Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1870.

A Speculative Beggar.

When it was charged last Fall that President Grant had been engaged, through his brother-in-law, Corbin, in speculating in the New York gold market, few persons really believed that he was guilty; the circumstances connecting him with Corbin's transactions were very suspicious, but they were not sufficient to positively prove that Grant was using his position as President, to regulate the financial policy of the country in such a way as to fill his individual pocket. It was well known that he was greedy of wealth, and that he would steadily reward such persons as gave him presents of houses and lands, wines and cigars, libraries, horses, dogs and sea-side cottages; but this little failing of his was attributed to the bad habit he had fallen into before the war, and after he was dismissed from the army for drunkenness and indecency; he lived then at Galena, Illinois, and not having a cent of his own, nor any disposition to earn one, was supported by the stray dollars which he begged from his afflicted relatives. A beggar then, he is a beggar still. Now, a beggar is not necessarily a thief, but nevertheless a prudent, housewife will keep a sharp look out on him, as long as he is in the vicinity of her clothes-lines, table furniture or other movable property. So it will behoove the people of this country to keep a sharp eye on Grant. He was a very seedy beggar before good luck and the war made him a bloody butcher, and since the war he has again become a greedy beggar, and has, moreover, as we have observed, been smirched with the suspicion of a connection with the gold gamblers.

And now other developments are taking place which give us further reason to distrust his honesty. He has; been for months a strong and persistent advocate of the purchase of San Domingo, an island of no possible use to this country; and lo! it now turns out that the project to induce the United States to purchase it was concocted by some New York speculators for the benefit of their own pockets and those of their friends. Three army officers appointed by Grant, go to San Domingo to make the treaty, and Grant and they, and the other U. S. agents,—all except one poor fellow, whom the others locked up in jail because he wanted to expose their rascality,—are said to be in the speculation up to their eyes.

And lastly, to cap the climax, General Logan in the House of Representatives says, he has abundant reason to believe that Grant and his administration are opposed to aiding the insurgent cause in Cuba, because they do not want the United States to get the island for nothing, as it will spoil the nice little game they have fixed up with Gen. Prim to buy the island for a hundred millions or so; upon which liberal sum the Spaniards will be willing to allow a very hand-some percentage to the projectors of a scheme which has so enriched their Treasury. Ben. Butler is said to be chief engineer of the project, and has Grant under contract to do his level best to put it through for an adequate consideration.

All of which is the legitimate consequence of making a President out of a drunken beggar.

The Currency Question.

The lower House of Congress has taken another blundering step in regard to the currency question. A bill has been passed which provides for increasing the National Bank capital $95,000,000, and for a re-distribution of $25,000,000 among such States as have not their proper quota. This is a move in favor of increasing the enormous power of the National Banks, and it shows that they can command such legislation as they may desire. It is estimated that five-sixths of the present Congressmen are directly interested in National Banks, and when they are legislators for these institutions they are simply legislating for themselves. The next move will be to withdraw the legal tender altogether, and to give the National Banks entire and exclusive control of the circulation of the country. That will make them still more powerful than they now are, and will enable them to delay a return to specie payments to an indefinite period. These institutions do not want, and will never want a return to specie payments. They do not desire to have a large amount of dead capital locked up in their vaults, as would have to be the case if they were required to keep a deposit of coin or coin certificates. That would take away a portion of the great profits which they are now making out of the peculiar and expensive privileges which the government has conferred upon them. They now receive some twenty odd millions as a bonus from the government, every dollar of which might be saved by substituting legal tenders for national bank notes. If the legal tenders should all be retired, as is likely from the tendency of Congressional action, the sum annually taken from the pockets of the people and summarily transferred to the coffers of the National banks, will amount to forty-five millions of dollars, a large part of which will go to enrich the Congressmen who are neglecting the public interests, and legislating almost exclusively for themselves. Certain it is that no wise law regulating the currency is to be expected from the present Congress, and the people will have to send better and more honest men to represent them, if they desire any relief.

What an Editor Makes Off a Virginia Farm.

Daniel Dechert, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Hagerstown *Mail*, purchased a farm in Halifax county, Virginia, some eighteen months since. He got it cheap. This is the first season that he has had a full crop out, and he writes us as follows:

"I wish you would run down and see me this summer, while I am at my farm. There is plenty of fine fishing there. I expect my crops this year to net me not less than $10,000, and they may reach $12,000. I will make 1,500 bushels of wheat, 1,000 barrels of corn (5 bushels to the barrel) about 5,000 bushels of oats, 10 tons of hemp, corn (besides the seed) and about $3,000 worth of tobacco. I begin to see more money in farming South than in printing in Maryland, and am preparing to locate permanently on my plantation."

We believe Mr. Dechert did not pay much more for his farm than he expects to realize from it during the present year. This is a specimen of what can be done upon Virginia lands, and many Pennsylvanians are being attracted to that section.

