Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1870.

Another Big Land Grab.

The Radicals of the U. S. Senate voted on Saturday to give away another immense slice of the public lands. They passed a bill transferring to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad the odd, and to the Brownsville and Fort Kearney road the even sections of a tract of country fifty miles wide by three hundred miles long. It has been customary in these grants to reserve alternate sections for actual settlers, but here every foot of land for fifty miles on either side of roads extending for a distance of three hundred miles is given away without the least equivalent. This action of the Senate is totally without precedent even among the annals of this thieving race of Congressmen. It is so barefaced and shameful a "job" that the New York *Tribune* is forced to cry out against it. That paper says:

"The action of the Senate is not only without precedent as one Senator argued, but without wisdom as a dozen others voted. It seems, indeed, so wholly indefensible as to smack strongly of a very positive "job." The Senate has been for a long time past a sort of free hunting-ground where speculators poached valuable game on the national preserves. We look to the House to stop the rascals (speculators, not Senators) in their first attempt at the present bold innovation."

The charge that the Senate is a hotbed of corruption is not a new one.—Democratic newspapers have repeatedly called attention to this fact. Now that the *Tribune* admits it we suppose it will no longer be denied. What a spectacle is presented to the world when it is confessed that the highest Legislative body in this nation is notoriously corrupt; when the leading Republican newspaper of the country charges a majority of Republican Senators with being engaged in a gigantic job of stealing. That is the true name for it—no milder term will properly describe it. It is by such devices as this that men who were poor a few years since have grown to be enormously rich since they became members of the United States Senate. Some of them own princely mansions in Washington, and live in such splendor as would tax the resources of an English nobleman—and all on a salary of five thousand dollars a year. These land-grabbing jobs explain how they manage to do it. Let honest Republicans look at these things, and then let them say whether they can continue to vote the Radical ticket.

The Oregon Election.

The election in Oregon is both a substantial and a valuable triumph for the Democratic party. It shows how the tide of opposition to Radical misrule is sweeping over the country. It is a response to Connecticut and New York. The only victory which the Republicans have achieved since the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment is the election of the thief Whittemore. The Democrats not only elect the State ticket in Oregon by a very decided majority, but they carry the Legislature and secure the return of Mr. Nesmith to the U. S. Senate. Mr. Nesmith is not only a man of sound practical sense, but he is an imperturbable wit. He was in the Senate during the early part of the war, when, he said one day on the floor, in the midst of a thousand other side-splitting things, "Brigadiers were so plentiful in the streets and hotels that a boy couldn't throw a stone without striking one of them," and it was not till after he had thus let fly his light battery at them (masked as it had been before behind the dryest kind of facing) that Mr. Lincoln, who was much annoyed at the small army of that class of the service that had concentrated on Washington, was enabled to drive them out of such pleasant quarters and get them to the front. That Mr. Nesmith ever got the credit that was due him for this "onward movement" from Washington we do not believe. We bring it to mind now, when he is a candidate again for Senator, in order that justice may be done to him.

Retired From Journalism.

Thomas M. Coulson, Esq., who has been connected with the INTELLIGENCER in the important and responsible capacity of Local Editor since January 1868, has voluntarily retired from that position. Mr. Coulson was admitted to the bar of this city, having studied law with A. Herr Smith, Esq., but having a taste for literature he concluded to adopt journalism as a profession. He entered upon it with enthusiasm, and brought to the task before him talents and industry sufficient to secure him success anywhere. He is an easy and graceful writer, and possesses a varied store of information which he has always at command. The readers of the INTELLIGENCER have been much indebted to him during his connection with this paper, not only for local matter but for a judicious selection of news and occasional contributions to the editorial columns. We part from Mr. Coulson with many regrets. His reason for abandoning journalism was temporary loss of health, which we hope and believe will be permanently and completely regained by the quiet life which he expects to lead in the country. Fortunately for Mr. Coulson he never was in a condition to render labor a necessity, though one of the most indefatigable workers we ever met. Our best wishes attend him in his retirement.

Speech of Hon. J. D. Stiles.

We publish elsewhere the remarks of Hon. John D. Stiles, member of Congress from the Lehigh and Montgomery district, upon the infamous bill for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment. Mr. Stiles is one of the most efficient and faithful Democratic Congressmen. He has had enough of experience to enable him to be of use to his constituents and the party, and we hope to see him renominated. Mr. Stiles is always in his place, with a fit word to say when the rights of States or of the people are being assailed, and his eminently sound practical sense makes him too valuable a member for the party to lose at present.

S. S. Cox's Speech.

We publish elsewhere the concluding portion of Hon. S. S. Cox's speech against the bill for enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment. It is a complete exposure of the nefarious purposes of the Radicals and a scathing rebuke to them. The sentiments expressed by Mr. Cox, will find a response in the hearts of the white men of Pennsylvania. Read it, and hand it to your Republican neighbor.

