Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25 1871.

The Bloody Shirt Again.

Within a year past every one of the so-called Southern Governors has declared that peace and quiet reigned throughout his dominions. The people of the North have heard these announcements with profound pleasure. The more timid and credulous among the Radicals have been greatly relieved by the assurance that those terrible and ghostly riders, the mysterious and unknown members of the mythical Ku-Klux-Klan, no longer raided it through the swamps and forests of the South at that dread hour of night when churchyards yawn. Republican newspapers congratulated their readers upon the pleasing change, and portrayed in glowing colors the glories of a reconstruction policy which had produced such splendid results. We were informed that the military would no longer be needed in the South, and there was serious talk about a very decided reduction in the army. Every thing was lovely, and everybody was about ready to embrace and to forget the past. Talk of a general amnesty, by which all vestiges of disfranchisement were to be wiped out, was universal and had grown to be popular with the masses of the Republican party. The era of good feeling between the two sections of our common country seemed about to dawn, and the shadows of a long and dreary night of war and dissolution were being rapidly swept from the horizon over which they had hung like a pall.

During this peaceful state of affairs elections took place in a number of Southern States. They were quiet and orderly, except when collisions were provoked by the unwarranted acts of federal soldiery, or by the brutal conduct of gangs of cut-throat militia, such as those which Holden mustered in North Carolina. In fact, the quietude and good order which prevailed, at these elections was very remarkable—so much so that the carpet-baggers and scallawags who were defeated had not the audacity, at first, to raise their customary cries of fraud and violence. It was not until Congress reassembled, and it became perfectly apparent that Grant would be overwhelmingly defeated in 1872, if the people of the South were permitted to cast a free ballot, that the bloody shirt was again raised.

After Congress assembled, those most interested in the re-election of Grant reviewed the situation and became convinced that all would be lost unless some excuse could be devised for subjecting the South to military rule again. With the evidences of renewed strength in the Northern States, which had been exhibited by the Democratic party, its easy triumph in 1872, with a free ballot throughout the country, was admitted to be certain. How to meet and avert this danger was the problem to be solved by the Radical leaders. After casting about them in all directions, they concluded that a resort to military force was their only hope. So rumors of violence in the South were industriously circulated, and at length it was authoritatively announced that the President was about to send a message to Congress in which would be transmitted accounts of the most terrible disorders which were said to prevail throughout the Southern States. This plan seemed to be open to serious objections, and the more discreet friends of the President advised a modification—so a denial that Grant ever contemplated the transmission of such a message was filtered through the Associated Press channels, and instead of a message a mass of old reports, including all the old calumnies upon the Southern people, which had accumulated in a period of three years was transmitted to Congress.

This litter of old stories is to be made the basis of a new reconstruction. The soldiery of the United States are to be employed as electioneering agents throughout the South in the next Presidential campaign, and they are expected to manipulate the ballots so as to insure a return of the poll in favor of Grant. If need be the governments of the Southern States will be superseded again and the old play of reconstruction re-enacted over again. It is fitting that Senator Morton should be the recognized leader in this new revolutionary movement. In a body eaten by a loathsome disease he carries a mind that is meanly malignant. He cares nothing for law and is ready to ride rough-shod over every constitutional barrier that stands in the way of his wishes. He is a proper lieutenant to execute the orders of his stolid chieftain. But Grant and Morton will find their schemes all frustrated by the people. The masses of the North will only laugh when they see the bloody shirt displayed again.

The Board of Public Charities.

General Thomas L. Kane has made a report to the Legislature over his official signature as President of the Board of Public Charities; and the report which he makes is not in the usual spirit of such documents. He does not attempt to magnify his office, and entirely refrains from laudation of his associates. He exhibits a blunt honesty that might be expected from a man of his decided and independent character. After an experience of one year he has become convinced that the board is practically a useless body, and he recommends that it be abolished. General Kane thinks the work assigned to certain prominent citizens, would be done much better by men regularly employed and paid for their services. He warns the Legislature that little reliance can be placed in the forthcoming report of Hon. Wilmer Worthington, the General Agent and Secretary of the Board, who received a salary of $3,000 a year, and managed to pick up a few hundred extra dollars for travelling expenses, &c. The report of General Kane is not complimentary to the Board, but his remarks and suggestions will have much weight with the public, and ought to command the respectful attention of the Legislature. In honor and integrity Gen. Kane stands above the reach of hostile or malignant criticism.

Death of George W. L. Johnson.

George W. L. Johnson, a well known journalist, of Philadelphia, died at his residence in that city yesterday morning from the effects of a fall received several weeks ago. Mr. Johnson displayed decided tact in organizing newspaper enterprizes, was an able news editor and a racy correspondent. In 1848 he established a daily paper in Philadelphia called the *True Sun*, which was quite successful for several years. He was one of the founders of the *Sunday Transcript*, and afterwards one of the proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*. Latterly he acted as the Harrisburg and Cape May correspondent of a number of Philadelphia newspapers, and made a multitude of acquaintances in that capacity, all of whom will be pained to hear of his death. He was a genial companion and a true friend. His death will be deeply lamented.