Journalistic.

The *Somerset Democrat* comes to us in a new type, greatly enlarged and otherwise improved. We are glad to notice this evidence of prosperity among the "Frosty Sons of Thunder." We wish the *Democrat* abundant success.

The *Carlisle Volunteer* has just completed its fifty-sixth volume. During a period of almost three score years it has been a steadfast and unwavering supporter of Democratic principles. It is ably conducted by its present proprietors Messrs. Kennedy & Bratton, and was never more prosperous.

Gen. Banks' Speech on Cuba.

We publish elsewhere the speech of Gen. Banks on the Cuban question. It will be read with great interest by men of all parties, and there are none who will not be convinced that he thoroughly riddles the message of the President.

THE Boston *Post* believes that had Andrew Johnson left his post for trouting excursions, he would have been impeached on the sole ground of the immorality of angling, and a special committee would have been raised to intercept the lines he dropped, to discover if there was not treason at their ends.

The Collection of Taxes.

The records show that over eighty thousand men are employed in the collection of the income tax. They are chosen, not on account of their fitness for the position they are called upon to fill, but solely on account of their political relations to some Radical Congressman or other official. Many of them are destitute of business talent, not a few lack honesty, and multitudes of them are mere bummers and brawling pothouse politicians. To keep up this vast army of inefficient officials costs the tax-payers many millions of dollars every year, in one way and another. The Revenue Department has been converted into an asylum, where many of the worst men belonging to the Republican party are pensioned off and supported at the public expense. The masses of that party can not be so completely blinded by prejudice as not to see the evils which exist, and we are sure that thousands of them would gladly vote to remedy the abuses which affect all classes of the community alike.

In our judgment the best and the cheapest way to collect the taxes which are necessary to support the general government, would be to apportion the amount among the several States, according to their ability to pay, and to leave each State to collect the amount thus levied upon it from such sources and in such a way as its authorities might deem proper. The same officials who collect the State and County taxes could collect all taxes levied for the general government, and the whole army of Federal officials might be thus dispensed with. The States being responsible, would hold the county officials to a strict accountability, and they would exercise a like restraint over their subordinates. The people would choose the men who would gather the tax from them, and they would select honest and capable persons. The Legislature of each State could apportion the taxes in a more equitable manner than Congress does, and the whole system being brought under the immediate view and control of the taxpayers would be vastly simplified, improved and cheapened.

One of the greatest curses of this country is the increase of Federal office-holders which has taken place since the Radicals obtained control of the general government. This garden must be weeded out, and whole crops of useless officials cut up by the roots. The people are all interested in cheapening the expenses of the government, and they begin to see how they have been imposed upon. Let them apply the remedy at the ballot-box in the coming Congressional elections. Let none but unquestionably honest men be voted for, and let every candidate who will not pledge himself to give us a cheaper government be defeated.

A Trick of Butler.

After due deliberation the House Committee on Reconstruction voted to report a bill for the admission of Georgia with the Bingham amendment, which defeats the impudent and outrageous attempts of Governor Bullock to perpetuate his rule in the State, against the will and wishes of the people. Ben. Butler fought the proposed amendment all through, but was completely beaten out. Seeing that he could not carry his point fairly he resorted to a disreputable trick, and at a subsequent meeting of the Committee, when two of the members were absent, he had the vote attaching the Bingham amendment reconsidered, and a resolution passed in favor of the bill as it stood without it.—We can hardly conceive it possible that such a rascally device can be successfully carried out, but there is no telling what baseness the present Congress is capable of. It has done so many mean things that we should not be surprised to see it endorse and approve this dirty trick.

The only reason why Georgia is still kept out of the Union is because Governor Bullock and a gang of thieving office-holders, of whom he is the leader, desire to continue plundering the people for a while longer. They have amassed fortunes already by dishonest practices, but with all the greed of the horse leech they still cry "give, give;" and a Radical Congress backs up the demands of the harpies. In the meantime the State suffers in all its interests, and her recovery from the exhaustion caused by the war is retarded. It is high time for honest Republicans in the North to rebuke such conduct on the part of the men now in power.

Three Hundred Congressmen.

The bill increasing the number of members in the Lower House of Congress to three hundred has passed the Senate, and will no doubt pass the House. "In a multitude of Councellors there is safety" says the scripture, but we are not sure that this nation will be any safer in the hands of three hundred Congressmen than in those of a smaller body. True it would cost more to buy up a majority of them, unless prices should be reduced. Some little jobs might fail to get through, but schemes of wholesale plunder like the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill would find no impediments sufficiently great to interfere with them. The Democrats will insist upon engrafting a provision for minority representation upon the bill when the clause relating to the election of Congressmen at large comes before the House.—Whether they will succeed in securing the adoption of so wise a measure remains to be seen. The proposed bill increases the representation of Pennsylvania from twenty-four to twenty-nine—a gain to us of five.

