

UNCLE AND NEPHEW.

The last Presidential contest was notoriously managed in person by the Democratic candidate in his own behalf and for the interests of his party.

Subsequent proceedings fully justified the anxiety of the people, and their apprehension that the "barrel of money" was not quite empty, and that it would be used, if necessary, to buy enough electoral votes to elect Tilden.

The publication of telegrams purporting to pass between Tilden's nephew, Col. Peltz, who was also his private Secretary, and Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, during the Presidential contest, and certain confidential friends of the defeated candidate, disclosed so plainly the attempt to purchase the requisite number of electoral votes, implicating the nephew, and bringing to the knowledge of the public transactions so close to the guilty-appearing in the Tribune, and dwelt upon with persistent reiteration—forced the Democracy into an investigation, as to the authenticity and purport of the telegrams.

A Committee of the House, of which Mr. POTTER is Chairman, has been examining witnesses for some time, without any startling results, until the last week, when a sub-committee met at New York, for the purpose of hearing what explanations, Mr. Tilden, his nephew, Col. Peltz, and sundry other persons, prominent in the alleged attempt to subvert the popular will, might give as to what certain telegrams sent or received by them might mean.

Concerning facts already established by the testimony taken, the Tribune states the following is fully substantiated and will not be controverted, viz:

As to Florida, that Manton Marble telegraphed in cipher to Mr. Tilden's house two proposals to buy votes, one for \$200,000, and one for \$300,000; that G. W. Woolley also telegraphed to Colonel Peltz a proposal for \$300,000; and that Colonel Peltz replied, "I propose to accept it, if it does only once," but directed the agent to consult with each other.

As to Oregon, that Patrick and Kelley telegraphed for money to purchase the public election, to recognize and act "with Democrats," and that Peltz deposited money to be forwarded, but the remittance arrived too late.

As to California, that Smith M. Wood telegraphed in cipher telegrams to Colonel Peltz a proposal to buy votes for \$200,000, which was directed by Peltz to deliver it, and telegraphed for it to the Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, but was recalled; that a subsequent effort to secure the vote by fraud and bribery was detected by premature announcement of the Board.

attempt to set aside this popular verdict by fraud and bribery. The character of the man for adroitness and his propensity for political chicanery and manipulation, combined with the desperate struggle through which he had just passed, and his overbearing anxiety to fill the Presidential chair, forbid the idea that he was in such profound ignorance of all the momentous plans and means employed by his immediate and intimate friends to advance his political fortunes.

A WORD ABOUT LEADERS.

For a good many years there has been in Pennsylvania a frequently recurring struggle for political mastery. This struggle is not new, nor is it peculiar to Pennsylvania in any respect, save in direction and details.

Senator CONKLIN's course has the virtue of being in the interest of his personal friends, but there was neither right nor justice in denying to the President and Secretary of the Treasury the privilege of selecting the persons they deemed best fitted for carrying out the measures of reforms, so imperatively demanded in the administration of the New-York Custom House.

The failure of the resumption of specie payments is not approaching with that certainty and rapidity which the flat-money men predicted. On the contrary, every day's business thus far has put the Treasury on a firmer footing and made the reality and permanency of specie resumption more apparent. The record of the first month of specie resumption makes a gratifying exhibit.

For the most part such persons as have offered solutions of the problem of the CAMERON influence have erred in judging General CAMERON from what they knew of themselves. That is not a safe rule even in ordinary cases. In this case the rule had no application whatever.

Without the faculty of creating an enthusiastic following, he conquered prejudice by the sheer force of common sense applied to political management. His plans were always feasible. He dared a good deal, but never too much. He never affected a friendship he did not feel.

General CAMERON went to the front early in life and remained there until he voluntarily laid down the baton. Some have tried to account for the popularity of the CAMERON influence in other ways, but they have generally gone wide of the mark.

Gen. CAMERON possesses a marked degree of the faculty of inspiring men with confidence in his sagacity and judgment. None of his opponents have possessed this faculty. It may be said, also, that Gen. CAMERON was especially favored by the mediocrity of his opponents as regards their qualities of leadership.

On the other hand, there was a born leader in command, there was a born leader, a man of affairs, an unwavering friend, a man of broad and liberal views of public policy, and a man of whom his bitterest enemy has never said, "He has his own way." The public never sees such men as they are. They are either gods or they are monsters. But ordinary men are never treated either as gods or as monsters. And if anybody thinks that a man must be an angel in order to be a leader among men, they must be able to point to some man of that kind, who figured some where in public affairs in some age of the world.