An Abandoned Contest

The Armstrong *Sentinel* informs us that Steele, the Radical who entered a contest for the seat occupied by Mr. Putney, Democrat, in the House, has concluded to back out. The committee drawn was composed exclusively of Republicans, but it seems that the Radicals of Armstrong County are not willing to have the election returns from that county canvassed. They fear that an ugly record would be made, and have prevailed upon Steele to abandon the contest. The *Sentinel* insists that an examination would have shown Radical frauds which would have increased the majority of the Democratic member.

The Failure of Negro Suffrage Confessed.

In order to test the fitness of the negro for the exercise of the elective franchise, the Radical majority in Congress made haste to confer the right of suffrage upon the Africans of the District of Columbia. As that territory is subjected to the exclusive legislative control of Congress by an express provision of the Constitution of the United States, there seemed to be no restriction which could be applied to prevent such action. The different amendments to the Constitution were not needed to enable Congress to experiment in the District. A decent respect for the property-holders and the white citizens of Washington, and the surrounding sections, might have influenced the action of men less fanatical, but could not be expected to control the revolutionists of the Radical party.

So negro suffrage was made the rule in the District of Columbia, and has had a fair trial under the supervision of the very men who devised the scheme. The result has been just what Democratic members of Congress predicted it would be. Two or three municipal elections have been held in Washington, all of which have been largely controlled by the horde of negroes who lounge in idleness about the Federal Capital. The system has been fairly tested, and the judgment of Congress upon negro voting in the District of Columbia was rendered last Friday, when the Lower House voted to take away from the people the right of electing municipal officers. Hereafter there are to be no popular elections in the District of Columbia.

The law which was passed provides that the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Governor, a Superior Council of eleven members, and a Lower House of twenty-two members, together with a Secretary and other minor officials, all of whom are to hold the offices for four years, unless sooner removed. Of course each newly-elected President will appoint his personal and political friends to rule over the people of Washington.

This is a complete abandonment of the Representative system of Government established by the fathers of the Republic. The evils introduced into the municipal government of Washington, in consequence of the enfranchisement of a multitude of ignorant negroes, necessitated some change. A complete remedy could have been found in a law depriving the Africans of the right of suffrage, and restricting it to the white population; but that would have been too plain a confession of the folly of the Radicals, and too complete a reversal of the system they have inaugurated throughout the country by the fraudulent endorsement and the enforced application of the Fifteenth Amendment. It is a matter of wonder that enough Radicals in the Lower House of Congress were found ready to make the admission that negro suffrage is a failure.

The white people of the District have been so completely disgusted by negro rule that they will gladly acquiesce in this act of Congress. They are perfectly willing to abandon the right of suffrage, in order to get rid of the base and mercenary demagogues who have managed to obtain power through the aid of negro votes. The property-holders expect to be protected from extortion under an appointed government, and they deem such protection to be worth more than the privilege of being beaten at the polls by a horde of ignorant blacks and gangs of northern clerks and other temporary residents.

But, what we desire to impress upon the minds of all our readers is the fact that the Radicals have been forced to abandon negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, where it was first applied. If it has worked so disastrously there how can it be desirable and proper elsewhere? That is a question which Radical politicians must answer, an inquiry which they can not evade. The truth is that the negroes are with very few exceptions, everywhere utterly unfit to exercise the elective franchise; and the Radicals in Congress have been compelled to admit that a gross blunder was committed when the ballot was entrusted to black hands.

A way of escape has been discovered for the people of the District of Columbia, but how shall the States be relieved? It would not do to give the appointment of Governors, legislators and all other officers, including members of Congress, to the President. The problem is one which must be solved one of these days. How it is to be worked out remains to be seen.

Hon. John Hickman.

It was rumored in Harrisburg, on the morning that Hon. John Covode died, that John Hickman was also a sudden victim to the "pale monster." He is one of the lucky ones to live to read his own obituary notice. Papers in the interior are still dilating upon his loss to community.—*West Chester Jeffersonian.*

Some good things can be said of John Hickman. His last appearance in political life was as a member of the Legislature three years ago. He made quite a figure on the floor of the House by vigorously assailing various improper measures which were proposed and put through by the party which elected him. Among other iniquities, he bitterly assailed the infamous "calamity act," which sets a meagre price upon the life and limbs of the people. When the bill was finally passed Mr. Hickman exclaimed, "I thank God that we have a Governor who can never be induced to append his signature to so outrageous a law." It so happened that his confidence in Governor Geary was misplaced. Instead of veloing the act Geary signed it. When the bill was returned to the House, with the Governor's signature attached, John Hickman picked up his hat and stalked out of the hall in a fit of fierce indignation, vowing never to return. He kept his word, and by so doing he showed his detestation of the corrupt means by which gigantic corporations manage to secure any kind of legislation they may desire. When John Hickman shall die, and we hope the time may be far distant, let this act of his life be still kept in remembrance.