Biennial Sessions.

The Vermont Constitutional Convention has determined to do away with annual sessions of the State Legislature, and has adopted the plan of holding biennial sessions. This rule is general in the Western States, and it is found to work well wherever it has been tried. It would be a good thing to adopt it in Pennsylvania. The pamphlet containing all the general laws passed at the last session of our legislature is very thin, indeed, and the lawyer who looks through it must conclude that it is hardly worth while for the people of Pennsylvania to be put to the expense of electing and paying legislators for all they do that is wise or beneficial. The truth is that our legislators no longer attend to public business. From the day they are elected, most of them, they turn their attentions to private bills, and many of them only concern themselves about paying jobs. We can easily dispense with annual sessions. Let the taxpayers demand this as a measure of reform. It will reduce expenditures and do away with much of the corruption which now prevails at Harrisburg.

THE city election held in Waterbury, Connecticut, on Monday last, resulted, in the words of the Waterbury *American*, (Radical), "*in a clean sweep for the Democrats in everything except the Second Ward.*" The *American* claims that this is not surprising, excepting as regards the Third ward. "This ward" it says, "is known to be strongly Republican, but it went Democratic." The Democratic candidate for Mayor, Isaac E. Newton, was elected by 193 majority, Waterbury, last year elected a Radical Mayor by 316 majority, but her citizens seem to prefer a return to Democratic management.

ON Monday the Democrats of New London, Connecticut, elected their entire city ticket, with 160 majority.—Last April the Radical majority was 110. Another evidence of the popularity of Grant, the Fifteenth Amendment and Chinese labor.

THE stolen $20,000 worth of $10 greenbacks have not yet been found. The detectives are on the lookout all over the country for the expert thieves who so cleverly got off with the money.

Whittemore.

The only Radical victory we have been obliged to record for several months past, is the re-election of Whittemore, the reverend carpet-bag thief and cadet-broker, who, after having been expelled from the House of Representatives, was triumphantly returned by a negro majority of 8,000. The Radicals don't seem to be particularly jubilant over their triumph. On the contrary they talk seriously of kicking their brother, a second time, out of the seat to which his colored constituents have elected him. But why should they do so? Of course, he was elected exclusively by ignorant negroes, but that should make him the more lovely in the eyes of his fellow negro-worshippers. Of course, he traded in West Point cadetships, but so did quite a number of those who proposed to reject him. Of course, he is a knave and a thief, but if all the knaves and thieves were expelled from the present House of Representatives that loyal and patriotic body would be left without a quorum. Besides, it would appear from the well-known proclivities of his colored constituents, and the handsome majority they gave him after they had been fully advised of his character, or rather his want of character, that he is truly their "representative man;" and in this free and equal republic, each peculiar interest should be entitled to its peculiar representative. High tariff constituencies have high tariff representatives—railroad monopolies elect railroad monopolists—and even Democratic constituencies, when their majorities are overwhelming, are sometimes permitted to be represented by men of their own principles. Then why should not a constituency of hog and hominy thieves be represented in Congress by a thief? They need somebody to look after their interests and protect them in their loyal raids on the henroosts, and smoke-houses, and pig-pens and potato-patches of the white rebels who own the land in their Congressional District; and who else could so properly represent them as Whittemore? Butler and Garfield and Logan and Dickey and the rest, have faithfully stood by Sambo and his interests to the present time. Let them not go back on him now. Admit Whittemore to his seat. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones; and it is more than likely that if a brick were thrown at random into the Hall of the House, it would strike a greater scoundrel than Whittemore.

The New Attorney General.

We were mistaken in our conjecture that Cameron would insist upon having a Pennsylvanian made Attorney General. That is an office which has few perquisites attached to it, and consequently it is not exactly in Simon's line. He would unquestionably much prefer to name the Secretary of State, who has a supervision over foreign appointments, or one of the other Secretaries to whom is committed the control of offices at home. He does not care for empty honors any more than a full dog desires a bare bone. What he wants is an opportunity to parcel out the rich spoils among his political adherents. With the influence which he has obtained over Grant we expect him to root out the last remnant of the Curtin faction, in this State. That done he will reign without a rival, and can hand down the sceptre of political power to his son Don, who has ability for party management almost equal to that of the great Winnebago Chief.

But it was not of Simon Cameron's designs that we intended to write when we commenced this article. We wished to ask who the new Attorney General is? If we look to such Republican newspapers as have reached us, we are at a loss to ascertain even the name of the individual who has so suddenly been fished up from the waters of political obscurity. One paper tells us his name is Amos, another gives him the prenomen of Thomas, scriptural both of them. We suppose some sharp reporter will get hold of his autograph before long and then the mystery which attaches to the new Attorney General will be solved.—It will take longer to discover what he is than to get up an accurate sketch of what he has been. It may be that there is something in the new nonentity, but the appointment of such an obscure individual to what may very properly be regarded as the most responsible position in the nation must fail to satisfy the Republican party.

