Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY JULY 13, 1870.

Reading the Express Out of the Party.

As will be seen by the report of proceedings had in the Republican County Committee, a full report of which we publish elsewhere, the *Express* has been publicly and deliberately read out of the Republican party. The reasons which prompted the recognized representatives of the Radical party, in formal council assembled, to commit this act, are solemnly set out and specifically assigned in the resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The editors of the *Express* have proven themselves to be political heretics, and they and their newspaper have been formally excommunicated, and are henceforth to be regarded by all the faithful as *anathema maranatha*.

In our opinion the *Express* did not deserve to be so severely disciplined. It has only offended in one instance. Its opposition to an exhorbitantly high protective tariff is a single piece of recalcitration in the midst of a long career of the basest servitude under the party ash. It has bowed in meek submission to the yoke for years, not daring to call its soul its own. It has approved every violation of the Constitution of the United States, and has endorsed all the follies and crimes of Congress. It defended every outrage committed against Democrats during the war, and went as far as any newspaper in the proscription of all who differed with it politically. It has been full of hatred and all manner of uncharitableness. It gave itself up to be used as a packhorse of the Radical party, and carried all the heavy and dirty loads put upon it until an attempt was made to saddle it with a tariff framed by a league of monopolists for their own aggrandizement. Against this it revolted, and has been mildly kicking.

We are disposed to believe that the *Express* is honest in its convictions on this question, and can not help thinking that those Republicans who charge that it is being paid with British gold for its advocacy of free trade are mistaken.—True it is that its extremely mercenary character is calculated to induce a belief in the report which is so widely circulated, but the accusation is so grave that we must decline to accept it as true until further evidence is offered.—It is unfortunate for our neighbor that the opinion should have obtained almost universal currency that it makes merchandise of its political columns. The charge has been frequently and openly made that it requires all candidates who desire its support to pay liberally therefor, and they have been made with such circumstantiality that we are forced to credit them. Still we must insist, in simple justice to our cotemporary, that we have not seen sufficient evidence to prove that it has been bribed by British gold to advocate free trade. Its arguments upon that subject are sound and unanswerable, and it is our opinion that the County Committee acted very foolishly in reading it out of the Republican party. We cannot welcome the *Express* into the ranks of the Democratic party until it abandons the many political heresies to which it still clings; and we suppose it must be regarded hereafter as a sort of Radical guerrilla.

Paul Schoeppe's Case.

The final decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Paul Schoeppe, has been rendered. The judgment of the Court below is affirmed, and the verdict of murder in the first degree stands. There now remains but to execute the decree of the Court, that the prisoner shall be hanged. The case is now in the hands of the Governor, and it remains to be seen whether he will exercise Executive clemency in the matter.

The Supreme Court criticise the act passed by the Legislature over the veto of the Governor with deserved severity. Judge Agnew says, "it has changed the whole doctrine of the criminal law as to the speed and certainty of punishment, and left to the felon both the hope and a door of escape, not only from the law's delay, but by prison breach, and all the various means of avoiding retributive justice." The act was hurriedly passed with a view to the case of Schoeppe, but was made general in its terms and application. It is to be hoped that it will be repealed during the first days of the next session.

The New Currency Bill.

The Currency Bill, which has just become a law by receiving the signature of the President, is not favorably regarded by the business men of the country. Various valid objections to its provisions are pointed out by the financial editors of independent newspapers. It is argued with perfect plausibility that it will have the effect of delaying a return to specie payments. The principle upon which it is based is also regarded as unsound, and well grounded apprehensions are expressed that one expansion of our depreciated paper currency may lead to others of a similar character. The provisions of the bill do not seem to be sufficiently clear to be generally understood, and the ambiguity of the law is very properly regarded as a subject of just complaint. It provides for an increase of the National bank currency to the extent of $54,000,000; and this addition to the volume of the currency is regarded as a serious hinderance to a return to specie payments. Of the increase about ten millions will be absorbed by Western banks, and the rest be taken by those of the South.

A Negro Statesman.

Wm. H. Andrews, a mulatto member of the Virginia Legislature, has been put in the lock-up and the jail of Richmond time and again for drunkenness, breaches of the peace, &c. He has been tried by the House for conduct unbecoming a member, once publicly reprimanded by the Speaker, and frequently threatened with expulsion. He has finally been committed to jail on a charge of perjury, having made oath that a negro companion stole his pocket book while they were drunk together. He is to be tried both in the courts and before the House, and the probabilities are that he will be expelled from his seat, convicted of the crime charged against him and immured in the penitentiary. Whittemore and Andrews are samples of the kind of statesmen who are given to the country by the reconstruction acts of Congress. Let the tree be judged by its fruits.

Another Way of Stealing Public Lands.