Struck Oil.

James B. Sansom, Esq., formerly editor of the Fulton *Democrat*, and more lately of the Indiana *Democrat*, has struck oil in Armstrong county, and has a well called "The Little Annie," which is said to be "pumping twenty-five barrels a day—*and improving.*" Sansom seduced us into the editorial business, having induced us to buy the Fulton *Democrat* from him some seven years ago. He is a good fellow and deserves all the good luck that can possibly fall to his lot. Two other editors are interested in "The Little Annie," and we hope it may improve until it produces a thousand barrels a day.

THE New York *Tribune* boastingly asserts that the Radical Superintendent of Common Schools in New Orleans is resolved to force negroes into the same schools with white children. If the present teachers of the Common Schools resign, Yankees will be imported to take their places, and applications from one thousand have already been received. To carry out their pestilential theories the Radicals will stick at nothing.

FISHING for trout is the most fascinating sport we know of, but there are a great many people who will be disposed to think that the President of the United States ought to stick to his post, at least while Congress is in session.

Our Indian Policy.

We have so long disregarded the rights of the Indians that we seem to have forgotten the fact that they once owned every foot of the soil which constitutes what we proudly call our national domain. The right of the Aboriginess to this widely extended territory was as complete as title by occupancy could be made. This was fully recognized by the founder of Pennsylvania when he purchased from the red men the soil of the great commonwealth that bears his name. Some of the early settlers dealt justly with the original proprietors of the land, but the white man was generally unjust and overbearing in his treatment of them. The superior skill and greater power which civilization had given to the European was too often mercilessly used; and it is not strange that a race of high spirited savages should be greatly irritated as they found their hunting grounds, and the game on which they subsisted, destroyed. They had the right to make war for the preservation of their property, and it was scarcely to be expected that they would deal more mercifully with their white captives than they were accustomed to do with those of their own race whom they made prisoners. War is always barbarous, and the war of savages for their rights can not be expected to be gentle in its nature, or devoid of barbarous deeds.

From the first but little regard has been paid by our government to the rights of the Indians. As the tide of emigration has swept westward the strong arm of the national authority has been employed to crush out the original owners of the soil. Treaties have been made with the red men only to be broken. The government has not deliberately violated its plighted faith, but it has permitted outrages committed by its citizens to go unpunished, and has taken sides with them against the Indians, without inquiring who was to blame, and generally without attempting to adjust the quarrels in a peaceable manner. Our Indian wars have already cost us more money than would have established all the Indians on reservations, and have supported them until they learned the arts of civilized life. Had the money expended in war been used to encourage the Indians in agriculture, and in stocking the country set apart for them with domestic animals, our relations with them would have been vastly different to-day. Instead of being forced to keep up a standing army at a vast expense, to repress the incursions of a few broken bands of savages, we should have had large districts populated by a people living happily, prosperously and in full accord with the civilization about them.

Somehow the press has been oftener wrong than right upon this great question. The hot temper of the frontiersmen has possessed the minds of editors, and they have called for indiscriminate vengeance upon a feeble race. They have given details of outrages committed by Indians, but the wrongs perpetrated by white men have never been reported.—Let us hope that there will be an end of all this. Let the entire press of the country unite in demanding that a wise and humane policy of dealing with the Indians shall be inaugurated and steadily carried out. It is vastly cheaper to feed the red men than to fight them, and infinitely more christian-like. A great nation like ours cannot afford to be unjust or even ungenerous, in its treatment of the remnant of a people from whom it has taken the vast domain which constitutes what we boastingly call "the area of freedom." Let the appropriations made to the Indians be liberal; let pure and humane men be employed to disburse the money; let that money be largely used to establish the red men in agricultural pursuits, to purchase stock, farming utensils, seeds and all that they need to enable them to make a change from the roving and precarious life that they now lead; let their lands be as sacredly protected from invasion as those of any other class—let these things be done and we shall have peace with the Indians for all time to come. Surely that is a consummation most devoutly to be wished, a thing for which all christian men should be willing to pray, and for which the people of this country would be found ready to pay liberally without grumbling.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic Senators and members on Friday, held a caucus at the Capitol to-night, Representative Randall, of Pennsylvania, in the chair. A proposition for an effective campaign organization in the close Congressional districts, with a view of electing Democratic representatives next fall, was discussed, and it was finally agreed to appoint a committee, consisting of Senator Thurman, Senator Hamilton, and Representatives Woodward, Beck, and Shober, to take the matter under advisement and devise a plan. The caucus discussed the feasibility of uniting on some financial policy, but an adjournment was carried without any result having been reached. A campaign committee, to be located in Washington, will probably be decided on.

The Massacre in Roumelia.