It is evident that Grant has a liking for small men. Whether it is because he does not wish to be reminded constantly of his own want of capacity, or for some other reason, we are unable to determine; but, certain it is that this appointment gives no promise of an abler cabinet than the two weak and incompetent ones which the President has already had. It is rumored that a complete remodeling of the present rickety concern may be expected; but there is little likelihood that it will be followed by such appointments as will reflect credit upon the country.

The latest news is that the new Attorney-General was opposed to secession at the start, that he afterwards went with his State into rebellion, that he has acted with the Republican party since the war, and has had his disabilities removed. It is not certain that the Senate will confirm him.

A Railroad Excursion.

A large delegation of Southern gentlemen, men connected with railroad enterprises and prominent merchants, have been making a tour over the Northern Central and the Pennsylvania railroads. The party took dinner at Harrisburg, supped and spent the night in the commodious hotel of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, and are now trying to see sights through the murkey atmosphere of Pittsburgh. The party is under the care of Samuel T. De Ford, Esq., South-eastern agent for the Northern Central, Pennsylvania, Ft. Wayne & Chicago and other prominent railroads. Mr. De Ford is one of the most thorough business men in the country, and one of the cleverest fellows alive. Under his guidance the excursion can not fail to be all that such a thing should be. The Pittsburgh papers contain lengthy and elaborate descriptions of the movements of the party.

Delaware.

The next political contest in Delaware is likely to be a very sharp one. At the Republican State Convention at Dover, last week, when Thos. B. Coursey was nominated for Governor, and Joshua T. Heald for Congress, resolutions were adopted which, while endorsing the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, *approve general amnesty*, express confidence in the administration, favor free schools, and criticise the record of State management by the Democracy. The Democratic majority in the State at the last election was 3,320, as follows: Newcastle county, 713; Kent county 1,358, and Sussex county, 1,249. The colored vote of the State is estimated as at least 4,500. The Republicans are not sanguine, however, as to the result in Kent and Sussex counties. The colored vote in Kent is about 1,500, and in Sussex about 1,250. But there has been considerable feeling in regard to the nomination for Governor. The more Conservative Republicans think the negroes have taken too great a part in the election of delegates to the convention. The Democracy of Delaware are in good spirits and in good fighting trim, and expect to achieve a complete victory.

NONE of the Radical newspapers of this city seem to have heard of the lively time their grand old party had in the Philadelphia nominating conventions. They content themselves with publishing a dry list of the nominees. No wonder so many intelligent Republicans are subscribers to the INTELLIGENCER. It is the only source through which they can be made acquainted with the doings of their own party.

Grant's Cuban Message.

While Grant was trying in vain to catch fish at the head-waters of the Susquehanna, the son-in-law of Secretary Fish was successfully angling on the banks of the Potomac. He is the recognized Attorney of the Spanish Government, and several prominent Republican newspapers have charged that he controls his father-in-law, and has so far prevented the administration from expressing one word of sympathy for the struggling Cuban patriots.—During Grant's absence he prepared the message on Cuban affairs, which we published, and before Grant got the fumes of Cameron's champagne out of his head, he was induced to sign it. Its presentation to Congress took that body by surprise, and Banks and other friends of Cuba were astounded at the substance and the tone of the document. Its transmission at this particular moment, when it was well known that the House had the subject under consideration, is regarded as unnecessary and entirely uncalled for. The feeling in Congress is shown to be very bitter, and there was an excited debate on the subject.

General Banks made a vigorous and decidedly bitter speech against the President's Message, characterizing its statements as false, and severely criticising it throughout. No message of any President of the United States was ever thus received by the House of Representatives. Gen. Banks charged in plain terms that the message was prepared by a lawyer, who was paid in Spanish gold for doing the work.

Radicalism in Philadelphia.

The infamously disgraceful scenes which attended the nomination of Radical candidates in Philadelphia are a very sad commentary upon the character of that organization which claims to represent "all the decency" of the country, and which has had the audacity to style itself "the God and Morality party." The fights, the frauds and the exhibition of all the baseness that can attach to politics was not confined to a single convention. It extended to nearly every assemblage of the kind which was held, and there were about seventy of these gatherings all in operation at once. The report which we gleaned principally from Republican newspapers is said to have been a very feeble description of what actually occurred. It has come to pass in the City of Brotherly Love, that no man can hope to secure a nomination on the Republican ticket without buying it. In commenting upon this admitted fact the *Morning Post* says:

A political Convention in this day is a Man-market, where delegates expose their votes for sale just as a butcher does his pork or beef. They study that business just as a gambler educates himself to hide a card, or a thief practises the art of picking pockets. There are honest men elected to every Convention, undoubtedly, but they cannot control the professional delegates who obtain elections for their express purpose of selling themselves for the highest price. This is so notorious that it is only a man of great popularity, one of whom the petty politicians are afraid, who dares to go into a Convention without throwing down a purse, and saying like Claude Melnotte, "I outbid you sordid hucksters," and paying for his nomination. Honest men do place their names before Conventions, but generally as a protest only, and with little hope of success. There are men who will promise, give security for the performance—and keep the promise, too—that for a certain sum they will buy you a nomination. They know that in nearly every convention the purchasable delegates hold the balance of the power, and they have their hungry followers as well disciplined as a band of pirates. We saw all this on Wednesday, and where men enough could not be bought, they were in some cases thrown out of windows and driven away with pistols and clubs.