A cool way of plundering the Government of its lands was ventilated July 6, in the House by Mr. Julian, (Rep. of Indiana,) who showed how, under the Swamp Land act, lands have been surveyed *after a freshet*, and millions of acres thus gone into the clutches of the State authorities to be dealt out to speculators. Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, had thus got hold of 28,000,000 acres. The way in which the Swamp act is carried out just now is reported as a huge, frightful conspiracy against civilization and the rights of the people.—The Radicals have already told so many facts of each other's "conspiracy," "robbery," &c., that by-and-by it may be presumed the eyes of the people will be wide open to the facts in the case.

The Credit Mobilier Case.

This case, which excited so much interest because of the vast amount and the great principles involved, has been decided by the Supreme Court against the Commonwealth. The judgment of the court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county is reversed, and a new trial ordered.

THE Supreme Court of this State has decided that it will not attend to naturalizations hereafter. The increasing burthen of business is the chief reason assigned for this action.

Minority Representation.

The subject of minority representation and cumulative voting is attracting much attention. The new Constitution of Illinois applies it to one branch of the Legislature of that State. The State is divided into fifty-one Senatorial districts, in each of which a Senator and three Assemblymen are elected by the people. The system of cumulative voting is not applied to the Senators, though it might have been, but each voter is allowed to distribute his ballots for Assemblymen as he may deem proper.—He can either vote for three candidates, thus giving a single vote to each, or he can vote for two, giving each of the two one vote and a half, or he can cast a ballot for a single candidate, which will be equivalent in the count to three ordinary votes. Thus the minority is insured a representative in every district in which they number one third of the voters. That minorities are entitled to such representation in all legislative and other bodies elected under a system of popular suffrage is now generally admitted. The advantages of such a change in our mode of conducting elections are many and obvious. It would prevent the gerrymandering of States whereby the dominant party is too often induced to act with the grossest injustice; it would insure a fair representation of all the people, and would do much to purify the halls of our National and State Legislature; it would prevent the nomination of improper men by breaking down the power which is lodged in the hands of political tricksters wherever either party has a large and reliable majority; it would do justice to all, at the same time that it would lift our politics once more to a higher and purer level.

The system was fully explained by Senator Buckalew in the great speech on cumulative voting, delivered by him in the Senate of the United States. That it is destined to be generally adopted before long, we have no doubt; nor have we any doubt that it will eventually be applied to all elections. We notice as a significant sign of the times that the plan was fully endorsed at a meeting of Republicans from the minority counties in this State, which was held at the Girard House the other day. Democratic and Republican politicians, in strong majority counties may endeavor to prevent the adoption of any plan which will lessen their power, but the people of both parties will ere long take hold of the matter and insist upon a change which promises to be productive of so much good. We notice with pleasure that many of the best newspapers in this State, irrespective of party, are advocating the proposed reform. Let them make the fight an earnest and vigorous one, and they can speedily compel the calling of a convention to introduce the desired changes into our State Constitution.

Desecrating the Fourth of July.

When the South Carolina Legislature, during the secession fever, voted to abolish the Fourth of July, that was heralded as an evidence of the most rampant treason, and every Radical in the country professed to be inspired by the most ardent love for the Anniversary of American Independence. Yet Radical Senators, refused by a very decided vote, to adjourn over the Fourth this year, and spent the day in discussing and passing a bill for restricting the naturalization of foreigners. The Chinese are not the only people who will feel the effect of the bill which has been put through. It is purposely designed to render it more difficult for white Europeans to become American citizens, and its provisions have been carefully framed with a view to the carrying out of such an unjust and illiberal policy. Among the grievances set forth in the Declaration of Independence against George III, as a justification for taking up arms against him by the Colonists in 1776, was "his endeavor to prevent the population of these States by obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their emigration hither," &c. The Naturalization Bill which has just been passed was conceived in a similar spirit, and has been put through for party purposes alone. The Senate would have acted wisely if it had left the naturalization laws to stand on the same footing established by the Fathers of the Republic. Then neither negroes nor Chinese would have been entitled to the rights of citizenship, and no unnecessary restraint would have been put upon men of the same race with ourselves. Let every white foreigner in this country remember that the Fourth of July, 1870, was desecrated by a Radical Senate, in order that a bill might be put through which gives the right of naturalization to negroes, but renders it more difficult for white Europeans to become American citizens. The men who did this are no better than the Tories of the revolution, and they deserve to be equally execrated.

Too Much Fourth of July.

Our peripatetic President seems to have enjoyed the Fourth of July too much; to have celebrated the ever glorious day a little too gloriously. Dispatches announce that he was laid up for a season at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, on his return to that city, and when he left he was provided with a parlor car in which he was carefully deposited, in order that he might recover from the fatigue of his trip to Connecticut. They have no Maine liquor law in the land of wooden nutmegs, and that accounts for the exhausted condition of his Excellency. When Grant goes on these trips he goes in for having what the b'hoys call "a good time," and he is not always in a presentable condition. He is said to have made his appearance on the balcony of the Herdic House at Williamsport, during his trouting excursion, in a sadly demoralized condition. There were numbers of ladies present, and our befuddled President greeted them with the following brief address:

"G—lad to see you, ladies. S'pose I kiss the 'hole lot, com-mencing with the oldest first, eh?"