The reported massacre of Israelites in Roumelia, appears to have been greatly exaggerated. If later reports, given on the authority of the Associated Press are to be credited, nothing more than an ordinary riot occurred. The latest despatches state that the report of the massacre arose from a street disturbance at Botuschany, a town of about 4,500 inhabitants, situated in the Northern part of Moldavia, and 50 miles northwest of Jassy. It is further reported that on investigation, the riot was a disturbance growing out of a fight between parties of schoolboys, who used stones as their weapons and broke a large number of windows.

The York True Democrat.

The York *True Democrat* enters upon its seventh year with a larger circulation and a better advertising patronage than it ever had before. It is an admirably managed newspaper. Mr. Young, its proprietor, was formerly a resident of Lancaster, and he has shown what energy can accomplish under adverse circumstances. The only fault we have to find with him or his paper is, that they are both extremely Radical in politics.

THE war has been over five years, the last formal Confederate surrender taking place in May, 1865, and yet the Union is unrestored. Georgia is not yet admitted. Doubtless there are those who are now, and have for some time back been collecting material for works upon the war, and to these it is submitted as the text for the chapter how these five years past have operated as an *ex post facto* justification of secession.

THE Hon. David Kilgore, ex-Congressman from Indiana, was recently indicted for fishing on Sunday. Grant fished on Sunday up in Elk county, last summer, and was not indicted. He was informed on for catching trout out of season, and Col. McClure paid his fine.

Dickens is Dead.

Such is the sad news which the Atlantic cable brings us. The announcement will startle the world and cause millions to heave a sigh of profound sorrow. The deceased had a place in nearly every household throughout all civilized nations, and there is no man living who has a hold upon so many human hearts. Peace to the ashes of the illustrious dead! He leaves a whole world to mourn for him.

Another Novelist Dead.

William Gilmore Simms, the distinguished Southern novelist died at his residence in Savannah on Saturday night, aged 64. The telegraph gives no particulars.

Will Whittemore be Admitted?

We are informed by telegraph that an informal canvass of the House shows that Whittemore will not be permitted to take his seat in Congress. The question raised by the re-election of this disgraced and disreputable rascal is one of no little importance. He comes back endorsed by a majority of eight thousand votes from the most populous negro district in the South. The ignorant blacks who supported him are confessedly unfit to exercise the right of suffrage intelligently. They have proven this to the entire satisfaction of the whole world, by returning to the Congress of the United States a thieving wretch who has been guilty of all manner of petty meannesses. Whittemore's sale of a cadetship, was not the first or the only infamous act of which he has been guilty. The exhibit of his former rascalities, made by a correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, which we published a few days since, shows the fellow up in his true character. That he was disgraced as an Army Chaplain, and that he was a thief, is as well established as that he sold a cadetship.

Such a villain is certainly unfit to occupy a seat in Congress. But what will the Radicals do? If the negroes of South Carolina are legal voters, then was Whittemore legally re-elected, and we do not see how he can be refused a seat. He appealed to a densely ignorant constituency, and by the basest arts of the low demagogue succeeded in being re-elected by an overwhelming majority. The intelligent whites of his district have been deprived of the right to vote or to hold office by the infamous reconstruction laws of Congress, and they take no part in politics. The stupid field hands, the horde of ignorant and barbarian negroes who were lately slaves, now lord it over white men, and show their utter incapacity for self-government by sending Whittemore back to plague the men who, for selfish purposes devised the infamous system which made his elevation to a seat in Congress possible.

In our judgment it is not within the province of Congress to inquire into the general moral character of those whom the people may select to represent them. To unseat a regularly elected Congressman, without good and sufficient legal reasons for such action, would be to violate the principles which lie at the very basis of popular representation, upon which the whole super-structure of our government is founded. Whittemore suits the barbarian negroes who elected him. He is their choice. True, he is a thief—a bold unblushing thief—so brazen in his impudence that he does not shrink when the eyes of the whole world are turned full upon him, and when all tongues are denouncing him; but he has been regularly elected to represent one of the pet districts of the Radicals. He is the fruit of the pernicious seed which they planted.—If he should be turned out the probabilities are that some equally worthless Yankee carpet-bagger, would be selected to take his place. Whittemore preaches and prays while he steals, and whines through his nose about his wrong while he eats and drinks with the negroes; and, they, fired with indignation at the outrage which they are led to believe has been perpetrated upon their chosen representative, triumphantly return him to the seat from which he has been summarily ejected. Congress has not the power to turn him out again unless he commits some other act worthy of expulsion, and it ought not to possess any such power. To concede it, would be to grant to a majority, unlimited power by the exercise of which they could unseat any one who might be obnoxious to them.

The only plea upon which any member of Congress would be justified for voting to exclude the disgraced carpet-bagger and cadetship peddler from his seat, would be that the negroes who elected him are not entitled to the exercise of the elective franchise. The Radical two-thirds can hardly be expected to admit that, after all they have done to force the Fifteenth Amendment upon an unwilling people. The presence of Whittemore in Congress will be a standing rebuke to the combination of fanatics and selfish partisans whose action rendered such an event possible. With the degradation of the elective franchise will inevitably come the election of corrupt and unworthy men to office. Men of high character and honorable feeling will not associate with negroes upon an equality, as Whittemore did, and unless they do so they can not expect to be elected. Were we a Democratic member of Congress we should decline to vote for the expulsion of Whittemore, and leave the Radicals to get out of the scrape as best they could. As they have made their bed so let them lie.