THE Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee has called the Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General, to be voted for next October, to meet at Harrisburg, on the 10th of March.

The Democratic State Convention will be held some time between the 10th of March and the second Tuesday in May. The probabilities are that its meeting will be deferred until after the adjournment of the Legislature, as it is likely a bill will be passed calling a Constitutional Convention, some of the delegates to which will be elected at large. The election of next fall will be invested with considerable importance, in consequence of the fact that it will have considerable influence upon the Presidential election one year after.

THE long-pending quarrel between the line and staff of the navy has been brought to an end, so far as the House is concerned, by the passage of a bill, matured more than a year ago by the Naval Committee, which gives the staff of the navy a positive rank by law, and takes the question wholly out of the hands of the Secretary of the Navy.—The bill will probably pass the Senate.

THE Senate has passed a bill with hardly any debate, which increases the payments of all classes of invalid pensions twenty per cent. which will necessitate an increased annual expenditure of about five millions of dollars, or twenty-five millions for the five years to which it is limited. The bill is yet to pass the House.

THE Ways and Means Committee of Congress has agreed to report a bill repealing the Income Tax. With its abolition a great reduction can be made in the army of officeholders. Off with their costly and useless heads!

"Denials and Statements."

The Executors of Thaddeus Stevens have at length issued a pronunciamento—though not above their signatures—in which they make certain "denials and statements" in relation to the delay in filing the Stevens' Inventory. We are glad that these gentlemen have at length waked up to the necessity which existed for their excusing to the public their extraordinary conduct. It would have been far better for them if they had long since descended from the high horse which they mounted at the outset of their career, when they conceived it to be gross impertinence in any one to question them concerning their stewardship. We believe that the lesson they have had, will not be lost upon them, and that hereafter when the public sentiment, which is always accurately reflected by the INTELLIGENCER, calls upon them for information, they will hasten to obey its lightest whisper. We give them herewith, the benefit of the material portions of their explanation. They say:

> The inventory of Mr. Stevens' personal estate was taken immediately after his death, as perfectly as it could then be done, by two disinterested and highly respectable citizens of this city. It could not then be perfected, because of a claim of ownership, which was at once made by another and distant party, upon certain of the personality and because of the delay of another party entitled under the will to make the selection of property therein authorized.

That explanation, however, does not correspond very closely with their affidavit in the inventory, that "an appraisment, including *all* of the present one, except what relates to the property at the furnace, was taken in August, 1868." Nothing is here said of the "delays" and "claims of ownership" interfering with the appraisment.

The executors further say:

> *Not one* Union Pacific Railroad bond, nor a dollar of its stock, is or has been among Mr. Stevens' assets. Not one bond of any description is or has been among them, except twenty-four $1000 bonds obtained by him through a transaction in Luzerne county coal lands. Not the least interest in the Northern Pacific Railroad was found among his assets, nor have his executors sold anything, at any price to Hon. Hiram Walbridge. And his whole personal estate did not exceed $40,000, or about enough to pay his just debts and legacies, but not nearly enough to pay them and the *unjust* debts claimed and rumored to be claimed from him, should the latter be recovered.

If the Executors had said long ago that no Pacific Railroad securities "are or have been" among Mr. Stevens' assets, people generally would have believed them; and we are not indisposed to do so even at this late day, should they say so in clear terms above their signatures; but this they have not yet done in their inventory or elsewhere. In their present statement their main object seems to be to create the impression that they have been involved in their present trouble by the "copperhead" enemies of Thaddeus Stevens' whom they charge, in high sounding phrases with a conspiracy to blacken his reputation and steal the property of his Estate. Inasmuch as the authorities and the counsel of the city and of the county, who instituted the late proceedings against the Executors are well known to have been the political friends of Mr. Stevens, this notoriously false statement of the Executors will not have a tendency to strengthen public confidence in the truth of the other "statements and denials" which they make of facts particularly within their own knowledge.

The INTELLIGENCER has given the full weight of its influence to unveil "the ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" of these Executors, because it has felt that it was a burning shame that men of their standing in the community, should be permitted for over two years, to deliberately violate the law and disregard the oath, through which they entered into the custody of this Estate, and for which it believed that their desire to shield the memory of their benefactor, Mr. Stevens, afforded no adequate excuse. It is by no means true that we were animated by a feeling of hostility to Mr. Stevens, and a desire to blacken his reputation. He has gone to the great Judge of us all; and his friends, if they were wise, would be exceedingly careful not to provoke continued discussion of his moral character "here below."

Pensions for the Soldiers of 1812.

