins and outs" of corrupt legislation, and they can be seen in the halls and on the floor of the two Houses any day during the session. No bill that they desire to pass can be defeated, and no measure to which they are opposed can be carried.

Robert B. Brown, Esq., editor of the Clarion *Democrat*, represented his county in our State Legislature for two years past. He is emphatically an honest man, and never cast a vote of which he need be ashamed. He was the Democratic candidate for Speaker at the organization of the House last winter, and is a gentleman possessing both marked intelligence and unimpeachable integrity. He had ample opportunities for learning the means by which corrupt legislation is forced through at Harrisburg, and he thus speaks of the operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad:

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has for several years, had agents at Harrisburg, who made contracts with members for their votes, for the session—generally employing a majority of the members of both Houses for about $300 each. This ring of roosters, thus formed, were bound to vote for all bills the agents who hired them directed, and against all measures he desired defeated. This arrangement was formerly kept rather secret. But during last session it became so public that when the charge was made on the floor of the House, no one attempted to deny it. Even the agents who bribed the members instead of keeping out of public view as much as possible—as was their previous custom—boldly walked about the floor of the House, and personally directed their hirelings how to vote. They were continually seen at the desk of the clerks and reporters, handing official papers, and directing the kind of reports which should be sent for publication in the daily papers. At the end of the session it has become as customary for certain members to call on their ring masters for their pay, as it is to go to the Treasurer's office to receive their salary. The night previous to the last adjournment the railroad ring was paid off in a certain room in a leading hotel. Only one man was admitted at a time, but they were taken in and sent out as regularly as customers at a barber shop. An outsider, observing the performance as he passed along the hall occasionally, alarmed the roosters who were standing around waiting their turn, by calling out "next!" each time a member came out of the room.

These agents or borers have become so proficient in the business, that they take contracts for putting through bills for a sum agreed upon, which have no connection with railroads; and then compel their ring to put them through—alleging that this is a part of the contract made for the session. Last year we heard a ring leader attempting to make a credulous country-member believe that the cattle bill was included in a $300 arrangement. Thus the fellows make large speculations for themselves on railroad capital.

The above named ring is not given as the only, or even the chief of sinners in this respect. There are many other rings formed by the members themselves, and even every bill of any importance is "pinched" in committee, and at every stage of its proceedings through both Houses.

The above exposure, coming as it does from an authoritative source, ought to be sufficient to open the eyes of the people of this State. We do not believe that the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad are aware of the conduct of these lobby agents at Harrisburg, nor that the Directors of the road have any guilty knowledge of such transactions. It is the work of a few bold and unscrupulous men, who profit largely by the corrupt agencies which they employ.

THE mild Spring weather has brought out Radical candidates for office rather earlier than usual. Like black snakes they seem to have crawled out immediately after the first thunder storm of the season. They are already appealing to the dear people through the columns of the newspapers, and, in the language of Ben. Butler, we are enabled to announce the appearance of some "before the apple blossoms."

MORROW B. LOWRY is a candidate for re-election to the State Senate. There is considerable opposition to him in the Republican party, but he intends to run whether he receives the nomination or not. Lowry has an immense amount of energy, is not very scrupulous about the means he employs, knows all the ins and out of political intrigue, and will be hard to beat. There are several other candidates for the position in the Radical party, and we look for a very lively fight in the district.

A MONKEY is born in Pittsburgh. The event being the first of the kind in that city, the editor of one of the local newspapers has visited the infant, and is disposed to recognize it as a man and a brother.

The least the extreme Radicals can do is to introduce an amendment qualifying all monkies born in this country to exercise the elective franchise. Let us have "equal and exact justice to all."

THE Radicals of Washington are fighting like Kilkenny cats over the municipal spoils. The convention split, and two out-and-out Radical candidates for Mayor are in the field. A third man, a Conservative Republican, seems to stand a good chance of slipping in between.

GRANT is still persistently lobbying the San Domingo job, and the fellows who expect to make huge fortunes, if the treaty should happen to be ratified, are said to be very hopeful that the President will succeed in controlling the Senate.

REPRESENTATIVE MUNGEN, of Ohio, has had cancelled the appointment made by him of a cadet at West Point, he having understood that a person had been paid for procuring the appointment. Another selection has been made.

In Allegheny county, N. Y., a man, who died recently, left his wife one cent, his brother a few dollars, and $5,000 for the erection of a monument to himself.

Woman Suffrage in England.