He made no speeches after an early hour on the Fourth, during his recent escapade, and we presume he will be "all right," and ready for another excursion by the time Congress adjourns.

The Income Tax Retained.

On Saturday an attempt was made in the House to defeat the provision for retaining the odious and unconstitutional income tax, which had been passed by the Senate; but the power of corporations and railroads, which feared they would be taxed to make up the deficiency, had more weight with Radical members than all the complaints of the people. Gen. Schenck reported the bill back to the House from the Committee of Ways and Means, with a resolution that it refused to concur with the action of the Senate. He fought gallantly to relieve the people from this burthen, but the power of interested corporations was too strong for him. Upon a motion to suspend the rules and non-concur he was badly beaten. Col. O. J. Dickey was one of the members who voted to continue the unjust and unconstitutional income tax.

Cause of High Rents.

To ascertain whether the high rents paid by workmen were justified by the increased cost of building, inquiries were recently addressed by the bureau of statistics at Washington to the leading builders in various cities and manufacturing towns, asking the cost in 1861 and 1869, respectively, of the various materials, as well as of labor, employed in the erection of dwellings for workingmen. The response, it is stated, shows the increase in the cost of materials to have been 58 per cent., of labor, 103 per cent., and of building lots, 147 per cent. This, of course, is in the depreciated paper of the time.

Chinese and Negro Voting.

When the Radicals began to agitate the question of negro suffrage they took the ground that the right to vote in a republic such as ours was a natural right, which could not be justly restricted by any line of color or denied to men of any race. Acting upon that theory they managed to force the Fifteenth Amendment through. That it was ever fairly adopted we deny, and we hold that no negro in Pennsylvania has a legal right to vote to-day. Had the Fifteenth Amendment been fairly endorsed by the requisite number of States the case would have been different; but we shall always hold every negro vote cast in this State to be illegal until that is done; or until the people of this State by their own voluntary act strike the word "white" from the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The arguments urged by the Democratic party against the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment were not based upon any narrow prejudice against the color or the nativity of the negro. It rested its opposition upon the broad basis of political expediency. While holding the most liberal views in regard to the naturalization of white foreigners the Democratic party desired to keep the negroes from the ballot-box; not because they are black, but because the great mass of them are utterly unfit to exercise the right of citizenship in an intelligent and capable manner.

The soundness of the views entertained by the Democracy upon the question of negro suffrage have been admitted, at last by a large majority of Republican Senators. In the debate upon the new naturalization bill, which we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that those of the dominant party who opposed the admission of the Chinese to the rights of citizenship were forced to take the same ground upon which the Democratic party has always stood in its opposition to negro suffrage. Not a word was uttered against allowing Chinese to become voters by Republican Senators which could not be applied with greater force and more complete justice to the negro population who have been entrusted with the elective franchise. The yellow race is infinitely superior to the black in intelligence. He who looks at the two at home can not fail to see this at a glance. The Chinese are justly proud of their country and of their civilization. When our Saxon ancestors were still rude barbarians, living in huts and subsisting by hunting and fishing, agriculture and the mechanic arts all flourished in China. Before the compass, porcelain, gunpowder, paper or printing were known to Europeans they had an existence in the Celestial Empire.—The Chinese is the oldest written language, and books abound ranging from treatises upon the most abstruse scientific subjects to novels as trashy as our yellow covered literature. In the mechanic arts they excel, in agricultural skill they are unsurpassed, and they have long had a regularly established system of schools in which the young are educated. They have the oldest regularly constituted government in the world, with laws printed ages before King John affixed his mark to Magna Charta. They have a standing army, a regular navy, and are in all respects a people entitled to be called civilized.

What a contrast does the negro present when we look at him at home. He lives to-day, as he lived in the beginning an utterly degraded barbarian, without arts, without a written language, without laws or government, a cannibal and a savage in one of the most fertile regions of the earth. And it is out of the descendants of this incapable race that the Radical party has hastened to make voters while it denies the same right to the Chinaman, and endeavors to restrict the naturalization of intelligent white Europeans.

We are alike opposed to negro and to Chinese suffrage. We do not believe that either of these races are fit to be entrusted with a voice in the management of our government; but if the alternative of making citizens of one or the other were forced upon us we would infinitely prefer the Chinaman to the negro. We regard the debate which we publish elsewhere, and the vote of the Senate as decidedly important. It is an abandonment of their distinctive doctrines by the Radical members of the United States Senate, and a clear confession that they committed a stupendous blunder, and were guilty of the greatest conceivable folly when they conferred the rights of suffrage upon the negro.

Split in the Radical Party of Missouri.