For many years past multitudes of petitions have been presented to Congress from all parts of the country, asking the passage of a general pension act for the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812. Until recently the Senate seemed indisposed to recognise these veterans as having any claim upon the country. Those interested will be pleased to learn that the Senate Committee on Pensions has at last reported favorably the House bill, granting pensions to the survivors of 1812, and to the widows and orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors who served in that war three months. It is the purpose of the Committee to call up the bill in a few days, when it will no doubt be passed and become a law. There are few of the soldiers of 1812 now living. Most of them have passed away without receiving a dollar in the shape of pension from the government they defended so bravely, and there are comparatively few widows and orphans left in a situation to claim the tardily proffered bounty. It will, however, help to make the last days of the survivors more comfortable, and will show that they are not entirely forgotten by the government they served so faithfully. No one will object to the appropriation of the money needed to pension the heroes of 1812 and their few survivors.

The Contested Judgeship.

A committee has been drawn in joint convention of the two Houses of the Legislature to decide whether James Lynde or Thomas W. Price was duly elected Associate Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia. The allegation is that Mr. Lynde was "counted in," and it is believed that the charge will be abundantly made good. The committee drawn is composed entirely of Republicans, by some singular fatality not a single Democrat out of the Senate or the House being chosen. This Republican committee will have an opportunity afforded for the display of impartiality and integrity. We are not sure that it is well that Judges should be chosen by a popular election. The office is one which ought to be removed beyond the sphere of partisan politics. The question whether it would not be as well to return to the old system of allowing the Governor to appoint Judges with the advice and consent of the Senate will no doubt be fully discussed in the coming Constitutional Convention, and in the newspaper press of the State.

The Negroes of Ohio on the War Path.

The negroes of Ohio do not intend to be content with any thing less than what they conceive to be the full measure of their rights under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. At a State Convention of colored men just held at Columbus, resolutions were passed asking for the repeal of all laws on the statute-books of Ohio, which make distinctions on account of color, and demanding that all the schools of the State be opened and made equally free to blacks and whites. The negroes of Ohio evidently understand the situation. They will either force the Radicals to accede to their demands, or they will unmask the hypocrisy of the political adventurers who have been making capital out of the negro vote.

THAT negro cadet is a source of constant trouble to the Radicals. The House Military Committee has appointed another sub-committee to investigate his case. Why not discharge all the whites and give the negro sole possession of West Point? That would give him a chance to pursue his studies without interruption or annoyance.

Enterprise in Columbia.

The people of the borough of Columbia have been in the habit of boasting of their public spirit, and of parading the evidences of their enterprising character before the world. They claim to be much more energetic than the denizens of our city, and have not unfrequently been heard to express the belief that the time is not very far distant when their town will oustrip Lancaster in all the elements that go to make up a city. We have not been much alarmed at these vauntings heretofore, and our people have laughed at them. But we really do begin to think there is something in the talk we have hitherto affected to despise—we do begin to believe that there is a spirit of enterprise in Columbia, and an energy abroad among her people which is unknown to the citizens of Lancaster. Several meetings have been held recently to devise ways and means for inducing capitalists to establish manufactories at Columbia. All the prominent men of the place seem to have taken an active part in these meetings, and all appear willing to make some present sacrifice in order that they may reap benefits in the future. They evidently believe the Bible injunction, which says: "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days."

The people of Columbia have not confined themselves to the passage of resolutions. They have gone actively to work to secure the control of eligible sites for manufactories, which are offered to capitalists at very low rates. This has already elicited response from persons engaged elsewhere in manufacturing, and the hope is entertained, and not, we must say, without good ground for it, that numerous establishments of various kinds will speedily be erected. The Councils are urged to exempt all newly established manufactories from municipal taxation for a certain number of years, and we have no doubt the town fathers will have sense enough to adopt the proposition. But they propose to go still further, and to buy up a considerable quantity of lands, which will be offered to capitalists on very easy terms. All these are steps in the right direction, and we hope to see them all carried out.

The people of Lancaster might learn a lesson of wisdom from those of Columbia. There is a vast amount of wealth in our midst which might be more profitably employed. If no effort is made to keep our city in the line of advance it is not impossible that the Columbians may make good their boasted intention of outstripping us in population and importance.

Astounding Indian Frauds.