The advocates of Female Suffrage in this country are quite jubilant over the recent vote in the English House of Commons. They profess to see in this an indication of the early triumph of the project which they have been pushing so energetically and with so much loud clamor. But, when looked into, we find that the English bill is something very different from that which the strong-minded women of the United States are demanding. The backbone of the argument adduced by our would-be-reformers is the wrong endured by married women. That is the theme upon which they grow most eloquent, the burthen of the story which with such unceasing iteration they pour into the ear of a dull and unheeding public. The husbands of this vast army of ill-used women turn a deaf ear to all the querulous complaints and the plaintive pleadings of the eloquent sisterhood, and even the wives themselves refuse to listen to the sad tale of the wrongs which they endure. With surprising amiability, with a serenity that is provoking beyond measure, they pursue the even tenor of the way, bearing the domestic yoke with a patience that is truly wonderful.

For this class the English bill provides no measure of relief. It is only designed to include maidens and widows. It proposes to allow such independent females to vote when they possess the necessary property qualification in their own right; but all matrons are to be left in their present predicament. The *feme covert* is left precisely where she has been placed by the common law, without any legal existence independently of her husband. There is very little likelihood that the proposed bill will become law, there being many a slip between the second reading in one House and the final passage through both, of a bill which is socially revolutionary though practically nugatory. The movement in favor of female suffrage in this country will derive very little strength from what has been done in England, and the day which shall witness universal Female Suffrage in the United States appears to us to be as remote as ever. It can never have a dawning until a majority of the best women of the country demand the ballot, and that they are not likely to do in a hurry.

How Not To Do It.

Congress has been over five months in session, and has not passed or amended the Tariff; has not passed or amended the Revenue Laws; has not done anything for the commerce, shipping or labor of the country; has not passed or amended any laws for the settlement of the Indians; has not passed the Funding bill; has not amended the currency acts; has not done anything for the resumption of specie payments; has not settled difficulties with Canada respecting Reciprocity, or with San Domingo and St. Thomas, respecting pending treaties. It has, however, ousted half a dozen Democratic members of Congress duly elected by the people; has kept up foreign and domestic taxes to the utmost; has re-admitted the States of Texas and Mississippi in order to get more votes for bad jobs, but has again kept out Georgia, with two Senators, who were Georgians, but who could not be bought, bribed or coaxed to do a mean or bad action. If it takes five and a quarter months to do and omit all these things, what may we expect by the time the session has expanded to July or August?

As a general result of the action of Congress, it may be stated, that of 2,849 bills and 475 joint resolutions introduced in both Houses up to this time, about 158 bills and 100 joint resolutions have gone through both Houses. A very small result for so many days and so many words.

Worshipping a Negro.

The Boston Radicals quite worship the Reverend thief Revels, the negro who has been pitchforked into the U. S. Senate from Mississippi on the points of Federal bayonets. Not many of his white colleagues, even of the Radical stripe would expect to receive such honors as have been bestowed upon him.—The Boston *Journal* of Thursday evening says:

"Senator Revels has been engaged this forenoon in a drive in the suburbs and in calling upon various prominent persons who had invited his presence. He left the custom-house in a four-horse barouche at about ten o'clock in company with Collector Russell and Major Chadwick. As the party came down the steps the officers and employees about the custom-house, and others, to the number of about two hundred assembled there, gave the Senator a round of cheers. The party drove to the Sub House, where they were joined by Governor Claflin, and proceeded as above stated. A visit was paid to the United States Court House, where Mr. Revels was received by District Attorney Hillard, and by him was presented to Judge Clifford and Judge Lowell and officers of the court. To-night he goes to Worcester, and to-morrow evening to New Bedford. He has accepted an invitation to be present at Selwyn's Theatre on Saturday evening at the entertainment for the benefit of Edward W. Kinsley, Post 113, G. A. R. He will occupy one of the boxes, which has been reserved for him and his party."

What are "Good Times?"

The New York *Tribune* very reasonably doubts whether the revival of business in Wall street, that is, Gold Room and Stock Exchange, is an acceptable sign of "good times," in the ordinary sense of the term. Good times, the editor seems to think, will never come until Congress passes some sort of a Funding Bill. But it is not merely the passage of the Funding Bill that is wanted, but the adoption of an opposite policy from that so strenuously adhered to by the *Tribune* of "protecting" a few individual interests so as to constitute them absorbing monopolies, maintained at the expense of the masses by the taxation which excludes all competition. The reduction of both tariff and internal taxation would do more to set the wheels of substantial industry, production and traffic in motion than anything else, especially if a settled and less costly financial system be at the same time brought into use.

The Female Medical Students.

The quarrel which has been so bitterly waged in regard to the attendance of female medical students upon the clinical lectures at the Pennsylvania Hospital, has been finally settled by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the managers, after conferring with their medical and surgical staff, shall, if practicable, arrange for appropriate, thorough clinical instruction in the Pennsylvania Hospital to the students of the Woman's Medical College of this city.