That is an honest confession, and it cannot be disputed or denied. The *Post* is high Radical authority in Philadelphia, and in this matter it speaks by the card. Let the Republicans of Lancaster county look at this exhibit, and then remember the disgraceful confessions of corruption in our midst which have been made by all the Radical papers published in this county. With such a state of facts before them, they must be completely besotted in political bigotry, if they can any longer believe that the party which they have so steadfastly supported has any claim to be called moral or even decent.

The Cuban Question.

The New York *Sun* is one of the most ably conducted and high-toned Republican papers in the country. Mr. Dana, the editor, was Assistant Secretary of War under Stanton, and it was his great intellect and indomitable perseverence that accomplished most of the work that the Republican party seem to be so proud of. The attempt of a few small purchasable Radical newspapers to read Dana out of the party because he will not lend himself to the villainous schemes of Grant and his fellow plunderers is simply ridiculous. Although we have frequent occasion to differ with the *Sun*, it treats all important public matters with an entire independence of the party lash that merits our esteem, and takes ground on many subjects which we heartily commend. The House of Representatives the other day passed the following substitute for Banks' Cuban resolutions:

Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been conducted, and, if he shall deem it expedient, to solicit the co-operation of other governments in such measures as he may deem necessary to secure from both contending parties an observance of the laws of war recognized by all civilized nations."

Whereupon the *Sun* indulges in the following comments:

This is empty. It means nothing, and amounts to nothing. It is a skulking attempt on the part of the majority of the House to avoid condemning Gen. Grant's cowardly Spanish messenger. It is a conclusion which even the ring of speculators, who were denounced by Gen. Logan in his speech on Wednesday, might be ashamed of.

The Republican party had a chance to keep the lead of the country. All that was necessary was for it to be true to freedom. The people of the United States hate despotism and love liberty. The struggle in Cuba is just such a struggle as ours with England in 1776, except that the Cubans are a thousand times worse oppressed, and their cause is a thousand times more meritorious than ours was. If the Republicans had spoken an honest, earnest word for Cuba, they would have had all hearts with them.

But they have not had courage to do it. Corruption and imbecility have been too much for the Republicans. The Spanish slave-traders in Havana, and the Cuba-buyers in Washington, have had their own way with them. The Republican President stands today a pitiable pollroon on the side of Spain and against freedom; and the Republican House of Representatives is with him. But the end is not yet. When such men as Banks, Logan and Fitch fight for human liberty, they cannot be beaten. The Republican party may commit suicide; but the rights of man cannot be killed.

THE city election at Independence, Missouri, which took place on the 14th inst., resulted in a glorious triumph for the Democracy, and that, too, notwithstanding the fact that the registration had added one hundred and twenty-two colored names to the Radical vote. The *Sentinel* says that the Radical leaders confidently expected to elect their ticket with this new accession; but "they forgot the white man, and the white man forgot them. Large number of Radicals, hitherto in full fellowship with the party went to the polls and deposited straight Democratic tickets." The candidates on both sides were personally popular. J. H. Slover (Democrat) was elected Mayor by 258 votes over Peter Adams (Radical), who received 224 votes. James Peacock (Democrat) was elected Marshal; out of nine Councilmen the Democrats elected seven. The white man's column still marches on in its unbroken series of successes.

THAT the days of "bold privateers" are not over is evidenced by the late cruise of the Cuban vessel, George B. Upton, which sailed a few weeks ago from New York with an expedition for Cuba, landed it, and then sailed for Aspinwall, and there embarked another cargo of soldiers, and landed it, also, safely on the "ever faithful Isle." This vessel arrived in New York yesterday, and meanwhile the astute Spaniards are sending their men-of-war in search of her in the West Indian seas.

Negroes Selling Their Votes in Philadelphia.

We clip the following from that truly "loyal" sheet, the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*:

Among the lower classes whiskey asserted its sway. The craftier of the politicians circulated among them, putting afresh the bottle to their lips to steal away their brains. Some openly offered themselves and their votes for an equivalent in money. At the tavern of a man in Dickerson street, twenty-six colored men openly sold their votes in the interest of one of the cliques. They will all vote in that precinct. They sold themselves as a unit.