The Senate of the United States spent seven hours in secret session on Monday of last week, over the nominations for Collector and Naval Officer of New-York. Mr. CONKLIN made a long speech severely criticizing the Administration, but the nomination of Gen. MANNING as Collector was confirmed by a vote of 33 to 24, and Mr. BURT as Naval Officer by a vote of 31 to 15.

Now that this disturbing question is settled, it is to be hoped that the same spirit of conciliation and harmony that prevailed in the late Republican Convention in New-York, and which dictated the unanimous support of Senator CONKLIN by the Republican members of the Legislature, will prevail in the party, that the Empire State may be kept in the Republican column.

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SECRETARY QUAY has appointed as Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth Mr. J. R. McKeen, of Greenburg, who is editor of the Herald and Tribune of that county, as Assemblyman, and as assistant Clerk of the Senate, has acquired valuable training. He will make an intelligent and excellent officer. This appointment restores to the chief clerkship of the Secretary's office the late Deputy McCALMOUNT, who formerly filled this place with great acceptance. It is reported that Hon. MILLS S. HUMPHREYS, of Allegheny, will be Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, and that LUCAS ROBERTS, Esq., of McKean, will be the chief clerk on the accession of Col. DUNKLE to the office.

GROVER G. VEST who has been elected to the U. S. Senate by the Missouri democracy, according to all accounts, is a man of very little principle, if any, is as much against the government to day as he was when he was a member of Jeff Davis' Senate and when he was an acknowledged Missouri rebel leader. It is said that whilst a member of the Confederate Senate he was cowardly by the wife of HENRY A. POLLARD for insulting her. This is the kind of timber that is sent from the solid south to build the North into paying off the Southern War claims. We have an idea that before the next session of Congress is half over the northern democracy will have occasion, in self protection to "pull down their vest."

SENATOR MORRAN put his foot in it last week, when he asserted that in New Hampshire men were denied the right of suffrage, on the account of their religion, which Senator ROBINSON promptly denounced as false. The Alabama Senator ought to have been satisfied with this exposure of his ignorance, but was not, and asserted that Roman Catholics in New Hampshire were not permitted to hold office. Senator ROBINSON informed him that he was again in error, and that all offices in New Hampshire were open to Roman Catholics, if they were duly elected. Senator MORRAN then asked when the provision of law excluding them from the office was repealed, to which the Senator from New Hampshire replied briefly, "Since the Republican party came into power."

The trial of Major RENO, of the Seventh Cavalry, for cowardice in the battle with the Indians, on June 25th and 26th, 1876, which resulted in the death of General CUSTER, and the massacre of his command, is progressing at Chicago. The proceedings are tedious, and as yet nothing seriously damaging to Major RENO has been brought out. The probabilities are strongly in favor of his acquittal.

MR. MANTON MARBLE appears in the court on the 17th inst. on the coparceners upon whom the rays of the bright sunlight of publicity have fallen. PELTON and WREN went into the business of buying a Returning Board or an elector, they admit, because they thought that the only way of securing what of right belonged them, was to buy it. The probabilities are strongly in favor of his acquittal.

THE trial of election officers of the Second district of the Seventh ward of Pittsburg, for fraud in the Aldermanic elections of February of last year, was concluded last week. There were three indictments. The first charged the alteration and substitution of ballots; the second a conspiracy to alter and substitute ballots, and the third was somewhat similar to the second. JOHN ROUSH, W. T. SCOTT and JOSEPH CROWB were convicted, but E. W. DAVIS and ROBERT DALGLEISH, clerks to the board, were acquitted. This is the first conviction of the kind in Allegheny county. Sentence will be pronounced next Saturday.

THE true inwardness of the Democratic policy is constantly coming to the front at Washington. The last move is the resolution in caucus to put an amendment on one of the appropriation bills repealing the test oath now required for jurors, and also the law providing for supervisors of elections. This is done at the dictation of the sentiment so strongly expressed in the south a few days since.

PETER W. HOPKINS, of Binghamton, New York, Republican State Senator from the Twenty-fourth district, died quite suddenly at Albany Friday. Mr. HOPKINS was a Pennsylvania by birth, but has spent most of his life in Broome county, New York. He first came into prominence as District-Attorney in the prosecution of BULLOCK, the murderer.

THERE is significance in the fact that at the Treasury at Washington, on the 1st, nearly all persons applying for interest took greenbacks in preference to gold. Yet the Democrats declared up to the last moment that Resumption could not be maintained.

