The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 16, 1876.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

There is one indisputable fact, and that is that Rutherford B. Hayes now inaugurated as the chief executive of the United States holds the position through the partisan decisions of a majority of the Electoral commission. Republicans of character admit that the Louisiana Returning Board was a fraud, and that that state went fairly and honestly for Tilden. Wells, Anderson & Co., backed up by Judge Bradley and his seven associates, who decided for party and not for principle, elected Hayes; the people had nothing to say about it. But be that as it may, Mr. Hayes is President, and will be so for four years to come, if nothing unforeseen occurs. In his letter of acceptance Hayes promised fairly, as all candidates do, and we placed but little reliance on his promises. Now that he is actually in office, the course that he is pursuing makes it look as though he intends to give us an honest administration. His actions thus far are certainly not in accordance or compliance with the wishes of the radical republicans. This is proven by the opposition to the confirmation of the gentlemen named as Cabinet officers, two of whom, Devens and Key, are Democrats. Even William M. Evert's acknowledged to be one of the ablest lawyers of the nation, named by Hayes as his Secretary of State, was fought, and Sherman, an out and out radical would have been defeated if all the Senators had voted.

It is rumored that Benjamin F. Bristow will be appointed to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench caused by the resignation of Judge Davis. If this be done, it will be a direct slap in the face of Grantism. Bristow is the man who pursued and convicted the whisky ring thieves, all of whom have been since pardoned out of prison by Grant. For the valuable services rendered the country by Mr. Bristow he was forced to resign from the Cabinet. It is probable that Hayes will recognize the Hampton government in South Carolina and the Nicholls government in Louisiana. If he does so, he will be entitled to no special credit for doing his duty, as no honest man doubts that both these men were elected governor of his respective states; it will show however, that he is not under the thumb of the Camerons and Mortons and Chandlers, and other of that ilk, all of whom would gladly see the justly chosen officers of those states ousted by force or fraud. How the new President will hold out is a question that can be solved only by time. If he pursues the course indicated by his present conduct, he will cut loose from the demagogues that have ruled and ruined the nation for eight years, and will unite the best elements of all parties, into an administration party. If he does not do this, he proves himself a weak tool in the hands of bad advisers outside of the Cabinet he has chosen, and will be unable to command the respect even of the men, who shall wind him on their fingers.

BLAINE OF MAINE.

Mr. James G. Blaine is a Senator. It is the same Mr. Blaine of Maine who was not nominated for President, and who affected the leadership of the republican side of the House of Representatives in Congress. Upon being admitted to the Senate he at once made a dive for the leadership there, but it is altogether likely that in this effort Mr Blaine of Maine will be frustrated. There are too many older and wiser senators who aspire to that position, to permit a new member to take their laurels from them on his first appearance. But the arguments of Blaine are really logical, and he is making it quite uncomfortable for certain other senators. He wants to know why it is that the Electoral Commission declared in favor of Hayes in Louisiana, and yet the senate will not recognize Packard, the republican candidate for governor as the legally elected occupant of that office. It is certainly awkward. Hayes and Packard were either both elected or both defeated, but it does not follow that because Hayes has been *declared* elected that Packard ought to be. In the uncertainty of the Electoral bill, the commission decided on their own powers, and rejected all evidence of fraud. The duties of the Senate are carefully set forth and the law gives it the power to decide upon the eligibility of its own members. Kellogg, who was elected Senator by the Packard Legislature applied for his seat and was objected to. It is in the power of the Senate, and it is their sworn duty to ascertain and determine his right and this brings up the whole question as to who is the legally elected governor of Louisiana. The Senate knowing that that state voted for Tilden will scarcely attempt the double fraud of recognizing Packard. They know that he can sustain his government only by the use of troops, and soon the order for the withdrawal of the soldiers will go forth, Packard will fall to the ground, and there will be an end of him. We rather think Mr Blaine has put his foot in it. He certainly cannot sustain his position, and is making many enemies by his course. Blaine will soon go to meet Cameron.

AN ASS KICKING A DEAD LION.

In 1872 Forney revolted against Cameron, but the Republicans thought he was the more disreputable of the two, and refused to follow him. Since then, like a whipped hound, he has kissed the hand that smote him, approved of all his acts, and endorsed every violent and revolutionary measure of the administration. Now that Hayes has put the Camerons down, and adopted a conciliatory course to the south, time-serving Forney flings his dirt at Cameron, and approves of a policy, against which the *Press* shrieked during the whole campaign. We quote from the *Press*:

Invidious comparisons are drawn in some of the papers because while Ohio has got an apparently disproportionate share of national patronage, and New York her usual lions' share, Pennsylvania has got nothing. But a word here. Our material for the affairs of administration and statesmanship, it must be understood, and we say it with all due respect, is not inconsiderable. We could supply enough for several Cabinets, and contribute heavily to a "blue book" of plenipotentiaries and consuls. But we have lived under a Proconsul in this State for about sixteen years, who with the bond of the President, refused aid to all who could not follow his demands. As this Proconsul has been the acknowledged distributor of all national offices in Pennsylvania, we have been without respect at the nations capital, except self respect, and without recognition, except that of a quiet mutual admiration society. Pennsylvania has never complained or revolted, except in a feeble, ineffectual way, because her first fealty was to the Republican party. Perhaps President Hayes will teach us that Pennsylvania is not half as abject as this compelled humiliation may have induced him to believe. Perhaps he may change it. God knows!

ANOTHER REPORTER.

Fielders is a pretty good fellow; is rather good looking; parts his hair in the middle; thinks he is uncommon smart, and reports for the Shenandoah *Herald*. But like most reporters he draws altogether too much on a vivid imagination, and consequently he comes to Bloomsburg and writes letters to the *Herald* about all sorts of things that never occurred here. During the murder trial he amused himself by calling the jury a stupid lot of ignoramuses, fair samples of the general audience over which the Court could exercise no control. He criticised our County Commissioners most unjustly, and still has so much to say about the county clerk, that we have been led to the inevitable conclusion that Fielders must have been kicked out of the commissioners' office by the said clerk on account of his impertinence. Hence, this bitterness. We would suggest right here that if that operation has not yet been performed it would be a good plan to carry it into effect at the earliest opportunity. An insult to the clerk is an insult to the commissioners; and an insult to them in their official capacity is a direct fling at the people who elected them.

But Fielders knows all about our affairs up here. Fielders is wise. Fielders talks about our borough twenty years old, and our supervisors and our Chief Burgess, and finds fault with our roads and walks. Let us suggest that we never had a borough; that our incorporated *town* is not half of twenty years old; that we have no supervisors, but a street commissioner; and that in the last four years we have put down over seven miles of sidewalks, graded all our streets and paved the principal ones. To be sure we have no waterworks, owing to the fact that a clause in the New Constitution prevents the town from erecting them as municipal property, but Fielders has no knowledge of the Constitution. Within eight years we have built new churches and Normal Schools, and in the dullest of times have prospered as a town to as great an extent as any municipal corporation in the State, not excepting even the great city of Shenandoah where the *Herald* is published, and whence Fielders is sent forth to gather the news, and grind out sensational letters to keep that journal in material. But Fielders says we are old fogies, therefore, we are old fogies.

Let us give a sample of his accuracy. In the *Herald* of the 12th inst., he reports a visit to his friend Kelly in jail.

"About nine o'clock in the evening as Kelly was giving us his experience of sailing in the neighborhood of the banks of Newfoundland the *Chief Burgess* made his appearance with a batch of prisoners who had been arrested for appropriating bivalves to which they had no claim." We have no Chief Burgess, but our worthy President of the Town Council will be surprised to learn that he has been performing the duties of Chief of Police. Another little difficulty is that at nine o'clock after the prisoners had been heard before Justice Brower, they were admitted to bail and were not in the jail at all. We publish in this connection, a letter from the members of the guard denying several statements made by this same Fielders. This letter was sent to the *Herald* with the request to publish it, and appeared on the 13th:

BLOOMSBURG, March 12, 1877.

MR. FOSTER—*Sir:* In your issue of Friday the 9th, there appeared under the head of brevities a statement concerning Hester and the Coal and Iron Police on guard at the Bloomsburg jail, which was incorrect. The statement was that one of the officers gave Hester a black eye on account of his becoming obstreperous. Now Hester nor any of the others have ever made us any trouble of the kind, and it would be no more than justice to the prisoners, ourselves and all concerned to publish this statement, and you will oblige us by so doing. In your issue of Saturday the 10th, there appeared a statement that we were cooped up in jail, that the sheriff's household was overworked, and that it was the fault of the commissioners that it was so, and we are blamed for giving this statement to Mr. Fielders, which we did not do. It would be impossible to be treated more kindly by anybody than we have been by the Commissioners, Clerk, Sheriff and the citizens of Bloom generally. And we would further state that it would be exceedingly unhealthy for Mr. Fielders to put in an appearance just now, for we are informed that he would be ridden on a rail. By giving this correction a place in your columns, you will oblige.

CAPT. ALDERSON,
B. W. HORN,
R. ROWBOTTAM,
S. ELY,
C. & I. Policemen.

These gentlemen authorize us to say that the entire report in the issue of the 12th was a falsehood made up of whole cloth, so far as any part that they took in the interview with Kelly was concerned. Fielders stock in this community is falling considerably below par, and it would only serve his journal right if the citizens of this town and county who have been so grossly misrepresented, would refuse to purchase a single copy of the Shenandoah *Herald*.