That is the account which a prominent Republican newspaper gives of the conduct of the negroes at the Republican delegate elections. It is a pity the reporter did not state the price at which the twenty-six negroes sold their votes. It would have been instructive and interesting to know the value which the Philadelphia negro sets upon his ballot. It must be remembered that this sale of negro votes took place at the very first election in which they participated; and that the darkey's took occasion to bleed those who profess to be their especial friends. If they sell themselves thus in the very beginning, it will not be hard to predict what will be the result of negro voting in a few years.—They will furnish a large class of purchasable material in all future elections, and thus will our politics be still more degraded than they are at present.

The old slave blocks have been done away with, and the bodies of negroes are no longer offered for sale, but they have set the example of putting themselves up at auction. Political bummers in cities and towns will become negro traders, and the traffic in black ballots will eventually be a recognized business. This is one of the blessings of negro suffrage.

The Republicans Feel the Blow.

That able and well-known Republican newspaper, the New York *Sun*, comments upon the recent elections as follows:

The recent elections would seem to indicate a turn in the the drift of political tide. The defeat of so worthy and personally acceptable a candidate as Gov. Jewell in Connecticut, last April, was doubtless due to the unpopularity of Gen. Grant's Administration, and especially to its anti-American, cowardly, and shameful attitude on the Cuban question. The overwhelming Democratic majority in this State at the judicial election was caused in a great measure by the disarrangement and demoralization diffused through the ranks of the Republican party by the absence of any inspiring idea in the conduct of our affairs and by the unwise Federal appointments made from this State and city. The loss of Oregon is also a severe blow to the Administration. The seat of Mr. Williams, the present Republican Senator, and one of the foremost men of the Pacific slope, was at stake, his term of office expiring in March next. Great exertions were therefore put forth by the Administration to carry the Legislature; but the Democrats having secured both branches, a member of that party will succeed Mr. Williams.

The most signal and insignificant of these defeats is the election of Emery as Mayor of Washington, by more than 3000 majority over Bowen, the regular Republican candidate, and our excellent friend of the President. Now that this catastrophe has happened to the Administration, of course its champions declare that Gen. Grant took no interest in the matter, and that the failure to achieve the triumph of his favorite is not a striking proof of his weakness at the Federal capital. The people do not believe this; and, at all events, every shrewd politician will assert that if the President did not use every effort in his power to elect Bowen, he ought to have done so, and that his delinquency only affords another proof of his incapacity to lead a great party in a trying crisis.

In any view of the result, the stunning overthrow of Bowen, under the very eyes of the White House, in the presence of a Republican Congress, and in a city swarming with the beneficiaries of the President, must be accepted as an indication that either his days or those of his party are drawing to a close.

How the Lands Are Voted Away.

This is the way the public lands are voted away by Congress. In the Senate last Monday.

On motion of Mr. Tipton, the Senate took up the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a Railroad from Grantsville, Nebraska, to Denver, Colorado.

The bill was considered, amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, the Senate took up the bill granting land to aid in the construction of a Railroad in the Territory of Dacotah, which was considered and passed.

Thus, more quickly than the jugler's trick follows the cry of "presto change," vast tracts of the public domain are transferred to railroad corporations.—Let the people remember these things when they vote for Congressman next fall.

PEOPLE are beginning to suspect that Grant during the past two weeks has been indulging with more than his usual freedom in champagne and cognac. On his late fishing excursion he was unable to catch a single trout. As soon as he reached Washington he put his name to an abominable fulmination against Cuba that he had never read, and now he appoints to a position in his cabinet a late rebel soldier, whom he never saw and never heard of until old Ebenezer Hoar told him that *he* once knew his father, who was a New England man; that Amos had gone South to seek his fortune; was first a Union Whig, then a Secession Democrat, then a pettifogging lawyer, and afterwards a rebel soldier on Gen. Toombs' staff, but doubtless had not done the Union cause nearly so much damage as either Gen. Longstreet or Gov. Jo. Brown; and that like them he was now a truly loyal Republican who had "accepted the situation," and was therefore a "wondrous proper man to accept the situation of Attorney General of the United States. Grant was convinced and Amos was appointed.

Pen-portrait of a Radical Congressman.

A new Radical newspaper has been established at Bellefonte, this State. Its mission seems to be to prevent the Radical who represents that district from being renominated. Its title is *Plain Words*, and it speaks out very plainly on one question. It says:

"*Plain Words*" will at all times, through conscientious motives, do his level best to accomplish the defeat of W. H. Armstrong, present member of Congress from the 18th District, believing him to be a paid and mercenary tool, and sycophantic aristocrat, who abhors a workingman and legislates for self.

That is probably a perfect correct pen-portrait of Mr. Armstrong; and we know several other Radical Congressmen in this state to whom it would apply equally as well. The people root all these rascals out.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune*, speaking of the National Capitol says:

Everybody wishes that the Schützenfest could take the bronze figure on the cupola for a target, and fire till they knocked it down.