A. WILLIAMS, Sheriff of Armstrong County, who was convicted at the December term for perjury and misappropriation of money for election purposes, was sentenced Monday to 25 months imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$300. WILLIAMS has been in office since January, 1871. This is one of the first convictions for the offence of bribing electors, and we trust the effect upon candidates in the future will be salutary. The use of money has become so notorious and general, that it is impossible in some counties for a poor man to be a candidate with any hope of success. Probably the evil effects of the use of money in elections is felt as lightly here, as anywhere, and yet it is a crying evil in Bradford, demoralizing those of easy virtue, and hardens some of the candidates. Probably it will continue in a greater or less degree until some successful candidate meets with the fate of the Armstrong Sheriff.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday.—In the Senate, a large number of bills were reported from committee and placed on the calendar; the political resolutions of Mr. Edmunds were read and passed; Mr. Bayard spoke against them; Mr. Edmunds replied; and then the Senate went into executive session. In the House, the Army bill was taken up immediately; Mr. DARTMOUTH, Mr. COX and others tried to bring the Army reduced, and there was a long and sharp debate on the subject; three propositions to reduce the Army were defeated; final action was not taken; the Mississippi Levee bill was finished in Committee of the Whole the evening, and reported to the House.

Wednesday.—In the Senate, after some miscellaneous business, the political resolutions of Mr. Edmunds were taken up; Mr. Whyte, of Maryland, and Mr. Bayard, of Pennsylvania, proposed them; Mr. KERNAN, Mr. HILL and other Democrats also spoke against them; the Democrats then endeavored to force delay; it came to a test of endurance, and the Democrats were defeated; the Edmunds resolutions were passed by a party vote. In the House, the Mississippi Levee bill was amended, and was passed, 155 to 73; the Army bill was then taken up; the Army Reorganization bill was offered as an amendment; it was fought on a point of order, but was admitted by the Chairman; no vote on it was reached.

Thursday.—In the Senate, there was considerable miscellaneous business; the Senate on Friday a bill creating a commission, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of Internal Affairs and Secretary of the Commonwealth, to receive, open and publish the election returns for 1872. In the House, the bill for the election of a committee to receive, open and publish the election returns for 1872, was passed; the bill for the election of a committee to receive, open and publish the election returns for 1872, was passed; the bill for the election of a committee to receive, open and publish the election returns for 1872, was passed.

Friday.—In the Senate, Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, spoke in favor of the bill for the colonization of negroes over the western lands; the bill to admit women to practice in the Supreme Court was passed; a good deal of miscellaneous business was transacted; the bill to prevent child labor was introduced. In the House, a number of private bills were passed; the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

Saturday.—In the Senate, a number of bills were passed including the Indian Rights bill, and the bill to amend the act to prohibit the running at large of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats and hogs in the several townships and boroughs of the Commonwealth. Several efforts were made to amend the bill in committee of the whole; speeches were made about the "poor man's cow," etc., and an amendment to except this kind of animal was inserted, but when a vote was taken the amendment was defeated, and the bill fell. The House on Tuesday passed finally "An act to provide for changing the location of the principal office of certain corporations." Also, "An act to extend the time for the completion of public works by corporations chartered for the construction thereof."

The first mentioned of these two bills has attracted the most attention, but the reason that it is said to contain "a snake" of large proportions in the interest of corporations, is called "Quay's bill," etc. After the passage of the bill, Emery, of McKean, who had kept a tally of the vote on it, asserted that he had not received the constitutional majority (101 votes), the clerk had passed it, and much other matter was said, but the bill had been done. Speaker LONG is not the man to stand any nonsense or wink at dishonesty, and on Wednesday, when the journal of the previous day's proceedings was being read, when the clerk reached that portion of it which referred to the passage of the bill, "An act to provide for changing the location of the principal office of certain corporations," he called the attention of the House to the fact that changes had been made that this bill had not been properly passed. He then directed the clerk to read over the year and days distinctly, requesting all the members to pay attention, and if any gentleman would report a wrong he could have the proper correction made. This was done, but no corrections were made, it appearing that the bill had received 102 affirmatives to 12 in the negative. Mr. Emery, who made the charge reflecting upon the conduct of the clerks in this matter, explained that he had no desire to injure others, but that after a little circumspection, admitted that in endeavoring to keep the tally he had been mistaken.

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The Legislature of this week was commenced by a session of the House on Monday evening, at which time quite a number of new bills were introduced. A great many of the members appear to be affected with a mania for "leading bills in place," and seem to think it important part of their duty to thus contribute to the pages of that interesting literary periodical known as the Legislative Record. Among the bills introduced at this session was one by Speaker LONG, of Allegheny, authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and adjust the losses occasioned by the riots in July, 1877, provided for the payment of the same, and appropriating \$4,000,000 therefor. The commission is to be composed, under the provisions of this bill, of three persons, who shall be appointed by the Governor, and who shall adjust and properly apportion all losses caused by the riots. The bill is in the hands of the Senate, and will probably remain for a few weeks.