CAMERON'S CUT.

Old Simon Cameron and young Don Cameron have had a political mortgage on the state of Pennsylvania for some years, with interest payable whenever a United States Senator was to be elected, and a small payment made occasionally in Cabnet appointments. The mortgage has been foreclosed, in favor of the defendant. Just previous to the foreclosure a new Cabinet was to be appointed by a new hand, one Hayes. The Cameron clans were summoned, and the republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature prepared for the battle. They were even willing to vote away millions of the people's money to put the state on a war footing in time of peace, and all this to tickle Hayes! When the time for inauguration arrived the Cameron forces were on hand. They went from Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Philadelphia. They went with flags and banners and drums and rum. They followed the lead and obeyed the beck and nod of their illustrious chieftain. Old Simon smirked, and young Don smiled for they had it all right. Don carried the Pennsylvania delegation at the Cincinnati Convertion, for Hayes when the majority of them went there instructed for Blaine and thus Hayes was nominated. Who then had a better right in Cabinet? But when the names of the new ministers were sent to the Senate, the Secretary of war was not Cameron. And then the clans blowed out their torches, refilled their flasks, buttoned up their coat collars, and pulled down their hats, and took up their weary homeward journey. The legislature is not so anxious to vote a million dollars for war purposes as it was. Cameron does not appreciate the base ingratitude of the new executive, and Old Simon is as mad as a hornet. Exit Camerons!

A SCALY APPOINTMENT.

We learn that H. W. Jones has been appointed Indian Agent for the Suapau Agency, Indian Territory. We presume this the same H. W. Jones, who was formerly Treasurer's clerk of Luzerne county, and ran off to escape arrest for forgery. It is a fitting evidence of Hayes' desire for civil service reform.

It is said that Hayes' business hours are from 8 to 7.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, March, 14th 1877.

The great sensation of the week in Harrisburg is the resignation of United States Senator Cameron and the rush of the party leaders to the capital to smooth the way for Don to step into his fathers shoes. As events have proved there was no occasion for the slightest anxiety in regard to Cameron *fils*. The opposition to his nomination was so feeble and lacked organized effort to such a degree that practically there was no opposition at all.—Three or four republican members of the legislature did not attend the caucus and in the caucus but one vote was recorded against the late Secretary of War. Mr. Chapin of Erie who cast the solitary vote afterwards moved to make the Hon. J. Donald Cameron's nomination unanimous, and it was done. The caucus was held yesterday afternoon at one o'clock and was over in about a half an hour. A committee was appointed to inform the Hon. Don of his nomination and the spokesman of the committee, the Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, who will be a candidate for the republican nomination for Governor, conveyed the information in a neat and appropriate speech. The prospective Senator replied in kind, pledging himself to a hearty and earnest support of the administration of President Hayes and a watchful care over the manufacturing and industrial interests of his native state. The Senate and House will assemble in joint convention on Wednesday the 21st inst., when unless a physical or political earthquake should occur on or before that time J. Donald Cameron will be elected to fill the unexpired term of his father in the United States Senate.

The political cauldron begins to seethe and gentlemen are beginning to be urged by their friends to come out for this that and the other office. Candidates for Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer are numerous. Some are old customers whose claims are long ago worn thread-bare and and some are so fresh and so free from any unpleasant antecedents as to be almost unknown. As both parties are so anxious for reform the many old party hacks who turn up at every nominating convention will probably be thrown aside and a younger and better class of men, not known as trained politicians, will come to the front. This may be brought about by a more honorable element being infused in the nominating conventions. As the last hours of the session draw nigh the noisy, rough-and-tumble element of the House begins to assert itself, and members addressing the House and frequently interrupted by cries of "louder," "question," "orders of the day" and other rude demonstrations that detract very much from the dignity of legislative proceedings.

On Thursday evening a special session was held for the consideration of bills on first reading. About 120 were passed in about two hours. After these were disposed of a motion was made to take up and consider a bill on second reading entitled "An Act to prohibit sheriff's in counties co-extensive in boundaries with cities of the 1st class from appointing any deputies to be present at any election polls." As this bill only affects the powers of the democratic sheriff of Phila. the democratic side of the House immediately arose in noisy protest and declared, that the motion was out of order. The motion was put, however, by the speaker and carried by a vote of 75 yeas to 52 nays, whereupon the democrats claimed that it required a two-thirds vote to bring up the bill. The speaker decided that it required only a majority and amid much noise and confusion the democrats appealed from the speakers decision, and finally by persistent filibustering succeeded in consuming the time of the House until the hour of adjournment had arrived and defeating for the present the consideration of the bill. A bill fixing the legal rate of interest at six per cent and prohibiting the taking of usury passed second reading a few days ago. There is much interest exhibited throughout the State in regard to this bill and the fight over it was quite protracted all amendments increasing the legal rates of interest were voted down.