The following astounding charges made by William Welsh, of the Indian Peace Commission, are contained in a letter addressed to Vincent Collyer, his associate, to this effect:

Hon. Vincent Collyer:

MY DEAR SIR: You ask me if my statements of improvidence, or something worse, in the Indian Department are fully sustained by the books and vouchers. A deliberate examination has revealed facts even worse than my statements, but as the Investigating Committee will in due season report thereon, I do not feel free to state anything beyond a few indisputable facts taken from the official records. One million and thirty-one thousand dollars were paid to one favored contractor within a few months. All but $66,000 of this sum was on very private contracts. One hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars of it was paid for freights up the Missouri at from 85 per cent. to 300 per cent. above the rates at which the Quartermaster of the Army had offered a contract to take all the Indian goods. The profit on this money paid to this contractor must have exceeded $400,000, and it does not appear that he assumed any risk. On the 16th of August last he was authorized by Commissioner Parker to pick up two to three million pounds of flour, without limit as to price. Most of it was purchased at $2.20 a hundred, whilst the government pay for it $3.50 a hundred. If it had been bought in August it could have been shipped to Grand River under the quartermaster contract at $1.60 a hundred pounds, but under the private bargain the freight was $6 per hundred pounds. The Texas cattle bought privately on June 17 and August 10 were paid for at six cents per pound immediately on their arrival at the reservations, whilst the same contractor, after proper competition, had to vie with others in furnishing still better cattle at three and eighty-eight hundredths cents per pound, taking all risks of keeping during the winter. Yours truly,

WM. WELCH.

These robberies of the Indians are one great source of discontent among them. They are swindled in the most atrocious manner by a gang of greedy harpies. It is to be hoped something will be done to break up this organized system of robbery. The whole country is indebted for his truthful exposure of the villainies which are so shamelessly practiced.

Abolish the Income Tax.

General Pleasonton, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has come out in favor of a total abolition of the Income Tax. He appeared before the Ways and Means Committee and recommended legislation to that end. The estimated revenue from the tax on incomes, at the new rate of two and a half per cent, is about seven millions of dollars, and the Commissioner thinks it costs nearly that much to collect the amount received. The Ways and Means Committee are more favorable to the abolition of this tax than they have heretofore been, though Secretary Boutwell still opposes the movement. The people will be glad to see the Income Tax abolished, not only because of its inquisitorial character, but because it will cut adrift a horde of officials who are collecting, in an odious way, little more than enough to pay their salaries. Down with the system which only serves to support a set of political drones in comparative idleness.

Sumner's New Civil Service Bill.

Sumner has given notice of his intention to press to a vote his new Civil Rights Bill. Certain uppish negroes insist upon imposing heavy penalties on all who deny them free admission to and perfect equality in theatres, hotels, restaurants, etc., and Sumner announces his determination to agitate until such a law is passed. Why cannot the negro be left to find his own level in society as white men are. Hotel-keepers frequently decline to receive white men as guests whom they deem to be undesirable, and they ought to be allowed to exercise the same freedom of choice in regard to negroes, if they see fit. To make it a penal offense to refuse to put negroes in beds prepared for white men, and to compel a landlord to stand a trial for any such refusal before a United States Court, is the design of Sumner's bill. Republican politicians will please take notice.

Banquet to Col. Forney.

Col. John W. Forney has been tendered a complimentary dinner by the editorial fraternity in Washington city. Among the names of those moving in the matter we find Democrats and Republicans mingled together. Col. Forney has designated Saturday, the 28th inst., as a day which will suit his convenience. With this dinner he bids farewell to Washington and will return to Philadelphia and devote himself to the *Press*.

A BILL looking to the erection of Washington Territory into a State has been presented in the House. This Territory casts a total vote of 5,338, and at the ordinary ratio of votes to population must have some 30,000 inhabitants. Can it be that Mr. Grant's uneasy itch for re-election is at the bottom of this State-making which every now and then is slyly attempted in Congress? We count this as the eighth move in this direction; three electoral votes for Mr. Grant in every move.

THE Germans of Davenport, Iowa, held a meeting on Friday night, and passed resolutions "withdrawing their sympathy" from the Administration, because it allows arms and ammunition to be sold and sent to France. A German meeting in Chicago, on Saturday night, also adopted resolutions denouncing the Government for not stopping the shipment of arms to France.

Radical Legislators in a Quandary.

Captain Skinner, the Democratic member from Franklin, placed the Radical members of the Lower House of our State Legislature in a very delicate and unpleasant position the other day, by the introduction of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse and approve the recommendations of the Governor, as made in his message, that a general amnesty be granted by the United States to all persons implicated in the recent rebellion, and that in making this humane suggestion His Excellency but echoes the sentiments and wishes of three-fourths of the citizens of the loyal States.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate judgment of this body that in sending armed soldiers to the recent elections in the North, with the pretense of protecting the polls, without a previous requisition being made by the State authorities, the General Government has committed a grave error, looking in the direction of despotic power; and that it was the duty, as well as the right, of the chief magistrate of the State, and, for the time being, the guardian of our liberties, to point out the error, and warn the people against the dangerous tendencies of such acts of usurpation; and that, for his prompt and fearless action in our behalf, he merits, and will receive, the cordial approbation of all the lovers of constitutional freedom.