That is a sentiment which will be re-echoed by all who have looked at the monstrosity which stands there, proclaiming to all the world the barbarous taste of the Radical Congressional Committee, which adopted it as an ornament. It is a dark complexioned Goddess of Liberty, and was selected at a time when white was considered to be a disloyal color.

News from Darien.

We took occasion, some weeks ago, to say that the discouraging tidings from the first attempts of the surveying party to find a canal route across the Cordilleras must not lead us to give up all confidence in future exploration. Commander Selfridge now writes in very good spirits with regard to his success thus far, and still believes that the route from the gulf of San Blas to the Bayano river, and thence to the Pacific, will prove practicable. However, he will continue his explorations until the best possible route is obtained. It is certainly to be hoped that American energy and capital will carry through this great undertaking, which promises such valuable results.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has, it is said, secured the controlling power in the new railroad between Washington and Fredericksburg, as well as that of the Baltimore and Potomac Company. George D. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, has been elected President of the former.

Is there Corruption in Congress.

The Harrisburg *Topic*, Gov. Geary's organ asks the above question, and then proceeds to answer it as follows:

"The acrimony displayed in Congress during the debate of the Cuba question, and particularly the bitterness manifested between John A. Logan and Ben. Butler, affords the evidence to men who choose to ponder it in all its bearings, that there is a reckless corruption practiced in Congress, which puts to shame all the debasement of the same kind usually practiced in our State Legislatures. Gen. Logan was quite emphatic in the insinuation that Gen. Butler had been bought by Spanish gold, while Butler in response, seriously declared that Cuba bonds had a great deal to do with the sympathy manifested in Congress for the struggle to make the Island free. Retorting to this, Logan proclaimed that the object was to get our Government to purchase Cuba from Spain, which could only be effected by preventing all recognition of war in that island. Here is a reflex of a debate in Congress. What do the people think of it? In what light do Logan and Butler stand? How do their criminations and recriminations reflect on the honor of our Representatives? It is not possible to reply to these questions without exposing the fact that the corruptions now practiced in Congress are of the most frightful character; this is now irresistible. Congressmen have themselves to blame. The popular opinion is fast gaining ground that money is freely used to secure the action of Congress on all subjects, for which John A. Logan and B. F. Butler are entitled to the credit. In their speeches, these men give the people cause to believe this to be true. In a little while honorable men will shrink from going to Congress.

Such a confession of Radical corruption, from such a source, ought to produce some impression on the minds of honest Republicans.

What Dana says of Grant.

C. A. Dana, editor of the New York *Sun*, speaks as follows of our imbecile President. The portrait is true, if not complimentary:

Toward Gen. Grant as President we confess that we entertain a very profound feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction.—There were few men in the country who had taken more stock in him than we had. During the war, when he was digging canals at Vicksburg, and was on the point of being relieved from his command, Mr. Dana did what he could to have him retained at the head of the army in the Mississippi Valley; and the effort was successful. But for his agency Grant *would then have been sent back to Galena; and in that event he could neither have become Commander-in-Chief of the army nor President of the United States.*

Next, when he was a candidate for the Presidency, we did what we could to secure for him the nomination of the Republican National Convention; and then we helped to get him the votes of a majority of the American people. All this we did simply because we thought it best for the country; and all we demanded of Gen. Grant was an honest, sensible, disinterested, and patriotic administration of his office. Does anybody think that was too much to expect of him?

But instead of this, his administration is bad, foolish, weak, cowardly, corrupt, anti-American, contemptible at home, and more contemptible abroad. It is impossible to speak the truth and deny that this is so. It is impossible for an independent journalist, anxious to discharge his obligations to the people, to conceal or palliate facts so fearful and so notorious.

The President is incompetent, lazy, negligentful of his duties, unable to comprehend them, and careless about performing them. He appoints men to office simply because they have made him presents, or are his relations, or because some foolish caprice prompts it. He degrades himself in the eyes of all the world, and stands trembling like a coward for fear of a corrupt and bankrupt power like Spain. The man who saved the nation as a soldier is covering us with shame as a President.

Must we forbear to tell the truth about him because it is unpleasant to him and his satellites? Must we prophesy only smooth things because a few fools charge us with personal animosity? We do not understand our office. In our judgment, if there is any man who has the right to speak the whole truth in this case, to state all the facts, and to urge them upon public attention until the ruler of the country is entirely aroused to the subject, that right is ours. Nor is it a right alone; it is a duty.

It is alleged that Mr. Dana wanted the New York Custom House. Bah! What if he did, or what if he didn't? Does that affect, one way or the other, the great historical truth that Grant's civil administration is a failure—a dreadful, deplorable, shameful failure?