The bill to reimburse certain counties for extra expenses in bringing to justice members of the secret order known as Mollie Maguires passed finally in the House.

B.

THE CAMERON DYNASTY.

The outrage proposed to be perpetrated on the people of Pennsylvania, by Simon Cameron's conveyance of the U. S. Senatorship to his son Don, excites universal execration. Of course the Republican Legislature are his willing tools as they have ever been, but the *people* will remember them with loathing. The *Phila. Ledger*, a Republican paper, well says:

"Word was sent from Harrisburg yesterday of a nature calculated to puzzle those old-fashioned folk who supposed that "Proprietary Government" had come to an end in Pennsylvania in 1776. It is to the effect that the representation of the State in the Senate of the United States is transferred from Cameron senior to Cameron junior—by virtue of some little amicable family arrangement it may be supposed. Whether the title to the succession is to pass by deed or gift or by last will and testament, or by any of the other well-known modes of conveyance and inheritance, is not made known in the dispatches. The members of the Legislature are, of course, expected to vote, in order to comply with the forms. Theoretically, the representation of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States is supposed to involve the civil and political rights of all the people of the Commonwealth; in a party point of view at this time it nearly concerns the honor and manhood of the whole Republican constituency of the State; practically, however, it would look as if those very agreeable gentlemen, the Camerons, regard the matter as if the principal interest in it attaches to themselves, and the docile members of the Legislature are doubtless expected to take the same view. If there shall be occasion for any balloting on the subject, we shall have a chance to find out whether the "Proprietary Government" really ended a hundred years ago, or is continuing in full vigor in our day."

The *Republican* pretends to quote from the COLUMBIAN this: "If Tilden is counted out we have this," and then inserts a diminutive effigy of a cannon.

The one we exhibited we have yet, but on reflection do not see much use for it, because we have a pretty good representation in the Cabinet. Evarts as Andy Johnson's Attorney General, and counsellor in Impeachment days;—Schurz, who laid out in the Senate and led the Greeley service; Devens, a former Democratic candidate for Governor in Massachusetts; and lastly Key, a rebel colonel, and ardent supporter of Tilden, is not so bad after all. With a Democratic House, a close Senate, and Cabinet as above, we have concluded not to "shoot."

Senator Blaine has announced a plan for the settlement of the troubles in Louisiana and South Carolina which is, to hold, by consent of all parties, a new election in those States. He believes the election could now be conducted peaceably, free from the entanglements of a Presidential contest, and that everybody would acquiesce in the result. He has submitted his plan to the President, but the latter has not yet indicated his approval of the scheme.

Wait Till the Overflowing Scourge is Upon You.

SPEECH OF JEREMIAH S. BLACK BEFORE THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL ON TUESDAY, FEB. 28.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I had not, and have not now, any intention to argue this case. I never heard the objections, nor knew what they were, until they were read in your presence this morning. It would be presumption in me to attempt an argument before a tribunal like this on such a case as this, having had no previous opportunity to consider it which might put me in a condition better than the judges themselves. You have heard as much of this case and know as much about it as I do.

My idea of the duty which a counsellor owes to a court or to any other tribunal, judicial or quasi-judicial, is that he should never open his mouth except for the purpose of assisting the judges in coming to a correct conclusion; and if he is not in a situation to do that, he ought to keep silence.

Besides that, I am, I suppose, the very last man in this whole nation who should be called upon to speak here and now. Everybody has suffered more or less by events and proceedings of the recent past, some by wear and tear of conscience and some by a deep sense of oppression and wrong. But perhaps I, more than most others, have felt the consciousness that I have lost the dignity of an American citizen. I, in common with the rest, am degraded and humiliated. This nation has got her great big foot in a trap. It is vain to struggle for her extrication.

I am so fallen from the proud estate of a free citizen, you have so objected me that I am fit for nothing on earth but to represent the poor, defrauded, broken-hearted Democracy. And because I suffer more, they think me more good for nothing than the rest, and conclude to send me out on this forlorn hope, judging, no doubt truly, that it matters nothing what becomes of me. I ought to go gladly if anything which I can do or say might have the effect of mitigating the horrible calamity with which the country is threatened: a President deriving his title from a shameless swindle, not merely a fraud, but a fraud detected and exposed. I know not how I would feel if called upon to suffer death for my country. I am not the stuff that martyrs are made of, but if my life could redeem this nation from the infamy with which she is clothed, I *ought* to go to the grave as freely as I ever went to my bed. I see, however, no practical good that I can do, and it is mere weakness to complain.