A proposition to endorse the message of a Republican Governor sounded strangely when coming from the Democratic side of the House. The resolutions were unquestionably proper in themselves, and the Republican members did not dare to vote them down. So they were referred to a special committee, which will effectually smother them. The usual custom is to make the mover of any resolution requiring the appointment of a special committee, the chairman of such committee, but the Radicals saw that it would not answer the purpose to have Mr. Skinner act in such a capacity, and a motion was adopted requesting the chairman to name some one else. A committee will be selected which will never make a report on that most important part of the Governor's message. The Radicals of the House may bring Captain Skinner's resolutions in a partisan committee, but they can not stay the tide of thoughts excited in the minds of the people of Pennsylvania by the manly words of the Governor. They have been read and approved by the masses of both political parties, and will bear good fruit in the future.

The Unnecessary Costliness of the Navy.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

> The Naval Appropriation bill, appropriates $19,333,111 25 for the support of the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872. This is an increase of $509,604 48 over the appropriations for the current year. The item of pay alone amounts to $1,500,000, which is more than half the pay of the army, although the number of officers and men belonging to the navy is less than one half the number which make up the Military establishment. This is accounted for by the great disproportion which exists between the number of officers and of seamen in the navy, and the preponderance of high ranks. Fully one-third of the naval officers have no commands and no duties, with the exception of mere nominal duties on shore, given them to draw duty pay, while there are admirals and commanders enough under pay to command a navy as large as that of Great Britain. Although the high grades in the army had been reduced by law, Congress cannot touch the navy, because the Naval Committees of the two Houses refuse to consider or report any measure of reduction.

We need add nothing by way of comment to the facts and figures of the *Tribune* correspondent. The taxpayers can draw their own inferences without any aid from us, and it is very certain that the farmers, the mechanics and the working men of the country, from whose sweat and toil the money is wrung which goes to support such a multitude of idlers and drones, will be heard in regard to this matter at the polls in the approaching Presidential election. They will be in a mood for reducing expenses and reforming costly abuses by that time.

State Items.

There were 318 deaths in Philadelphia last week, being 28 more than during the corresponding week of 1870.

In Sunbury last week a one-legged soldier walked across Market street on a rope stretched from second story window.

A company of gentlemen are engaged in stocking the dam just below the village of Christiana, on the eastern branch of the Octoraro, with black bass.

Thomas N. John, was killed near Laurel Run station on the P. & C. R. R., on Friday the 13th inst., by falling from a train of gravel cars which were running at an unusual rate of speed.

On last Saturday morning, 14th inst., Dr. William R. Cisna, of Tekesburg, Perry county, Pa., delivered Mrs. Solomon Bower of three living daughters. The mother and children are doing well.

Wm. Pugh was almost instantly killed by an explosion at D. Hock & Co.'s colliery, Forestville, on Wednesday week. By the same accident Morgan Pugh, and two brothers named Davis, were seriously injured.

Dr. Wm. P. Cunnington, of Philadelphia, well-known musician and composer, and for thirty years leader of the Walnut street theatre orchestra, was found dead in his bed Saturday morning.

On Saturday night last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the residence of Mr. John A. Gardner, in York, was entered through the kitchen window by burglars, and $10 in gold, $8.90 in silver, and $12 in greenbacks taken therefrom.

Mrs. Friel, residing at No. 6 Bride's court, near Hamilton and Twelfth sts., Philadelphia, had three girls at a birth on Sunday last, all of whom are in good health. The babes are named Ella, Catharine, and Annie.

Clara Louis sang in Titusville last night. Like the smooth, unctuous trickling of the oleaginous commodity from a hundred-barrel well were the liquid, oily notes of the be-diamoned Kellogg to the enraptured Titusvillers.

J. King McLanahan, esq., of Hollidaysburg, has been re-appointed District Deputy Grand High Priest, A. Y. M., for this district, composed of the counties of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Bedford, and Fulton.

On Friday last a man named Daniel G. Herb was instantly killed in the mines of Shaffer & Co., in Stony Mountain, Rush township, by a fall of slate. Mr. Herb was a middle-aged man, and leaves a widow and nine children, all girls.

Andrew Drehr, a miner belonging to Mt. Carmel, where he has a wife and child, left Centralia on Saturday evening last for home, somewhat intoxicated. It is thought he may have fallen into one of the many deep pits on the mountain—the cavings-in of old mines.

A man named John Overdorf, employed as a laborer on the Catawissa Extension, met with a fatal accident on last Friday afternoon. He was engaged in excavating near Miller's farm, between Williamsport and Montoursville, when a large body of earth caved in upon him breaking his neck.

On Monday last an old man named Abraham Speer disappeared from his home at Third and George streets, Philadelphia, and has not been heard of since. He is aged about 70 years, and is five feet nine inches high, and has short gray hair. He is well known along the wharves, as he was a woodgauger for forty years.

On Saturday last, as Wm. Miller, teamster for Aaron Gross, was driving across the railroad track at Michael Krebs' store, in Cattawissa Valley, the locomotive attached to a freight train from Mahanoy struck the two leading mules and killed them both. The driver made a narrow escape. The mules were quite valuable.