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A good portion of the session in the House on Thursday was devoted to the discussion of the bill, on second reading, fixing the salaries of the several State officers, the number of clerks, etc.—known as the "Salary bill." It is a growing disposition in favor of a "sifting down" of salaries to something like what they were before the war. Of course, gentlemen now in office can feel easy on this subject and look at it very patriotically, inasmuch as their own salaries cannot be constitutionally interfered with.

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In the House on Tuesday a number of additional bills were introduced, but the most was mainly occupied in considering "An act prohibiting the running at large of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats and hogs in the several townships and boroughs of the Commonwealth." Several efforts were made to amend the bill in committee of the whole; speeches were made about the "poor man's cow," etc., and an amendment to except this kind of animal was inserted, but when a vote was taken the amendment was defeated, and the bill fell. The House on Tuesday passed finally "An act to provide for changing the location of the principal office of certain corporations." Also, "An act to extend the time for the completion of public works by corporations chartered for the construction thereof."

The first mentioned of these two bills has attracted the most attention, but the reason that it is said to contain "a snake" of large proportions in the interest of corporations, is called "Quay's bill," etc. After the passage of the bill, Emery, of McKean, who had kept a tally of the vote on it, asserted that he had not received the constitutional majority (101 votes), the clerk had passed it, and much other matter was said, but the bill had been done. Speaker LONG is not the man to stand any nonsense or wink at dishonesty, and on Wednesday, when the journal of the previous day's proceedings was being read, when the clerk reached that portion of it which referred to the passage of the bill, "An act to provide for changing the location of the principal office of certain corporations," he called the attention of the House to the fact that changes had been made that this bill had not been properly passed. He then directed the clerk to read over the year and days distinctly, requesting all the members to pay attention, and if any gentleman would report a wrong he could have the proper correction made. This was done, but no corrections were made, it appearing that the bill had received 102 affirmatives to 12 in the negative. Mr. Emery, who made the charge reflecting upon the conduct of the clerks in this matter, explained that he had no desire to injure others, but that after a little circumspection, admitted that in endeavoring to keep the tally he had been mistaken.

The Senate on Wednesday passed finally "An act authorizing the State Treasurer to pay Benjamin S. Bentley the salary of President Judge, under his commission as such of the several courts of Lackawanna county." The passage of this bill is considered but an act of justice, as Bentley was not paid for a great inattention and expense by accepting this commission, which he never asked for—and giving up a lucrative practice to take a seat on a bench where the Supreme Court afterwards decided no vacancy existed. Senator DAVIS was in favor of the bill, which is another evidence that it is right. "An act to enable hospitals, schools, churches, libraries and religious institutions generally, to purchase real estate sold by the sheriff." and "An act to authorize corporations to borrow money to redeem provisions loans authorized by special laws, and limiting the rate of interest and terms thereof," were also passed finally by the Senate on Wednesday.

The Legislature of this week was commenced by a session of the House on Monday evening, at which time quite a number of new bills were introduced. A great many of the members appear to be affected with a mania for "leading bills in place," and seem to think it important part of their duty to thus contribute to the pages of that interesting literary periodical known as the Legislative Record. Among the bills introduced at this session was one by Speaker LONG, of Allegheny, authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and adjust the losses occasioned by the riots in July, 1877, provided for the payment of the same, and appropriating \$4,000,000 therefor. The commission is to be composed, under the provisions of this bill, of three persons, who shall be appointed by the Governor, and who shall adjust and properly apportion all losses caused by the riots. The bill is in the hands of the Senate, and will probably remain for a few weeks.

The business transacted in the House on Wednesday was generally of a routine character. Among the bills reported from committee on that day was the bill for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the last Thursday of the Legislature, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, where it will probably remain for a few weeks.

The bill providing for the repeal of the existing jury commissioner law then came up on third reading, when a protracted discussion followed. The repeal was advocated by Senator ST. CLAIR, of Indiana; Mr. BENTLEY, of Pennsylvania, while making remarks in favor of the law as it now stands and opposed to the repeal were made by Senators MYJIN, THOMAS, SCHANZNER, LAWRENCE, SEYMOUR, KAUFMAN, BUTTERFIELD, CRAIG and DAVIS, the latter gentleman intimating that if it had not been for the system in vogue the Miles Maquies hanged, the past few years would still be hanging. The debate on the further consideration of the bill was postponed for the present.

A good portion of the session in the House on Thursday was devoted to the discussion of the bill, on second reading, fixing the salaries of the several State officers, the number of clerks, etc.—known as the "Salary bill." It is a growing disposition in favor of a "sifting down" of salaries to something like what they were before the war. Of course, gentlemen now in office can feel easy on this subject and look at it very patriotically, inasmuch as their own salaries cannot be constitutionally interfered with.

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