We have certain objections to the counting of this Hayes vote from South Carolina which look to me insuperable, but I cannot hope that they will wear that appearance in other men's eyes. Perhaps the feeling which I in common with millions of others entertain on this subject, prevents us from seeing this thing in its true light. But you are wise; you are calm. You can look all through this awful business with a learned spirit; no passionate hatred of this great fraud can cloud your mental vision or shake the even balance of your judgment. You do not think it any wrong that a nation should be cheated by false election returns. On the contrary, it is rather a blessing which Heaven has sent us in this strange disguise. When the omnipotent he shall be throned and sceptered and crowned, you think we ought all of us to fall down and worship it as the hope of our political salvation. You will teach us and perhaps we will learn (perhaps not) that under such a rule we are better off than if truth had prevailed and justice been triumphant.

Give, then, your cool consideration to these objections, and try them by the standard of the law. I mean the law as it was before the organization of this commission. I admit that since then a great revolution has taken place in the law. It is not what it used to be. All our notions of public right and public wrong have suffered a complete *bouleversement*.

The question submitted to you is whether the persons who gave these votes were "duly appointed." Duly, of course, means according to law. What law? The Constitution of the United States, the acts of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, the Constitution of South Carolina, and the authorized acts of her Legislature—these, taken together, constitute the law of the case before you.

By these laws the right, duty, and power of appointing electors is given to the people of South Carolina; that is to say, the citizens of the State qualified to vote at general elections. Who are they? By the Constitution of the State in order to qualify them as voters they must be registered. The registry of a native citizen is sine qua non to his right of voting as much as the naturalization of a foreigner.

Now, the Legislature never passed any law for the registration of voters, and no registration of them was ever made. No doubt has been or can be entertained that the object and purpose of this omission was dishonest; for the Legislature as well as the Executive Department of that Government has been in the hands of the most redemptionless rogues on the face of the earth. But whatever may have been the motive, nobody can doubt that the legal effect of this omission is to make the election illegal.

That is hardly the worst of it. The election itself, emancipated from all law and all authority, was no better than a riot, a mob, a general Saturnalia, in which the soldiers of the United States army cut the principal as well as the decentest figure. We offer to prove—the offer will go upon record, and there it will stand forever—that every poll in Charleston county, where they rushed into the ballot box 7,000 majority, was in possession of the soldiers.

A Government whose elections are controlled by military force cannot be republican in form or substance. For this I recite the authority of Luther vs. Borden, if perchance the old-time law has yet any influence. Do you not see the hideous depth of national degradation into which you will plunge us if you sanctify this mode of making a President? Brush up your historical memory and think of it for a moment. The man whom you elect in this way is as purely the creature of the military power as Caligula or Domitian, for whom the pretorian guards controlled the hustings and counted the votes.

But then we cannot get behind the returns, forsooth! Not we! You will not let us. We cannot get behind them. No. That is the law, of course. We may struggle for justice; may cry for mercy; we may go down on our knees and beg and woo for some little recognition of our rights as American citizens; but we might as well put up our prayers to Jupiter, or Mars, as bring suit in the court where Rhadamanthus presides. There is not a god on Olympus that would not listen to us with more fervor than we shall be heard by our adversaries. We are at their mercy; it is only to them that we can appeal, because you gentlemen unfortunately cannot help us. You are bound by the new law which you have made. You are of course addicted like other people to the vice of consistency, and what is done once must be done over again.

In the Louisiana case the people appointed electors in favor of Tilden, recorded their act, finished it, and left their work in such a state that nobody could misunderstand it. But other persons who had no power to appoint, falsified the record of the actual appointment, partly by plain forgery and partly by fraud which was as corrupt in morals and as void in law as any forgeries could be. You thought it right and legal and just to say that you would not look at the record which the people had made; the forgery, the fraud and the corruption were too sacred to be interfered with; the truth must not be allowed to come in conflict with the imposture, lest the concussion might be damaging.

This precedent must be followed. It is now law to be sure, but we must give it due welcome; and the new lords that it brings into power must be regarded as our "very noble and apparent good masters." Having decided that electors were duly appointed in Louisiana who were known not to be appointed we cannot expect you to take notice of any fact similar or kindred to it in South Carolina.

Then, again, the question of "duly appointed" was decided in the case of Levisee, an elector who was an officer of the United States Government at the time he was appointed, and continued to be afterward. The Federal Constitution says that no man shall be appointed who is in that relation to the Federal Government. But you held, according to law mind you, that he was a lawful elector and his vote a good vote. In other words, a thing is perfectly constitutional although it is known to be in the very teeth of a constitutional interdict.