The Radicals of Missouri have split into two bitterly hostile factions. The one is headed by the St. Louis *Democrat*, the old and recognized organ of the Republican party. This wing opposes a high protective tariff with great energy, and favors the speedy enfranchisement of all who have heretofore been deprived of the right of voting under the infamous reconstruction acts of Congress, and the stringent and unjust local laws of the State. The other faction is in favor of a high tariff and the disfranchisement of thousands of the best white men in the State. With lines so drawn the contest in Missouri, this fall, ought not to be doubtful. It is conceded that the Democrats will support the candidates of the moderate wing of the Republican party, and that a new order of affairs will be inaugurated in case of success. So soon as the white men of Missouri are permitted to vote, the State will be as soundly Democratic as any in the Union, and the day when such will be the case is not far distant. It will come round before the next Presidential election.

Off On An Electioneering Tour.

Christopher Columbus Delano, Grant's Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is going to Kentucky to organize the negroes of that State for the coming Congressional campaign. As nearly all the white men of Kentucky will vote the Democratic ticket, Mr. Delano will "go to the goat's house for wool and come back shorn." This thing of sending out Federal office holders and members of the Cabinet to do the electioneering of the Radical party is a thing which deserves to be severely denounced. If Mr. Delano would stay at Washington, and attend to the duties of his office, he might possibly devise some means for relieving the people from a portion of the heavy taxes under which they groan.

The Oldest Living Congressman.

The oldest living Congressman is Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Fayette county, this State. He was a colleague of ex-President Buchanan, fifty years ago, and is the sole survivor, we believe, of all his cotemporaries. He is about eighty years old, but is still in good health and quite active. He paid a visit to Washington City last week, where he was welcomed by many members of Congress, and regarded as a venerable relic of the past. He was first elected to Congress fifty years ago, and served several successive terms with great credit to himself and constituency.

THE expedition which was sent to explore the Isthmus of Darien, with a view to finding a route over which a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans could be constructed, has returned. They found the route explored by them unfit for the purpose, but are not without hope that a practical solution of all difficulties may yet be discovered. Other points will be explored during the next dry season. The object is one of too much importance to be abandoned on account of a single failure.

ANOTHER effort to grant Mrs. Lincoln a pension was made in the U. S. Senate on Saturday. Several Radical Senators opposed it bitterly, and Sumner's motion was lost. It is evident from remarks made that the widow of "the late lamented" is not in savory odor with Radical Senators.

What the Pennsylvania Railroad Says to Our Mayor.

The Pennsylvania Railroad runs through the heart of Lancaster city for a distance of over two miles, a considerable part of the way through deep cuts. Five of our streets cross it at a considerable elevation, and the bridges, with a single exception, are narrow, dilapidated wooden structures. In February last a resolution was passed by our City Councils calling the attention of the Company to the condition of these bridges, and requesting that they should be reconstructed in a manner suitable to the demands of our population.—For months our city authorities waited in vain for an answer to this very reasonable and proper demand, but not a word in the shape of a reply came from the officials of the Railroad. Then our young and vigorous Mayor, being moved thereto by the just complaints of the citizens, addressed a note to Mr. J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Mayor's letter was written in his official capacity, signed with his official pen and sealed with his broad seal of office. This authoritative document brought the answer. It was formal, decided and almost insolent in its tone. It told our city authorities in very plain terms that the great monopoly would not accede their request.

We do not wonder that our City Fathers were stricken with sudden amazement when this curt epistle from the Railroad officials was read. Our reporter says the solons of Select Council sat in silence for a considerable period after the last word of the document had fallen from the tongue of the clerk. They were literally stunned. The scene was one calculated to excite a variety of emotions in the mind of any spectator. Reason returned at length, however, and then resentment seemed to have taken the place of blank amazement. The proposition to compel the company to station flagmen at every street crossing, so that the lives of our citizens might not be constantly endangered by the running of Express trains at a high rate of speed across our streets, would doubtless have been favorably received, but for the fact that a Radical Legislature has passed a law, which a Radical Governor made haste to sign, whereby a paltry price is set upon the life and limbs of the people. There was bitter truth in the suggestion that this wealthy corporation would prefer to take the risk of paying the price set upon the lives of our citizens, rather than comply with an ordinance requiring it to protect them.—With its gigantic monopoly everything is a question of dollars and cents. It will neither build suitable bridges over our streets nor take any steps to protect our people from the dangers to which it recklessly exposes them unless it is compelled to do so.

The bridge question has been referred to that profound lawyer, the City Solicitor, who rejoices in the appellation of 'Pycayune' Johnson. Many important and intricate legal points may be involved in the matter. It may be necessary for him to go back to the black letter law of England for decisions with which to patch up defective statutes. Let him bring the entire force of his giant intellect to bear upon the subject before him, and he may be able to extricate our City Fathers from the labyrinth of difficulties in which they are involved. If he discharges his duty honestly and competently he will certainly be able to discover that our city has some rights which the Pennsylvania Railroad is bound to respect, and that our people need not be left completely at the mercy of a soulless and selfish corporation

Pay of Congressional Contestants.