The New Naturalization Treaty.

The new Naturalization Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, recently sent by the President to the Senate, is substantially the same as the protocol on the subject negotiated by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in 1868, and approved by the United States Senate on April 13th, 1859. The treaty provides that British subjects naturalized as citizens in the United States, shall, in all respects and for all purposes, be treated as such by Great Britain, and that reciprocally, citizens of the United States naturalized as subjects within the British dominions shall be treated as such by the United States. Natives of one country now naturalized in the other have the absolute right, within two years of the ratification of the treaty, to publicly renounce their naturalization and resume their original nationality. If any citizen of the United States naturalized in Great Britain should renew his residence in the United States, he may be re-admitted to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States, upon such conditions as may hereafter be imposed by the United States, and Great Britain will not claim him as a British subject on account of his former naturalization. And the same conditions are established in reference to British subjects naturalized in the United States, who renew their residence in Great Britain.

Hon. Henry D. Foster.

The Democracy of Fayette county have just declared in favor of Hon. Henry D. Foster as their candidate for Congress. Since that Mr. Israel Painter has declined to run, and General Foster has the field to himself. He was fairly and legally elected to the present Congress, and was deprived of his seat by the combined efforts of Covode and Cessna. The people will see to it that he is sent back with such a majority as will prevent a contest. Covode refuses to run against Foster again. He knows he would be overwhelmingly defeated.—General Foster is one of the ablest men in the State, and as honest as steel. He is just such a man as should represent every Democratic district in Congress.

Reduction of the Army.

Such a reduction of the army as ought to take place is not to be secured while Grant is President and Congress Radical. A Conference Committee of the two Houses has at last agreed upon a half way measure of reform. The rates of pay fixed by the House bill are to be adopted, and the army kept up to the standard of thirty thousand men. That is at least three times as many as are needed in time of peace. A provision is made for giving officers one year's pay if they resign, and all officers are prohibited from occupying civil position. This will cut off Sickles, Badeau, Kilpatrick, Dent and others, who are drawing pay as army officers and the salaries attached to civil officers.

THE Nominating Convention of the Schuylkill Democracy will be held on the 11th of July. We hope they will put up a strong, pure man for Congress. If they do the district can easily be redeemed from the grasp of the Radicals.

Greeley's Opinion of the San Domingo Job.

The New York *Tribune* is opposed to Grant's San Domingo job. It presents various reasons why the scheme should be abandoned, and among the rest this:

We cannot afford to swallow new territory and peoples too rapidly. Our Republican institutions, now more than ever before, can rest safely only on the general intelligence and virtue of the people, on churches in every village, and schoolhouses throughout the length and breadth of the land. We have just adopted into the body politic four millions of negroes—lately slaves, by no means yet up to the highest type of educated freedom. We are receiving vast accessions of uneducated foreigners on the Atlantic coast, and the Pacific is bearing to us, far more rapidly than we are preparing a welcome for them, the patient, toiling, opium eating, idol-worshipping children of the remotest East. We are confronted by the Indian problem, and seem rapidly approaching the dividing of ways, before which we must pause to decide whether we shall take the one, leading to the extermination of these original owners of our soil, or the other, leading to their civilization and citizenship. Here are elements enough for lowering the standard of our suffrage. We need to make haste very slowly indeed towards this further addition to the turbulent, indolent, unstable and uneducated Spanish Americans, whether white, black, or half-breeds. The new problem for American statesmanship is how to delay, not how to accelerate this tendency.

There are some important admissions contained in the paragraph we have quoted, and no intelligent man can read it without being convinced that Horace Greeley is very doubtful about the policy upon which the Republican party has been acting. He does not regard the enfranchisement of the negroes as an experiment that is free from danger. He evidently trembles as he looks to the future. And well he may. The workings of the system have not been satisfactory so far, and the fruits it has brought forth have been evil. They will be no better in future, and the people of this country will soon begin to curse the folly of which the Republican party has been guilty and the apathy which enabled its leaders to carry out their mischievous plans.

Democratic Gains in the Next Congress.