Now you see why we are hopeless. The present state of the law is sadly against us. The friends of honest elections and honest government are in deep despair. We once thought that the verifying power of the two Houses of Congress ought to be brought always into requisition for the purpose of seeing whether the thing that is brought here is a forgery and a fraud on the one hand, or whether it is a genuine and true certificate on the other.

But while we cannot ask you to go back behind this certificate, will you please just go to it—only to it—not step behind. If you do, you will find that it is no certificate at all such as is required by law. The electors must vote by ballot, and they are required to be on oath before they vote. That certificate does not show that either of those requirements was met; and where a party is exercising a special authority like this they must keep strictly within it, and you are not to presume anything except what appears on the face of their act to be done.

If anybody will cast their minds back a little into the history of Presidential elections or look at the debates of less than a year ago, he will remember that Mr. Jefferson was charged when he was Vice-President of the United States with having elected himself by means of, not a fraudulent, but a merely informal vote sent up from Georgia. The informality was not in the certificate inside of the envelope, but in the outside verification. Mr. Matthew L. Davis in 1837, got up that story. It was not true, but it was believed for a while, and it cast great odium on Mr. Jefferson's memory. It was not an informality that was nearly as important as this, nothing like it. But one of the Senators now on this bench referred to it in a debate only a short time ago, and denounced Mr. Jefferson as having elected himself by fraud, because he did not call the attention of the Senate and House of Representatives to that fact.

If Mr. Jefferson's memory ought to be sent down to posterity covered with infamy because he in his own case allowed a vote to be counted which was slightly informal on the outside of the envelope, I should be glad to know what ought to be done to those who would count this vote which has neither form nor substance, which leaves out all the essential particulars that they are required to certify?

This great nation still struggles for justice; a million majority of white people send up their cry, and a majority of more than a quarter of a million of all colors demand it. But we cannot complain; I want you to understand that we do not complain. Usually it is said that "the fowler setteth not forth his net in sight of the bird," but this fowler set the net in sight of the birds that went into it. It is largely our own fault that we were caught.

We are promised—and I hope the promise will be kept—that we shall have a good government, fraudulent though it be; that the rights of the States shall be respected and individual liberty be protected. We are promised the same reformation which the Turkish Government is now proposing to its people. The Sultan promises that if he is sustained in his present contest, he will establish and act upon certain principles.

First, the work of decentralization shall commence immediately and the autonomy of the provinces shall be carefully looked after. Secondly, the people shall be governed by their natural judges; they will not send Mohammedans nor Christian renegades from Constantinople down on them, but they shall be governed by people of their own faith.

Thirdly, no subordinate officer, when he commits an illegal act, shall be permitted to plead in justification the orders of his superior. How much we need exactly that kind of reform in this country, and how glad we ought to be that our Government is going to be as good hereafter as the Turk's!

They offer us everything now. They denounce negro supremacy and carpet-bag thieves. Their pet policy for the South is to be abandoned. They offer us everything but one; but on that subject their lips are closely sealed. They refuse to say that they will not cheat us hereafter in the elections. If they would only agree to that, if they would only repent of their election frauds, and make restitution of the votes they have stolen, the circle of our felicities would be full.

If this thing stands accepted and the law you have made for this occasion shall be the law for all occasions, we can never expect such a thing as an honest election again. If you want to know who will be President by a future election, do not inquire how the people of the States are going to vote. You need only to know what kind of scoundrels constitute the Returning Boards, and how much it will take to buy them.

But I think that even that will end some day. At present you have us down and under your feet. Never had you a better right to rejoice. Well may you say, "We have made a covenant with death, and with hell we are at agreement; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, it shall not come unto us; for we have made lies our refuge and under falsehood have we hid ourselves." But nevertheless wait a little while. The waters of truth will rise gradually, and slowly but surely, and then look out for the overflowing scourge. "The refuge of lies shall be swept away and the hiding place of falsehood shall be uncovered." This mighty and puissant nation will yet raise herself up like a strong man after sleep, and shake her invincible locks in a fashion you little think of now. Wait, retribution will come in due time. Justice travels with a leaden heel but strikes with an iron hand. God's mill grinds slow but dreadfully fine. Wait till the floodgate is lifted and a full head of water comes rushing on. Wait, and you will see fine grinding then.

Rip Van Winkle Outdone.

THE WONDERFUL CHANGES WROUGHT DURING CAPTAIN BURTON'S ABSENCE AT SEA.

Captain John Burton, master of one of the steamers of the Occidental line, plying between this city and Havana, arrived yesterday from a round trip of ten days duration. The captain is an ardent Republican. When he left home his mind was oppressed with gloom. The Electoral Commission had concluded its labors, but it seemed the settled purpose of the Democrats in the House to obstruct the progress of the count to such an extent that it would be impossible to have a peaceful inauguration, while many were inclined to think there would be a new election. Captain Burton was, therefore, relieved, on landing, to learn that the inauguration had taken place. He went to his favorite resort, the Union League Club, to learn the particulars. There he met his old friend Colonel Snowdrift, who always knows the news.