If a man who is elected to Congress gets $5000 a year for his services, how much does a man who is'nt elected get?

Answer—From $2000 to $4000, according to circumstances.

We believe one of the three Radicals who failed to secure a seat was allowed $5000 the other day. The way the thing is done is very simple. After it has been decided who is to keep the seat a motion is made that he be admitted and that the defeated candidate be allowed two, three, four or five thousand dollars "to pay the expenses of the contest." Numbers of Democrats have been wrongfully deprived of their seats during the present session of Congress, and, great as the outrages thus committed have been, we would have preferred to see them turned out without a single dollar, rather than behold the establishment of the outrageous custom which has grown up. There ought to be a summary end of this thing. If a man is not entitled to a seat in Congress he should not be paid for attempting wrongfully to secure or to hold it. We expect to see a change effected in the next Congress, as we believe the Democracy will make sufficient gains to enable them to put in practice many reforms, if they do not have a clear working majority in the House. Should they secure a majority the country could not fail to be greatly benefitted in many ways.

A Rebel Controversy.

The failure of the rebels to follow up the victory of the first Bull Run battle, by an advance upon Washington, has always been a source of surprise to most people in the North, and many in the South blamed Jefferson Davis for having prevented such a movement. The responsibility for the course pursued by the Confederate forces, is now shown to have rested with General J. E. Johnson and his fellow commanders. This is proven by correspondence just made public in the second volume of Alexander H. Stephen's book: "The War Between the States." The correspondence referred to shows that the rebel army was not in a condition after the battle to make an advance, and a fear of the troops under General Patterson, who was prevented from participating in the battle, had much to do with causing the halt of the rebels at Fairfax Court House, and the subsequent delay in operation, which enabled General McClellan to bring order out of chaos, and to put the demoralized troops of the Union Army into splendid fighting condition. Some time in the future, when the passions engendered by the late contest have subsided, we may expect to see a history of the rebellion written which will give an honest and comprehensive account of the great struggle. The materials for such a work are abundant, and they will remain undestroyed until a hand fitting for the task shall seize upon them and give to the world a book worthy of the subject.

IN regard to the late election in Oregon, the Portland *Herald* (Democratic) says: "In view of the immense agencies which co-operated against the Democratic party of Oregon at the late election, we deem the triumph achieved by that party one of the grandest victories recorded in the history of our State politics."

IT is said that Secretary Fish goes out of the cabinet to take the post of Minister to England. Mr. Motley is to be removed, and one reason assigned for his withdrawal is the vote of his friend Senator Sumner against Grant's San Domingo job.

THE Spanish throne has been offered to the Prince of Hohenzollern. England views the matter with indifference, but France is bitterly hostile to this transfer of the Spanish sceptre to a petty German prince.

THE Radicals voted to allow Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, to retain his seat in Congress, but voted to give the contestant $5000 to pay expenses. It is not strange that Radicals contest the seats of Democrats under the circumstances.

EVERY vote cast in the United States Senate to continue the unconstitutional and inquisitorial income tax was given by a Radical. The Democratic members voted solidly against it. Let the people bear that in mind.

The Fish Question.

The Supreme Court of the State has just rendered a decision, sustaining a decision given below in the Court of Dauphin county, to the effect that the Pennsylvania Canal Company cannot be required to alter its dams along the Susquehanna so as to allow the passage of fish up that stream. This renders additional legislation on this subject necessary. Four years ago the Legislature undertook to follow the example of other States in which the subject of fish culture has engaged the attention of many intelligent men. In New York ex-Governor Seymour, Seth Green, the great trout breeder, and R. B. Rosenfelt, a gentleman who has given much attention to the subject, are the Fish Commissioners, and they have been laboring diligently and intelligently to restore the streams of that State to a condition which will enable the shad, the salmon and other migratory fish to ascend to their original spawning beds. We have had a Fish Commissioner in the person of Mr. James Worrall for four years past, and have been paying him a salary of two thousand dollars a year, but he has done very little to earn the money he has drawn from the State Treasury. We have read all the reports he published, and can say without exaggeration that they showed on their face that he is not fit for the position he occupies. True it is that he could not compel the Pennsylvania Canal Company to alter its dams, but there was much else that he might have accomplished, all of which he has left undone. He has not even had the good sense to make practical suggestions to the Legislature, and seems to have contented himself with drawing his salary.

The subject of fish culture is now engaging the attention of all the States north of us which have streams suited for such purposes, and Pennsylvania ought not to be a laggard in such enterprise. The Susquehanna and the Delaware, with their net work of tributaries, furnish one of the finest fields for the scientific propagation of fish in the world. Arrangements ought to be made at once to admit shad to their spawning beds far up these streams, in which they so delighted and abounded in early days, and the young should be effectually protected from death by the eel pots, in which multitudes of them now annually perish.