Fillmore J. Shannon was convicted in Harrisburg on having committed a murderous assault on Edwin T. Tunis on the 17th of December last. Mr. Tunis was assaulted in the yard in rear of his own office, robbed of $50 or $75 and a gold watch and left for dead. Fortunately he slowly recovered and fully identified his assailant.

On Tuesday evening last, Capt. Stambaugh, of East Berlin, York county, was attacked with apoplexy, and on the following day died. He was a worthy man and an excellent citizen. This is the third instance of sudden death in that place during the last six weeks.—Surely, in the midst of life we are in death.

In Scranton, on Tuesday evening last, Roger Lewis and Wm. Doyle, both mechanics, working at the same shop, boarding at the same house, sleeping in the same bed, and courting the same girl, determined to decide who should have the lady by a regular prize fight. Twelve rounds were fought, when Doyle slipped and fell, and Lewis fell on top of him. The spectators fearing a rough-and-tumble, separated them, Doyle appearing to have the worst of the battle.

Letter from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11th, 1871.

Editors Lancaster Intelligencer: During my delightful sojourn lately in your vicinity, I had numerous conversations with your citizens concerning the general and specific peculiarities of this section of the South. Since my arrival here I have received several letters of inquiry with regard to the manner, expense and other incidentals of reaching Texas. Knowing that the people read the *Intelligencer*, permit me to answer to them through your journal, as I find it too onerous a burthen to answer each letter individually.

A large number of people from New England, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois and Pennsylvania have settled in the fertile sugar and stock growing regions of this section during the last five years and the largest proportion of them have made profitable returns out of their investments.—The most successful of these are those who have settled on the worst as it is called, meaning the lands lying along the Mississippi River between the Delta and Baton Rouge, also on the Atchafalaya, La Fouche and Teche Bayous. The country in those localities is wonderfully fertile and beautiful. The greater portion also is very healthy, though this depends on location.

Those who have been most successful have farmed on a small scale, raised sugar and used the simplest and cheapest methods of production and eschewed expensive machinery. Hence if they get but eight cents a pound they make more profits than the large planter who indulges in large and costly appliances and uncertain labor in large and unwieldy bodies. Hired laborers are proverbially unreliable in this country at present, and hence those persons who make farming most profitable do the work themselves, and raise every thing they require. The Pennsylvania and Ohio farmers who are working places in this country and practice a little of the economy they use in the North, quickly find their bank account in a most enviable condition of plethora. Every farmer here can also raise all the vegetables, fruits and provisions they require. Every thing grows luxuriantly and the surplus brings profitable returns in the nearest markets, all of which are very accessible.

As an example of the climate, the gardeners are busy at the present time in cultivating vegetables, which grow the year round in the open air. Flowers are as rich, profuse and fragrant now as they are in the early spring in your latitude. The weather is deliciously warm and pleasant, and thousands of our people look in the kindly sunshine as your people do in the early September days. The orange crop is being rapidly gathered and will prove, not only large, but also very profitable. This sources of riches is being largely improved by the new comers.

The Texas coast lying on the Gulf of Mexico, is a level, fertile section of country throughout its entire length, from the Sabine to the Rio Grande. The largest proportion of this surface offers inviting inducements for stock raising, as the grasses grow luxuriantly, and herds of all kinds of cattle feed all the year at no expense for provender and shelter. Millions of stock range over those vast plains, and represent untold wealth.

In Western Texas about Gonzale, San Antonio, Indianola, Brownsville, and all of Central Texas, the country is rich and fertile beyond all comparison. The alluvial bottoms, prairies and second uplands are adapted to any class of grains and crops planters may desire. Stock of all kinds breed rapidly and are prepared for market at very little expense, beyond the cost of herding, branding and final driving to market, though nearly all the stock of Texas is sold on the farms to speculators, who drive them to market east of the Mississippi.

In Eastern and Northern Texas there is a large amount of poor land. This consists of arid sand hummocks, ridges and plains, whereon only pine and scrub forest trees grow. Between these, however, large bodies of fertile and rich agricultural lands lie, and at convenient distances from transportation to the great markets. The lands about Austin, Waco, and north of those places are well wooded and mixed prairie. They grow fine wheat, corn, and are splendidly adapted in water, grasses, forest shelter and dryness of the soil to the raising of sheep, the culture of which is one of the most valuable sources of income in Texas.

From the Teche in Louisiana, extending westward across the Sabine, Nueces and Buffalo, Bayou county, to the line of Houston, Texas, including a space of two hundred miles north and south, the country is finely adapted to farms, wheat, stock raising, cotton, sugar and corn. The climate is delicious all the year round. The surface is varied and offers locations of the most choice kind. Lands in that quarter are increasing very rapidly in price, because of the improvements in facilities for transportation, which are being rapidly pushed forward by energetic railroad men.