"Glad to see you, John," said the Colonel, "and I know you are rejoiced to hear that the country is safe. I was just reading a good thing in the *Bulletin*, giving Blaine a sharp rap. By the way, what an ass he has made of himself?"

"The *Bulletin*? Ass? Blaine?" replied Burton, "surely the *Bulletin* has not gone over to the Democrats!"

"Oh, no; but Blaine's course, you know, has been too outrageous for anything. The idea of his antagonizing the administration at the very start."

"Blaine antagonizing the administration?"

"Yes, as the *Bulletin* says:"

When the public business of this nation is intrusted to men of proved fitness, who shall remain in place to do the work to which they are trained, it is possible that the elective offices will be filled generally by men who have some other claim to them than their capacity for making promises to the mob of place hunters, and of being "nail fellow, well met" with every ragamuffin who has a longing thirst to taste of the stream that flows from the public treasury.

"I wonder how the Camerons will take that sort of talk?"

Captain Burton stared at his friend in amazement. Was it possible that Snowdrift had turned Reformer? No, it could not be; this was a guy. He snatched the paper from his friend's hand. Yes, it was the *Bulletin*, and the words read were correctly quoted. But why this fling at the Camerons?

"I am glad to see," continued Snowdrift, "that old Simon has been beaten at least But the cheekiest thing he has ever done is this attempt to put Don in the Senate."

"Don in the Senate! Then Wallace is dead? You don't mean it?"

"Nothing of the kind; but of course the old man wasn't going to stay in the Senate after Schurz and Key had been crammed down his throat."

"I beg you to explain."

"Why, don't you know that Schurz and Key were appointed to Cabinet places?"

"Schurz and Key! Who is Key?"

"Why, the ex-rebel General, you know; the one who was a Democratic Senator from Tennessee. He was a great Tilden man, and of course it was right to give him a show."

Captain Burton was again agitated. "Is it possible that I have been misinformed? Did Tilden get in after all?"

"Why, no, you stupid fellow. But conciliation is the watchword of the new regime. As the *National Republican* remarks, 'the adventurers must withdraw and leave the original inhabitants of the South to control their own affairs in their own ways' and as the same able paper says in another place, 'the gory garment must be buried.'"

"You puzzle me beyond measure, Colonel. I never expected to hear this sort of talk from you."

"I don't see anything astonishing. The President is in earnest, and, with Sherman and Schurz in the Cabinet, Matthews and Lamar in the Senate and Garfield and Gibson in the House, the bloody shirt will never flap in the morning breeze again."

"Who is Matthews and who is Gibson?"

"Gibson is one of the best of our ex-confederates. He is from Louisiana; noble fellow! Matthews? Don't you remember Stanley Matthews? He is going to the Senate in place of Sherman. Garfield is needed in the House, as the President says, to aid in the work of pacification. A few weeks more and Packard, Chamberlain and all the rest of the carpet-baggers will be packing their traps."

What! It isn't proposed to throw them overboard?"

"Of course, old boy, of course; a government that cannot sustain itself has no right to exist. The Secretary of War and Attorney General will attend to the carpet-baggers, never fear."

"Now, Colonel, you are carrying this quiz too far I was half inclined to believe you, but when you say that Cameron and Taft have gone back on Packard and Chamberlain, you must take me for a greeny."

"Taft and Cameron, the—why they're not in the new administration. What nse has Hayes for such Bourbons?"

"Whrt! You don't mean to say that after electing Hayes these good Republicans have been set adrift?"

"I don't mean anything else. Such obstructionists are no Republicans. They must go to the rear, sir; they must go to the rear. But you are behind the age; it will take too much time to get you straight. Read the *Times*, old boy, and see what has been going on for the past ten days and then come up to the club house to-night and fall into line. Armitt Brown and Wayne MacVeigh are going to speak and they'll make it lively for the carpet-baggers. Ha! Ha!"

That capped the climax. That Snowdrift should advise anybody to read the *Times*! Burton's worst suspicions were confirmed. His friend had gone ever to the Democracy. Nevertheless, half doubting whether he was awake, he picked up the *Press* and found in running over half a dozen issues the half had not been told. "It's Rip Van Winkle outdone!" he muttered as he sadly left the reading room, and with determined tread went down to Seventh and Chestnut to hear the truth from lips which are never faithless to party.—*Times.*

The Pocket-Piece.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A State for barter! And the price is——
What?——
Why, here's a place; and there,—a place and pickings!
'Tis cheap enough; who bids and takes the lot?——
Only one bidder on such terms?——Not so!
Many are venal; but in this, our master
Brooks no competitor,
So we record his wishes, grovelling low!——
If the thick slime besmirch our garments, it
Will serve as sizing, to the which gold-dust
May cling and make us shining marks!
Shame! shame! O, shame!——How pitiful
When trusted men revel in self-abasement,
And a Free State becomes—a POCKET-PIECE!