Besides, all our streams could easily be abundantly stocked with black bass, next to the brook trout, the gamest and finest flavored fish. The cost would be trifling, and plenty of men could be found who would catch them and distribute them throughout the waters of the State for less than we have been paying Fish Commissioner Worrall for doing nothing. The subject is one of importance, and we hope to see the next Legislature take intelligent action upon it early in the session.

The Republican Butters of Allegheny County.

The men who have dissolved connection with the regular organization of the Republican party seem to be in serious earnest. They have not only nominated an unexceptionable ticket, but they have put forth a declaration of principles which must commend itself to the more honest men of the party. They say:

That reform in the administration of party affairs is indispensable to the maintenance of republican ascendancy in Pennsylvania. The General Assembly has become a reproach to the State, and the public confidence has been withdrawn from it.—Corrupt special legislation has grown into an engrossing public evil, debauching the public morality and entailing enormous burdens on the State. It is publicly charged in the newspaper press, and generally believed, that the high offices in the gift of the Legislature are bought and sold.—The remedy of these evils is with the people, and can be exercised only by the selection of honest and capable representatives and by restricting the legislative power of the General Assembly through a constitutional convention.

That the greatest danger to our party and country at the present time is the corruption that pervades the public service and the wild scramble for office. The doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils is demoralizing and destroying the government, and we therefore insist that the despotism of patronage and public offices be taken from partisans and given only to competent persons, on the principle of the Jenckes Civil Rights bill. That the true policy of the national government is the reduction of taxation, which can be accomplished by the funding of the debt at a low rate of interest, thus extending the time of payment, and we especially call for the removal of all inquisitorial taxations which requires an army of officers for their collection.

That is as strong an indictment of the Republican party of this State as we remember to have seen in any Democratic newspaper. That it is true no one can for a moment doubt, when it is remembered that it has received the endorsement of many of the ablest and best Republicans in Allegheny county. We commend it to the careful study of men of that party in this part of the State.

Delay in the Payment of Pensions.

A bill has been before Congress for seven months to effect an alteration in the payment of pensions, by which installments shall be paid every three months, instead of every six as the law and the practice now are. At first sight this seems a mere question of administrative detail. But, in fact, it is much more than that. Of the 24,000 pensioners, it is a source of positive suffering to a vast majority to have the intervals at which their finances are doled out to them lengthened to six months, and a source of real relief to have them shortened to three. The preferable way, if it be a practicable way, would be to have them payed as often as once a month, so that the money might be available for the defrayal of current expenses.—This might involve additional clerk hire, but the result would be well worth the cost. As it is, it is easy to see that money which comes even so seldom as four times a year is much more important to him of whose livelihood it forms an appreciable part than if it comes but twice. It is hoped Congress may not adjourn without doing at least as much as the pending bill proposes to accomplish in the interests of justice and humanity. This righteous act ought to have been passed long ago, but the Radical majority has been too busy manipulating paying jobs and putting through land grabs to pay any attention to the wants of the crippled soldiers, and the needs of the orphans and widows of those who perished on the battle-field.

The Howard Investigation.

We do not suppose that any one will be much surprised to learn that the Congressional Committee which was appointed to investigate the charges against General Howard, the chief agent of the Freedman's Bureau, have decided to make a report white-washing the accused. To condemn him would be to add another weight to the great burthen which is now hanging about the neck of the Radical party, and threatening to sink it beneath the deep waves of popular condemnation. The minority of the Committee will make a true statement of the damaging facts elicited on the examination, and the charlatan who was paraded for several years as "the Christian Soldier" will be shown up in his true light. Both reports will be published shortly.

THE Columbia *Herald* wants to know why Hon. O. J. Dickey and Hon. A. E. Roberts have never filed ar inventory of the property of the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, whose Executors they are. We have asked the same question repeatedly, but have failed to get an answer. The *Herald* calls attention to the fact that the collateral inheritance tax due to the State from the estate of Mr. Stevens has never been paid. Such conduct is certainly not creditable to the Executors of "The Great Commoner." Let them be made to comply with the requirements of the law at once by the proper officer.

PROMINENT Democrats are preparing to start a Democratic daily newspaper at Washington city. It is needed, and we hope to see the projected enterprise speedily carried on to completion.

Watch the Thieves.

The New York *Tribune* is greatly alarmed at the thievery which is now going on in Congress, and it calls upon the few honest men in that body to watch the thieves during the last days of the session. It says:

"Between Monday and Friday the appropriations will amount to possibly a hundred millions, perhaps much more. There are thousands of items to be considered, and there is no time in which to consider them. It is the Thieves Carnival.