A Good Sign.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of last evening in a leading editorial proclaims open rebellion against the ring of roosters, pinchers and corruptionists that have secured the nominations from the Radical Conventions recently held in that city. It says:

"Such men as these, wrapped up in their own selfish and corrupt schemes, have had the audacity to dictate to the people of this city. They have failed to recognize the gradual change of front of the great masses of the people. They have looked upon the public, so long, as a mere machine for the own aggrandisement, as a sort of trough at which they could gorge themselves, undisturbed, that they have been unable to realize that the people of Philadelphia, as a mass, are possessed of intelligence, independence and virtue. Now they are to learn the lesson they have so scornfully refused to study.

The demand which the people make, through the independent portion of the public press, is a very plain and decided one. The people demand the retirement of *every man from the Legislative ticket, who has been in the Legislature by proxy, such as Messrs. Elliott, Johnston and Miller.* They demand, also, the retirement of Mr. Bunn from the ticket. And they mean to back this demand with action. The alternative is a very simple one. If these men quietly withdraw from the contest, other and good men will be put in their places, and elected. If they will not withdraw, *they will be beaten at the polls*, unless the Democrats are fools enough to put up bad candidates as they are, which is easily possible, but extremely improbable.

Let our citizens in the several Legislative districts inaugurate their movement at once. Let these men be waited on and invited to withdraw. If they want to be paid for their withdrawal, pay them and let them go. If they are obstinate and factious, let independent nominations be made, and they will obtain an amount of support, which such nominations have rarely received before. It is not worth while for the Republican party to lose its power in the Legislature, or in the administration of any part of the city government, merely to gratify the rapacity of this little "Ring."

Radical Legislative Nominations in Philadelphia.

That thoroughgoing Republican newspaper, the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says:

The Legislative ticket shows little or no improvement over last year. Some of the nominees, who are entirely unknown to the public, may be very good men, but of those who have public records, Messrs. Elliott, Johnston and Miller are the only ones who have fairly won a claim to the support of the people. Of Messrs. Kleckner, Cloud, and Albright, it is enough to say that they are too intimately identified with the past corrupt legislation at Harrisburg not to make their re-appearance on the political stage, an affront which the people of Philadelphia are bound to resent. The voters of the Sixteenth District will judge for themselves whether they would be likely to gain anything for the withdrawal of Mr. Henz, if Mr. W. E. Smith should be put in his place.

There is little indication of any marked improvement in the Legislative ticket, and the independent press of Philadelphia cannot too strongly urge upon the people the preparation of independent nominations, wherever the Conventions have failed in their duty, as most of them have done.

Who Is Ackerman?

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, answers this question as follows:

Amos T. Ackerman, nominated as Mr. Hoar's successor, is a native of New Hampshire, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and about 46 years of age. He removed to Georgia before he obtained his majority, and studied law in the office of Mr. Pierson Berrier, an ex-U. S. Senator, and also President Jackson's Attorney. He has been one of the leading lawyers in the South, but has never held public office until appointed by President Grant U. S. Attorney for the District of Georgia, a position which he now holds. He was elected at large on the Grant ticket. He was formerly a Whig, but since the war has been identified with the Union party in the South. During the war, although a Union man, he was forced into the Confederate army, and served on the staff of Gen. Toombs, whom he defended in his celebrated court-martial case in 1864. He served in the Rebel army until the close of the war. He is married, has three children, and is in humble circumstances. He had no intimation that he would be appointed, and there is no positive information that he will accept. He was first brought to the attention of the President by some speeches which he delivered during the Presidential campaign. The announcement of his nomination was received here with profound astonishment by Senators, members, and all classes. It was said he was even more obscure, if possible, than Messrs. Borie, Robeson, or Belknap, and the question was asked over and over again, Who is Ackerman? Residents of Georgia, temporarily in the city, were the only ones able to solve the mystery. Much opposition to him is expressed, and some even say that the Senate will not confirm him, but this is mere conjecture, founded on improper ideas as to other possible changes in the Cabinet, of which so much has been said lately.

Grant Endorsed by the Organs of Spanish Tyranny.

HAVANA, June 17.—The *Diario*, and *Voz de Cuba*, comment favorably on President Grant's message to Congress on Cuban affairs. Everybody talks of it, and the Spaniards praise Grant's conduct.

State Items.

General McCandless sailed on the 15th inst., for Europe.

Maj. Gen. Rosecrans was in Reading on Wednesday.

Fifteen or twenty thousand miners and laborers are having a grand jubilee at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

A movement is being made in Pittsburgh, in favor of the teaching of the German language, in the public schools.

The congregation of the Locust street M. E. Church of Harrisburg are contemplating the erection of a larger edifice for their accommodation.

Garrett Brown, of Philadelphia, was, on Wednesday, prostrated by the heat. This is the first case reported for the season.

Yesterday was the 95th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and business was generally suspended at Boston.

Hon. Alexander K. McClure will deliver the annual address before the literary societies of Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa.

There have been rafted out of the Susquehanna boom, at Williamsport, the present season up to June 3d., 255,822 logs scaling 51,875,236 feet, board measure.

The Miners and