Philadelphia, March 13, 1877.

The New Election Dodge.

At the request of Mr. Hayes, the plan for a new election, so far as South Carolina is concerned, has been submitted to him. It is a very elaborate document, reciting the condition of affairs in the form of an agreement to the following points:

First. The recognition of Chamberlain as governor until a new election can be held.

Second. That he shall summon the legislature, as returned by the canvassing board in November, which would constitute the senate republican and the house democratic.

Third. The legislature thus constituted shall pass a law for a new election and a registration law, as required by the Constitution of the State; then General Ruger, commanding the United States troops in South Carolina is to assume military control of the State.

Fourth. Chamberlain and Hampton are each to select one member of the board of registration and General Ruger a third, throughout the State, the latter to have control of the election, and prohibit all parades of white and colored clubs and prevent all public meetings from being disturbed. In each county the three election officers are to be composed of one republican and one democrat, and General Ruger is to select a third. In each county precinct the canvassing board is to be composed of one democrat and one republican, to be named by the respective committees of each party. The board of State canvassers, to whom all returns are to be made, and which is to be composed of five members, two of each party, General Ruger naming the fifth member, who is to be an officer of the United States army, is to canvass the returns and declare the result.

Fifth. Hampton and Chamberlain to agree each in writing, that they will abide the result of this election,

A similar plan for Louisiana is being prepared and is also to be submitted to Mr. Hayes at his request. Senator Blaine, ex-Senator Cameron and others have agreed to support this plan for South Carolina, and it will probably be pressed for Louisiana.

If Diaz, of Mexico, shall carry out his purpose to shoot Cortina, he will deserve a vote of thanks from our government, and the day of execution should call out demonstrations of the most exuberant character in Texas. Cortina has accumulated an immense fortune, estimated at millions, by preying upon Texans along the Rio Grande He has not only stolen thousands upon thousands of cattle and horses, but has slain many citizens of Texas who attempted to resist his depredations. He richly deserves the fate Diaz has determined to mete out to him.

Marriages.

COLEMAN—SITLER.—On the 15th ult., in Bloomsburg, by E. E. Orvis, Mr. Thomas J. Coleman, of Fishingcreek township to Miss Almira Sitler of Orange township.

CREASY—ROBBERTS—On the 8th inst., at the Reformed Parsonage in Orangeville, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. Henry Creasy, of Fishingcreek township, to Miss Elizabeth Robberts, of Jackson township.

ROBBINS—SITLER.—In Orangeville, by Rev. N. Spear, Ira Robbins, of Greenwood, to Miss Mary F. Sitler, of Orange.

Deaths.

CADMAN.—In Bloomsburg, on the 10th inst., George, only child of James and Elizabeth Cadman, aged 12 years, 1 month and 24 days.

FLECKENSTINE.—In Fishingcreek township, Mattie C. little daughter of Jacob and Sarah Fleckenstine, aged 1 year and 2 days.

ABBOTT.—In Catawissa, March 7th, Samuel D., infant son of W. H. and Clara Abbott, aged three months.

GEDDIS.—At Bloomsburg, March 3, 1877, Matilda S. Geddis, wife of Thomas E. Geddis, aged 39 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Mrs. Geddis, during her residence here, endeared herself to all who knew her. She was a good neighbor, an affectionate wife and mother, and patient in affliction. Our sympathies are extended to the bereaved friends.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.55
Rye " "	.75
Corn, new, "	.60
Oats, " "	.35
Flour per barrel	8.50
Cloverseed	7.80
Flaxseed	1.75
Butter	.25
Eggs	.18
Tallow	.7
Potatoes	.90
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.12
Hay per ton	12.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.40 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.60 "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.80 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$3 40 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next meeting of the Board of Pardons for the pardon of Samuel Bogart, sentenced at February Term, 1876, for manslaughter.

A. C. SMITH & SON.

Mar 4.2w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN MCANALL, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance in the hands of the Executors of said deceased to and among the persons entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of M. E. Jackson & Son, in Berwick, on Saturday, April 14, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons are hereby notified to make known their claim before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

F. P. BILLMEYER, Auditor.

March 16.-6w.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE APPLEMAN, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of George Appleman, late of Orange township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county to George W. Appleman, of Wolfversville, Columbia county, Pa., Executor, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executor without delay.

GEORGE W. APPLEMAN, Executor.

March 16-6w*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

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