Within the next five days they will spring all manner of projects upon Congress.—Some of them will want little appropriations for forgotten claims. Others will want innocent-looking changes of a few words in existing laws, "merely for a local purpose, Sir," which, when too late, will be found to be very local indeed. Some will have pet clauses to be smuggled into appropriation bills; others will have land jobs, others subsidies, others increase of salaries, others release from obligations. They will have the most harmless amendments of five words to be inserted, by general consent, on the third reading.—They will have tricks of springing obnoxious measures when the enemies of them are asleep or off at dinner. They will find means of reaching Conference Committees. They will even attempt tampering with engrossing clerks.

We are about to try funding our debt. We are going to reduce taxation. We are on the eve of a sharp and close campaign before the people. We cannot afford, on any of these accounts, much more on all of them, to spare one dollar to these cormorants. We make our appeal to every Congressman who wishes re-election, to every one who desires to point to a clean record, to every one who wishes well to the party, to every one who seeks to guard the interests of the country;—for every hour from now till the adjournment, *Watch the Thieves*!

Desperate indeed must be the condition of Congress when the *Tribune* is compelled to speak of it in that manner. The people have shown so little care in the choice of Representatives that Congressmen have grown perfectly reckless. The Radical majority is ever ready to aid in any swindling operation which can be put through without being speedily detected and exposed. A majority of the members pay more attention to filling their own pockets than to the interests of the nation or the wants of the people. They are thieves, and need watching. Let the Democrats keep a sharp eye on the Radical rascals.

How Grant Behaved in Connecticut.

A correspondent of that influential Republican newspaper, the N. Y. *Sun* gives the following account of the manner in which Grant conducted himself in Connecticut:

"The exhibition he made here was a painful one, and I cannot describe or discuss it without a mingled emotion, compounded of humiliation, commiseration, and indignation. The Legislature, irrespective of party had made the necessary arrangements to receive the President in a fitting manner, and the municipal authorities had concurred in a programme that would give him an opportunity to see something of the town, and at the same time gratify his pet weakness, which is to be flattered, and feasted, and toasted. There was considerable curiosity to see him, and some of the feebler Republicans hoped to avail themselves of the event to consolidate their dissolving organization. A few sagacious men of the party read their apprehensions of the result, for they had seen Grant, and knew there would be a general feeling of disappointment, if not of disgust when he came to be seen and heard. But the thing far exceeded their worst anticipations.

The Republicans were grieved and chagrined at the exposure of the pitiful appearance and barren manners of their national head of their party, and mortified at his manifest inaptitude for his high place and his general insignificance. He took no interest in anything; paid no attention to what he saw or heard; but sat in moody silence, evidently discontented and unhappy, enduring the ceremonies with sullen reluctance. He was ill at ease, absentminded, and on two occasions when he could not avoid responding to complimentary addresses, he spoke a few words abruptly, incoherently, and in bad taste. Clearly he was not *en rapport* with any of the persons around him. He had no one in his suite except a couple of superfluous army officers whom he has attached to his person in the capacity of executive secretaries, and two or three toadies out of office, but hoping to find places at an early day by cultivating the President. The behavior of the Cabinet or any conspicuous man was in his train.

I was of the party of Gov. English who went to Stamford to welcome the President in behalf of the Legislature and the people of Connecticut. It would have amused an indifferent spectator, the surly, gruff and clumsy manner in which Grant received the warm welcome tendered him. The Governor addressed him briefly, and in excellent taste. In matter and style he was exceedingly happy. Grant uttered a few unmeaning words, in a dissagreeable and in most offensive manner. He looked and acted like a somnambulist. His embarrassment and perplexity were painful to witness. He came from Washington in a drowsy state, which can be accomplished by the funding of the debt at a low rate of interest, thus extending the time of payment, and we especially call for the removal of all inquisitorial taxations which requires an army of officers for their collection.

That is as strong an indictment of the Republican party of this State as we remember to have seen in any Democratic newspaper. That it is true no one can for a moment doubt, when it is remembered that it has received the endorsement of many of the ablest and best Republicans in Allegheny county. We commend it to the careful study of men of that party in this part of the State.

Delay in the Payment of Pensions.

A bill has been before Congress for seven months to effect an alteration in the payment of pensions, by which installments shall be paid every three months, instead of every six as the law and the practice now are. At first sight this seems a mere question of administrative detail. But, in fact, it is much more than that. Of the 24,000 pensioners, it is a source of positive suffering to a vast majority to have the intervals at which their finances are doled out to them lengthened to six months, and a source of real relief to have them shortened to three. The preferable way, if it be a practicable way, would be to have them payed as often as once a month, so that the money might be available for the defrayal of current expenses.—This might involve additional clerk hire, but the result would be well worth the cost. As it is, it is easy to see that money which comes even so seldom as four times a year is much more important to him of whose livelihood it forms an appreciable part than if it comes but twice. It is hoped Congress may not adjourn without doing at least as much as the pending bill proposes to accomplish in the interests of justice and humanity. This righteous act ought to have been passed long ago, but the Radical majority has been too busy manipulating paying jobs and putting through land grabs to pay any attention to the wants of the crippled soldiers, and the needs of the orphans and widows of those who perished on the battle-field.