The New York *Sun*, in an ably written editorial upon the probable complexion of the delegation from that State in the next Congress, admits that the Democrats will gain largely. At the recent election the Democracy carried twenty-four of the thirty-one districts in the State. It can hardly be expected that they will do quite so well in the fall, but the *Sun* says "it will require a desperate effort for the Republicans to rescue more than five or six of the lost Districts out of the hands of the Democracy, thus leaving to that party a decided preponderance in the delegation from New York in the next Congress." That is good news. A gain in Congress is what the Democracy should most diligently strive for. They should put forward the best and purest men everywhere and make a desperate effort to elect them. With a full poll of the Democratic vote in Pennsylvania we can carry eleven out of the twenty-four districts. We carried nine districts at the last Congressional election, carried them all fairly on an honest vote, but three of the Democratic members were summarily turned out to make room for defeated Radicals. There will be great apathy in the Republican party this fall, and all the Democracy have to do is to avoid falling into a similar condition. Let the Democratic editors of the State rouse the masses of the party to a realizing sense of the importance of the Congressional and Legislative contests and we shall win a victory that will dismay our opponents and astonish ourselves.

More Damning Evidence Against the Yankee Saint General Howard.

Every possible obstruction has been thrown in the way of Hon. Fernando Wood, who has been investigating the conduct of General Howard, in his management of the Freedmen's Bureau, but every now and then some startling evidences of the corruption of the Yankee Saint are brought to light. There is proof to show that Howard paid out of the bureau funds some $240,000 to the American Missionary Sosiety; about $140,000 in rations were sent to Florida, the rations sold and the proceeds pocketed by the agents of the bureau. The United States Marshal for South Carolina and one of the United States Senators from that State were brought in to prove that about $400,000 of the educational fund of the bureau were used for the purchase of rations, the majority of which were sold to the negroes of South Carolina, on time, for the purpose of securing the election of Governor Scott, who is the friend of Whittemore. With such an exhibit against him, it will be scarcely possible for the Radical majority of the committee so to whitewash the damaged sanctity of this specious hypocrite, that it shall pass current hereafter.

Sumner on the War Path.

Sumner made quite a bitter attack upon Grant during the discussion of the motion to investigate the San Domingo job in Executive Session, the other day. He styled the President's method of forcing this matter upon the Senate as simply arrogant in its exactions, and declared that the Senate would be forced to yield to a power that is tending to imperialism if there was not a change. Of course, such language drew forth quick and sharp replies from Nye, Chandler, Howard, and other interested parties. It is to be hoped that Sumner, Shurz and such Republican Senators as have shown honesty and manliness enough to oppose the wishes of Grant and his fellow lobbyists will continue to stand firm. Grant's friends make their boasts that official patronage and the pressure of Executive authority, will yet triumph, and the treaty be ratified. If it should turn out so nothing can induce the people to believe that corrupt means were not employed to put the job through.

The Negro Cadets.

The two negro cadets who were appointed to West Point were both rejected, one it is said, because he had weak eyes, the other because he was too ignorant to pass the examination. There are those who believe that white boys with weaker eyes and as little education have been admitted to the Academy; and some disloyal people go so far as to say that the color of the negro cadets was the sole cause of the rejection. This is "going back" on Sambo. It is a repudiation of the principles and professions of the Radical party, and it ought to be carefully looked into.

Know-Nothingism Cropping Out.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, a paper which boasts that it is the oldest Radical journal in Western Pennsylvania, said the other day:

The next duty of Republicanism is to *Americanize* the nation which it has liberated. *The Republic is for Freemen and for Americans.*

That is another assertion of the deep seated hostility to naturalized citizens that lurks in the heart of the Republican party. It crops out in every direction, and has become especially noticeable since the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. With the negro vote in their favor, many of the leaders of the party say they can dispense with the Dutch and the Irish.

OREGON has elected the first member of the Forty-second Congress. Mr. James F. Slater, the new Congressman, is a Democrat, and his election is a good omen for the political character of the next Congress. The Democratic victory in Oregon, following as closely as it has after the sweeping victory in New York, and achieved as it was in spite of the efforts of one of the strongest politicians on the Pacific coast—Senator Williams—is another proof of the turning of the political tide. Whatever may be the result of the next Presidential election, it is already evident that the next House of Representatives is to be Democratic.

A Speech From Gen. Fisher.

We thought Brigadier General Joseph W. Fisher had retired from politics. He moves along our street so quietly, wearing his double honors of Alderman and Mayor's Clerk so meekly, that we really began to imagine the baleful fires of ambition had died out in his heart. No one who sees him as he sits in his official arm chair and dispenses justice to a row of vagrants just out of our subterranean Lock-up, would dream that he once led armed men to battle and hurled the thunderbolts of his erratic eloquence at the heads of listening and laughing Senators. The earth will continue warm after the eruptions of the volcano have subsided, and gaping cracks tell where the earthquake has been busy with its Titanic hands; the tiger preserves some of its fierceness even in captivity, and the roar of the caged lion is still terrible. Such being the case we are not quite overwhelmed by astonishment when we saw in the *Examiner* an "extract from a speech delivered by General J. W. Fisher, at the meeting to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, at Marietta, June 6th, 1870."