That some women are well-fitted for the study and practice of medicine can not be denied, and they should be afforded the fullest opportunities for acquiring an accurate and complete knowledge of the profession in all its details. The objections of the male students could all be removed by providing separate clinics, and that is the course which we understand is to be pursued hereafter.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND is no longer an admirer of Morton. He says he is rapidly descending, in the Senate, to the level of a mere time-server and party demagogue, supporting every pretension of his masters, however evil, holding no country to exist outside of his organization and guided by no consistent policy or principles. He is at the head of the San Domingo set; his attitude on finance and reconstruction has been crooked and pitiable from the first. He guesses at public sentiment and wears the harness of the Executive like an old and patient wheel-horse. He has large executive talents, but is without large, enduring convictions, and can claim no higher laurel than the politician's. His purpose seems to be the preservation of the Republican party for personal ends, and his apparent equipoise is all the more marked when he has a little enemy to crush.

State Items.

Easton is to have a horse railway.

Philadelphia has twenty-three public markets.

Reading has thirteen Building Associations.

Ebensburg has commenced the building of her new jail.

Stroudsburg is about to have a street railway.

Greensburg, Westmoreland county, is going to build a Town Hall.

Patrick McCan caught a trout near Tyrone, the other day, that was 14½ inches long.

The mounment to the memory of deceased soldiers of Juniata county, will be put up about the middle of June.

A wild animal, supposed to be a wolf, is roaming around in Manchester and Conewago townships, York county.

The Methodist church membership of this State numbers one hundred and twenty-eight thousand, with a ministry of seven hundred and thirty.

Mr. Archibald Thompson, who recently died in York county, aged 92, was the father of fifteen children and 92 grand-children.

The Postmaster General has ordered that the name of Irishtown postoffice, Mercer county, be changed to Railroad Station.

The Waynesburg, (Greene county,) *Messenger*, says: "The growing wheat crops in this county, present a very promising appearance at this time."

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of this State, will be held at Gettysburg, from the 13th to the 18th of June next.

The schooner Rachel Post was capsized by a squall off Camden, Me., on Wednesday night. Her captain was drowned; the only other man on board got ashore.

According to a Pottsville despatch, the striking miners in Schuylkill county are about to take measures to persuade the Lehigh and Wyoming miners to join them.

John Mower, of Bedford, Bedford county, has been appointed by the Governor and commissioned by the State Department, a Notary Public for a term of three years.

The survey for a branch road from Siggersville, on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, to West Chester, was made some weeks ago. The ground has been staked out and pre empted.

The body of a man answering to the description of Samuel Siekman, who left Washington county, last September, and never was heard of afterwards, has been found in the Ohio river at Stubenville.

While unloading a safe from his wagon in front of a store in Scranton, on the 3d, inst., Mr. Samuel Alderman, met with a serious accident, by which he smashed three of his toes, and it is said amputation will become necessary.

The German republicans of Pittsburgh are kicking in the traces. They tell the Radical leaders that they have made a great mistake in casting them aside for the negro. They insinuate that they will not vote with the colored brother.

A man named Rogers, from Cumberland, was robbed of $150 near Sand Patch Tunnel, Somerset county recently. He had come there to look for a site on which to erect a boarding house. He concluded not to stay.

At New Orleans, Lieutenant-Governor Dunn, and other members of the Police Board, were committed to prison for five days and fined each $95, by Judge Cooley of the Sixth District Court, for contempt.

A dog went mad in Upland, Chester county, recently. Before it was known he had run through the town and bitten every dog in his route. He was subsequently killed, as well as twenty-six other dogs which were bitten by him.

The *Age* says: One Major Calhoun, of this city, takes occasion at all meetings of negroes and radicals to state that he once belonged to the Democratic party. We suppose it is upon the same principle which makes a cyprian boast she had a virtuous mother.

The Sunbury *Democrat* says: Potatoes are a drug in the market, and hard to sell at 35 cents per bushel, here. Several ark loads from York State landed here this week, and the owners were somewhat disappointed at the strange market and low prices."

Many persons in the State have received a circular letter, stating that 100 acres of land have been assigned to him or her, as heir of a deceased soldier, and requesting that $30 be forwarded to defray the expenses of sale and transmission of the proceeds. The thing is a cheat.

Hartzell & Sons of Addison, Somerset county, have on exhibition at their store, a Panther over six feet in length with tabou and fangs all complete; in preserving in death, the appearance of wildness, slyness and stealthy ferocity, that were its distinguishing characteristics in life.

Harry Taylor son of Caleb Taylor, of West Chester, about ten years of age, was a few days ago, killed by