The Howard Investigation.

We do not suppose that any one will be much surprised to learn that the Congressional Committee which was appointed to investigate the charges against General Howard, the chief agent of the Freedman's Bureau, have decided to make a report white-washing the accused. To condemn him would be to add another weight to the great burthen which is now hanging about the neck of the Radical party, and threatening to sink it beneath the deep waves of popular condemnation. The minority of the Committee will make a true statement of the damaging facts elicited on the examination, and the charlatan who was paraded for several years as "the Christian Soldier" will be shown up in his true light. Both reports will be published shortly.

THE Columbia *Herald* wants to know why Hon. O. J. Dickey and Hon. A. E. Roberts have never filed ar inventory of the property of the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, whose Executors they are. We have asked the same question repeatedly, but have failed to get an answer. The *Herald* calls attention to the fact that the collateral inheritance tax due to the State from the estate of Mr. Stevens has never been paid. Such conduct is certainly not creditable to the Executors of "The Great Commoner." Let them be made to comply with the requirements of the law at once by the proper officer.

PROMINENT Democrats are preparing to start a Democratic daily newspaper at Washington city. It is needed, and we hope to see the projected enterprise speedily carried on to completion.

The Coming Elections—The Issues Made Up.

That well known Republican newspaper, the New York *Sun*, comments as follows upon the coming elections:

Congress and the Administration are making up a record which will insure success to the Democrats in the contest for the next House, provided the latter exhibit good sense in their conduct of the campaign. The Democrats can present before the people a fearfully long indictment against the Republicans for their sins of omission and commission since Gen. Grant took the oath of office. For example:

The Republicans, as a party, have not shown the slightest sympathy for the Cubans in their struggle for independence, but, on the contrary, have humbled our Government at the feet of one of the weakest and meanest despotisms in Europe, bartering human rights for Spanish gold paid to the son-in-law of one of the Republican leaders.

They have done nothing toward the settlement of the Alabama claims, but, on the contrary, Senator Sumner some time ago got off a string of rhetorical extravagances on that subject at which England became angry, and all the rest of Europe made sport; while our minister at the Court of St. James' seems to find time only for dining with aristocratic flunkeys and drawing his salary.

They have made an ostentatious display of official purity in driving from Congress one or two small carpet-baggers for bestowing cadetships in return for presents; but when asked to strike at like offenders of a loftier grade they have skulked away, leaving corruption undisturbed in the high places of the Government. They would not even investigate the question whether Gen. Grant had appointed any Copperhead cadets at the request of A. T. Stewart, and whether there was any reason for such appointments except that Stewart had given Grant money.

They have refused to abolish the odious and unconstitutional income tax, and boast of their skill in finance because, by keeping up war taxes in time of peace, they are able to bull the stock market, and buy five-twenties at a premium.

When Congress is in session, and engaged in maturing the most important bills of the year, and when the lurid cloud of an Indian war is rising on the Western horizon, the Republican President runs hither and thither over the country to participate in small jollifications at the invitation of charlatans and demagogues, to the neglect of the public business and the disgrace of his office.

It is on such a record that the Republican party propose to go to the country in the coming campaign for the choice of the next House of Representatives. It will be a marvel if it is not very thoroughly beaten.

State Items.

The Wilkesbarre Bar will give Judge Conyngham a banquet on the 3d or 4th of August.

John Foren, an employee of the Lochiel Iron Works, at Harrisburg, drank himself to death on the Fourth of July.

Several girls attempted to leave Dauphin with the circus the other day, but failed—*paterfamilias* being on hand in time to recover their daughters.

On the 8th Mr. William Claudy was killed at Roxbury, Franklin county, while fishing under a bridge over the Conodoguinet Creek by the falling of the structure.

On the Union Forge Estate (Weidman's) in Lebanon county, there is now standing a chestnut tree that measures twenty-six feet eight inches in circumference one foot from the ground.

It has been suggested by several enterprising citizens of Harrisburg, that the Nicholson wooden pavement be laid on Market street, at the expense of the property owners on that thoroughfare.

The Philadelphia *North American* says that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are actively preparing for the establishment of a line of ocean steamers, to run between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

The oldest couple in Lehigh county are Peter Osenbach and his good old dame, living near Rittersville. They have both entered their eighty-seventh year and are as hale a pair as can be found anywhere.

The Union Leaguers, of Broad street, Philadelphia, allowed the New Orleans Firemen to pass their Head-Quarters, without demonstration of welcome, but when the negro band approached, they cheered it lustily.

A gang of ruffians attacked two brothers named Geo. H. and Wm. A. Miller, in Philadelphia, on Monday, and so severely beat George, that his life is dispaired of. One of the gang, named Wm. Meade, has been arrested.

At Sinnemahoning, Clearfield county, July 4th, while a number of men were engaged in