General Fisher knows the negroes of that region, and they know him. He used to have considerable practice among them when he played lawyer up in Columbia, most of the cases in which we ever seen him engaged being of that character. It seems fitting that the man who defended them in the Criminal Courts, should be selected as the chief orator on the occasion of their admission to the rights of citizenship. We have read the General's speech. There is nothing new in it—nothing which was calculated to instruct or improve his hearers. It is a rehash of an old and weak harangue, which he inflicted upon the Senate of Pennsylvania at the time when the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was under consideration. We believe the *Intelligencer* was the only paper in the county which noticed it at that time. The only addition or alteration which we perceived, was at the conclusion, when he urged all the negroes who heard him to vote the Radical ticket. His appeal to them was so pathetic that we are convinced he still cherishes ambitious projects.—Aspirants in the Radical party would do well to keep an eye upon him.

Greeley's Opinion of Whittemore.

We call the especial attention of the religious editor of the *Express* to an article headed "Congress, or the Penitentiary," which appears elsewhere in our paper. In it he will recognize the vigorous style of Horace Greeley, and it was no doubt written by the editor-in-chief of the New York *Tribune*. It does not attempt to disguise the fact that the Republican majority in Congress have endeavored to shield the secundrels who were found selling cadetships, while it gives due credit to the Democracy for "spurning and promptly casting out every member of the party found guilty of this cadetship infamy." Mr. Greeley points out a method by which the Republican party may be saved from the disgrace of being represented in Congress by Whittemore. He can be indicted and sent to the penitentiary. Let the United States officials move promptly in the matter; and let them prosecute not only Whittemore, but Butler, who still holds his seat, and all whom there is good reason to believe guilty. If vigorous efforts are made a number of Radical Congressmen will be transferred to a position in which they may learn a trade by which they can make an honest living. The country would be greatly the gainer thereby, and the Republican party would obtain credit for some honesty of purpose. By all means let at least half a dozen Radical members of Congress be transferred to the Penitentiary. That is where a good many of them would be now if they had their deserts.

Negroes Registering in Philadelphia.

Acting upon the advice of Forney's *Press* and other Radical newspapers, the negroes of Philadelphia have been very busy registering for a couple of days past, so as to be prepared to vote at the coming primary elections. The *Evening Herald* says:

We visited several of the places for registration yesterday down town, and we must say that a more fitting display of the condition of the Radical party in this city could not have been made. Wherever there were any number of colored voters in the vicinity, there the registration windows were completely surrounded with crowds of the darks; and, with the exception of one or two hundred office-seekers or runnniers, scarcely a white person could be seen. White men—that is, decent ones—would not mingle or participate. Even the one or two whites at each place seemed ashamed of their presence, and hung their heads like whipped dogs.

It is expected that the Fifteenth Amendment will drive thousands of white men from the Radical party in Philadelphia. Workingmen who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket hate the Fifteenth Amendment, and do not believe that it was ever fairly adopted. They do not relish this thing of being put upon a plane of equality with the negro, and thousands of them will never touch a Radical ticket again. If the Democracy of Philadelphia act wisely they can more than counterbalance the negro vote.

Government Officials Engaged in Election Frauds.

A Radical paper published in Washington city boldly charges that John L. Thomas, the Collector of the port of Baltimore, sent gangs of negro bullies to the National Capital to vote for Bowen, the administration candidate for Mayor. As proof of what we say we quote the words of the *Republican*:

The Bowenites were desperate for several days, and on Monday morning imported forty-two colored and four white men from Baltimore, for the purpose of voting for the now defunct Sayles J. Bowen. This gang of rowdies was marshaled by John L. Thomas, Jr., Collector of the Port of Baltimore. The police arrested the party, and thus prevented their committing a fraud on the ballot-box. In the afternoon the Baltimore roughs were taken to the depot, and John L. Thomas furnished them with money and tickets to enable them to again reach Baltimore. Will the Secretary of the Treasury please take notice of the fact that one of his officials was engaged in the meanbusiness of trying to poll illegal voters in this District? Is such a man fit to hold office?

Let us hear no more from Radical papers about frauds in New York until this bold villain and ballot-box stuffer is ejected from office.

THE San Domingo job is being very vigorously pushed by the President, and he has managed to secure a majority of the Senate. Senator Schurz offered a resolution in Executive Session directing inquiry to be made into the means which were being employed to induce the adoption of the proposed treaty. This motion was vigorously fought and finally defeated. The debate was sharp, and some pungent personalities were indulged in. The vote was close, but it showed that the persistent efforts of Grant had produced some impression, and there is reason to fear that the job may be put through.

THE notorious and infamous Dick Busteed, is still flourishing as a United States Judge in Alabama. He has just been indicted for libel, and a negro constable was deputed to serve the warrant, but the Judge evaded it by driving rapidly out of Montgomery in a close carriage. When will the vultures and carrion crows who have flocked from the North to feed upon the people of the South be sent to their own place?