Throughout all of the country I have mentioned, lands range from a dollar to one hundred dollars per acre, according to location, improvement, &c. The investments of Northern farmers, who use the diligence and half the labor they did in the North, return them twenty-five per cent. profits yearly. Many persons of small capital and energetic application have realized during the past five years over fifty per cent. profits, and all can receive the richest kind of living if they desire it. It is however, very notorious that Texas people live very poorly. With more cows than they know what to do with, they seldom have milk and never exhibit butter on their tables. With countless herds of game of all kinds within easy reach, they never use any such delicious luxuries.—There is seldom any thing but pork and corn bread visible on the tables of the masses, and the bacon which they use is usually shipped there from the Western States and bought at high prices.

At Boerne, in Western Texas, there is a very industrious and prosperous community of Germans, who have built up splendid manufacturing interests and are becoming very wealthy. Their neighbors sell them cotton, wool and other products available for their purposes, and though they comprehend the reason of the wealth and prosperity of the Germans, they do not have the adaptability of purpose or disposition to emulate them. Hence it occurs that every energetic northern farmer and manufacturer who goes into Texas, soon becomes wealthy and influential.

I must make mention of the exceptions. Those who locate to become valuable citizens are looked on with favor, but those who indulge in politics and especially those who become professional office-seekers or control elections, or those who profess ultra Radicalism have a hot time during their sojourn, for the masses of the people in Texas look on Radical professors and politicians as the most thoroughly obnoxious creatures that curse the soil with their presence, hence the advent of such in any community throughout the sections I have mentioned, is looked on the same as if the calamity of an earthquake or epidemic disease of a poisonous character had befallen the country so afflicted.

This sentiment is certainly correct, and so every one who goes into those sections has quickly discovered, and hence those who become settlers with the intention of being citizens for life, quickly discern that their best interests are directly adverse to those which professional politicians advocate. They find that the Radicalism which panders to the base passions of negroes and herds with the lowest dregs of humanity, for the base purpose of seeking office and to depredate on tax-payers, is thoroughly inimical to their views, and so they avoid having anything to do with that class known in the South as carpet-baggers and scallawags. They soon learn that the Republicanism they knew and may have professed in the North, is no kin of the intense and blasphemous Radicalism, which is inimical to every interest of citizenship in the South. They learn, too, to avoid contact with such in society, for the taint of Radicalism, as we know it in this country, argues that its professors are Parishs in social life, and as they are completely ostracised, so those who come hither to stay, find it advisable to recognize the cause and determine their own status by that standard. This is so thoroughly understood in this section, and professional Radicals are so despised and contumed, that it is often amusing to see how shy of them republicans from your country are when they come here. They find that Radicalism here is to Republicanism what *sans culotteism* is to Imperialism. The lowest grade of political degradation in this quarter is known under the specific term—Radicalism, such as Ben Butler and General Grant would avoid if they came to visit us. Some time anon I will give you the grades of the thing.

To those of your readers who come hither to visit the section I have mentioned, it will be serviceable for them to learn that they can always find at the City Hotel in this city, a large number of Texans who can give them information concerning every portion of the State. There is also always a large number of people there from every portion of Louisiana, Alabama and Florida. The headquarters of the Texas club, the ticket and transfer offices, steamboat and railroad agents, are also located in the City Hotel, and so it will be found the most convenient to arrive at and depart from.

The fare from New Orleans to Galveston, is eighteen dollars—sixty miles by rail, the balance by steamer: time, twenty-four hours. The fare to Shreveport, by way of Red River, is from twenty to seventy-five dollars by steamboat, the price of passage being determined by the condition of navigation. To Indianola, Matagorda or Brownsville, the fare is thirty or forty dollars, the passage being by sea steamer. From Galveston a trunk railway runs to Houston, and thence railroads run to every portion of Northern, Central and Western Texas. The fare averages five cents per mile. The same from Shreveport, Jefferson and other points where there are railroads. From the termini of railways, and in every portion of Texas where travellers go by stage the average fare is twelve cents a mile (currency). In all the interior towns coin only is current for expenses of all kinds. When bank notes are offered in payment of bills the discount is usually inconveniently great. The line of stages from Columbus to San Antonio is composed of comfortable covered coaches. The same class of conveyance is in use from the points of departure on Northern roads to Austin and Waco. In nearly every other part of the State the means of transportation is by mud wagons, which are about as elastic and convenient as Conestoga wagons on rough roads. The time is about ten miles an hour by coach, and three to five by wagon. Parties making a long tour will save money, time and comfort by going on horseback, or in their own conveyance, and stopping at private houses, where they will always find themselves welcome if they exhibit themselves proper persons to receive hospitality.

Any of your readers who come here and desire any further information from me, and which I will take pleasure in securing for them from proper sources, will find me at the St. James Hotel, the headquarters of mercantile travelers from all quarters of the country.

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