DON PIATT, in speaking of Mr. Wells' searching exposure of the iniquitous workings of the protection monopoly, says that, "as the fearful reports came out to enlighten the people, pig iron and Bessemer steel were struck with the same sort of astonishment that befel the drunken brute who vomited in his wife's basket of goslings: 'Good Lord, wife,' roared the astonished inebriate, 'when did I swaller them things.'"

ANDREW JOHNSON, it is now said, is to run for Congress. We hope he may be triumphantly elected.

The Election of State Treasurer.

Under the above caption Governor Geary's organ, the Harrisburg *Topic*, has the following editorial:

General Irwin, a worthy, popular and attractive man in every respect, has scarcely been in office as State Treasurer two months, when the struggle for a re election is commenced—commenced as much by those who were disappointed by his election last January as it is by himself or friends. Indeed, we had better write that the struggle to get possession of the State Treasury is now the principal object of the contending factions of all parties. It shapes politics in every county in the State, and many men make an effort to get into the Legislature, solely for the purpose of voting for a Treasurer, as out of that vote they calculate they can make double what is paid for a session's salary. This is a deplorable condition of politics, but it nevertheless exists, and we must face it, either to submit to its disgrace, or boldly attempt its reform. In several localities we confidently expect a split in the Republican party on this question, so that we may thereby lose the control of one of the branches of the Legislature. The mass of men cannot longer keep their eyes closed to these facts; and they must take the election of State Treasurer out of the hands of the Legislature and give it to the people, if reform is honestly wanted. No party, no government, can long stand the shocks of such a struggle.

An honest confession is said to be good for the soul, and we have no doubt Dr. Gihon felt greatly relieved after speaking so much truth. The picture which he presents of the shameless corruption now prevailing in the Republican party of Pennsylvania is not overdrawn. Let honest men look at it! Let honest Republicans remember that this is no "copperhead lie," but a confession extorted from an extreme Radical politician. Is it not high time to make a change?

MANY of the Radical Journals deny the significance of the late Conservative victory in Washington, and also contradict the report that General Grant acted openly for Bowen and his band of corruptionists. But the New York *Sun* puts a different face on the matter, and says: "The administration put forth its utmost exertions to secure the triumph of Bowen. The President took a special interest in his success, for Bowen had figured actively and played a conspicuous part in the matter of the purchase of the famous house which had been given to General Grant by his admirers. The emissaries of the administration and the attaches of the Executive mansion perambulated the departments, and gave the clerks to understand that they were expected to vote for Bowen, and that any delinquency in this crisis would be visited with sore displeasure by the leaders of the Republican party at the Capital." When these facts are considered General Grant and his administration was condemned as well as Bowen by the result on Monday last in the National Capital.

IT is now feared that Dr. Livingstone must be given up. That great explorer of the African interior has not been for a long time heard from, and hope has but little foundation left.

A CALIFORNIAN is making a special dozen of wine as a present to Mr. Grant. There is another sort of California quartz which would be more acceptable; but in any event we fear the places are all filled. It isn't every day that a new mission can be created.

State Items.

A new Masonic Lodge Room was dedicated in Carlisle on the 24th ult.

Philadelphia boasts that they devour one hundred tons of strawberries a day.

A very large wild cat was killed in Monroe county last week.

J. S. Cornman, of the Huntingdon *Monitor*, is a candidate for the Legislature.

The Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt.

A black snake, measuring 8 feet and 5 inches in length, was killed lately near Lewistown, Pa.

Five families left Fulton county recently for Texas, where they propose establishing huge stock farms.

A writer in the Oil City *Times* says there is not demand for one-half the crude oil produced. Therefore oil must come down.

The coal miners of Pennsylvania promises to give John Chinaman a short and sudden passage to the "Celestial City," if he works at boss' terms.

Mr. Worth, of the Lebanon *Courier*, was last week afflicted by a paralytic stroke. He is, we understand, recovering, but the attack was a severe one.

A Bible agent who canvassed the town of Chambersburg lately, found forty-seven families without a copy of the sacred book. They were supplied.

The United Brethren will hold a camp meeting opposite White House station, in Dauphin county, commencing on the 9th of August.

The attempt to create a new county out of Northampton, and make Bethlehem the county seat, has been abandoned.

The grist mill and paper mill of C. P. Dull, at M'Veytown, was entirely consumed by fire between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning.

Frederick Lauer of Reading, was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of brewers at the late meeting. He has held the position for eight years.

A prospectus has been issued for a new Republican paper at Greensburg. It is said that it will, *when established*, attempt the herculean feat of making Harry White Governor of this State.

Mr. Moore has sold an interest in the Altoona *Sun* to John W. M'Kinney, Esq., and the business of the office will hereafter be done in the name of Moore & M'Kinney.

A little boy, two or three years old, son of Henry W. Hanawalt, of Lewistown, was accidentally crushed to death by having a heavy log fall on him, while his parents were at church.

The Reading *Eagle* says that the races at the Reading Driving Park have been indefinitely postponed. This is owing to the continued rainy weather, and the subsequent heavy condition of the track.

On Thursday about midnight, a horse nearly black, 6 years old, was stolen from the stable of Caleb Harrison, in Union township, about a quarter of a mile east of Birdsboro'. A reward of $50 is offered for the arrest of the thief.

The Council of the Independent Order of Red Men will be held in Pittsburgh, on the 16th inst. Large delegations from all the tribes in this and adjoining States are expected. The Council will wind up with a grand ball.

The Fulton *Democrat*, the organ of the Democracy of soundly Democratic Fulton County in this State is for sale. The paper is doing a fine business and all the material in the office is new. A good chance for a printer with small capital.

Berkeley county, Virginia, has just, by a overwhelming majority, voted in favor of the subscription of $240,000 to the capital stock of the Martinsburg and Potomac Railroad. This secures the extension of the Cumberland Valley Railroad to Martinsburg.

Copper ore, containing 80 per cent. of copper, has been discovered in Adams county, on a farm near Monterey Springs. The land lies within a hundred yards of the old Tapeworm Railroad, where the ore is said to be abundant.

A black bear, weighing 165 pounds, was killed last Sunday morning in Dunbar township, Fayette county, after a running fight which was kept up for a long time between the bear on one side, and seventeen men and a dozen dogs on the other.

The body of a lad named Fred. W. Keel was found in the canal at Harrisburg on Friday morning. The boy left his home on Thursday evening, and the next morning the canal was dragged, it having been ascertained by his parents that he was last seen on the bank near where his body was found.

The Perry county *Democrat* says: "On Sunday morning, 22d of May, the wife of Mr. Samuel McConnell, of Toboyne township, this county, gave birth to a child without eyes. Our informant, a gentleman of veracity, says that there is not even the resemblance of an eye in the place where the eyes ought to be. Otherwise the child—a boy—is perfectly formed, stout and healthy. It is a wonderful freak of nature.

On Saturday last the men and boys employed about a brick kiln, which had just been burnt, at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, were engaged in cutting through the sand which fills the space between the outside wall and the bricks the red hot sand rushed out, in a large body. Eight boys were caught by it, and as they were bare-footed, they were terribly burned about the feet and legs. One of them named Herbert Cupps has died since, and a brother of the deceased is not expected to live.

SKETCHES OF TRAVEL NORTHWARD.

No. IX.—Niagara Falls.

About half-past seven o'clock, upon a warm summer evening, we reached the Cataract House, Niagara Falls. This house, which is one of the finest summer hotels in the United States, is located upon the brink of the American Rapids, in full view of Goat Island and the Canadian shore. The parlor is surrounded on three sides by an elegant balcony nearly two hundred feet long, and here the tourist may pass many pleasant hours of a summer evening gazing upon the Rapids, which are very grand and imposing, especially when viewed by moonlight. The river makes a descent of fifty-one feet in a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and as far as the eye can extend it closely resembles the ocean after a severe storm.

About nine o'clock we proceeded to Prospect Point, near the hotel, and there had an excellent view of the Falls by moonlight. The moonbeams playing upon the agitated waters as they dash into the terrible abyss beneath, the sprays colored by the soft, silver light of the moon, rising like smoke, and the silence of the night broken only by the roar of the cataract, combine to give to the scene such indescribable sublimity and grandeur that no language can convey the impression of the tourist.

Early the next morning we visited Goat Island, which is connected with the main shore by a bridge, spanning the Rapids at a distance of fifty rods from the American Fall. Reaching the Island we drove a short distance and then took a foot-path leading to Centre Fall (or as it is sometimes called the Cascade) located between Luna Island and Goat Island. This is the smallest of the three falls. Beneath it is the Cave of the Winds. A small bridge leads across this fall to Luna Island, so called from the fact that lunar bows are seen here once a month, when the moon is full and the sky clear. Upon a clear day magnificent rainbows are visible from this point, caused by the sun shining upon the spray. Standing here, between the American and Centre Fall, within one foot of the precipice and within the oath tumbling beneath him, the tourist may behold the angry torrent dashing in all its fury upon the rocks below.

Retracing our steps we proceeded but a short distance when we reached Biddle's Stairs, named after Nicholas Biddle of United States Bank fame, by whose directions and at whose expense they were erected. These stairs are spiral, firmly secured by heavy iron bolts fastened into the solid rock. The total number of steps is ninety. At the foot of the stairs are two paths leading in opposite directions. By taking the one leading down the river we soon beheld the Cave of the Winds, in all its terrific grandeur. The visitor may here procure a gum suit, and accompanied by a guide, pass beneath the Centre Fall. The other path is somewhat difficult, and leads to the foot of Horse Shoe Fall, when the tourist will behold one of the grandest scenes imaginable. The long column of sparkling water, seems to descend to an immeasurable depth, and the bright sea-green curve above appears to be set in the sky, while the t