The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, April 13, 1877.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

The supervision of elections by the Federal authorities, which is one of the illegal innovations on the rights of citizens introduced by the Republican party, is not only an unwarranted assumption of authority, but is the cause of enormous expenditures of money.

The Attorney General, a few days since, directed the District Attorneys to use all possible economy in the expenditures necessary in holding Courts and instructed them to see that grand juries found but few indictments. His reason for these instructions was that Congress had refused to appropriate an increased amount to meet expenses although requested so to do by Father Taft, his predecessor. The appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875 was $3,000,000, for 1876 $3,000,000 for 1877 $2,500,000—in all $8,500,000. Prior to 1871, the annual amount expended was $1,000,000.

Now what has become of this enormous sum of $8,500,000? If the books of the Attorney General could be opened to the public, it would be found that the greater portion of this gigantic amount was expended on the thousands of United States Marshals throughout the country, and more especially in the South, whose principal duty was to attend to running Federal elections. To them and to other expenses incurred for a similar purpose have these millions been devoted and now with an appropriation of $2,500,000—$1,500,000 greater than the sum necessary before 1871—the Department finds itself running short of cash. It is downright robbery, call it by what name you may—robbery of one half the people to keep the party of the other half in power.

When day the comes that the books of the Attorney General's office and the Treasury are opened that the people may read, there will be such another howl of wrath and indignation as this country has never known. And that day will come sooner or later. To quote Judge Black before the Electoral Tribunal: "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."

SOME APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Hayes is aiding Mr. Schurz in his efforts to carry out reforms in the service, and Mr. Schurz must be highly delighted with some of the recent appointments made by Mr. Hayes. McLin has been sent to New Mexico as a Judge, and McLin's reform qualifications are that he served as chief of the Florida Returning Board and stole the votes of that State for Hayes. New Mexico will doubtless be proud of him and Florida will cheerfully part with him.

Another good appointment is that of Humphreys to be Collector of Pensacola. This accomplished gentleman assisted in stealing the vote of Florida. He was a Massachusetts man and served in the rebel army; after the war he was a Democrat and then a Republican. He held five offices under the State government and was accused of stealing in two of them. He fled to Grant and was kicked out of office. Mr. Hayes was informed of the fellow's character and that noble champion of reform, with unswerving fidelity to his announced principles, immediately—made Humphreys Collector of Pensacola. That is the kind of reform a Fraudulent President may be expected to carry out.

ROBESON AGAIN.

Mr. Thompson, the new Secretary of the Navy seems to be in earnest in his efforts to clean out the Navy Department. He has dismissed a number of Robeson's employees, stopped work on the iron clads and seems determined to get at the bottom of things generally. He has just discovered that the amount of money in the Treasury appropriated for the pay of the navy is insufficient for the payment of officers for the months of April, May and June. Robeson has of course taken this appropriation and put it where it would do somebody some good—but not those for whom it was intended. This sort of thing was quite usual with Robeson—he did not seem to understand what the word "appropriation" in the legal sense means. Of course it was all right to allow his officers to go without pay for three months, and put a few more bolts in an iron clad. It seems to us that such outrageous disregard of law ought to be punished. Perhaps Robeson didn't steal this money, but the officers of the navy, who will have to go without pay for three months, do not probably see much difference.

Now that New Hampshire has voted down an amendment to the Constitution intended to remove the disqualification of Catholics from holding office, the inquiry is naturally suggested, whether a republican government exists in that State, according to the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. This proscription of members of a certain church from the rights of citizenship is not only a flagrant violation of the fundamental idea of free institutions, but it is in open defiance of the Fourteenth Amendment, which declares, "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

Rhode Island denies suffrage to citizens of foreign birth, and thus carries its bigotry in one direction, quite as far as New Hampshire does in the other. Both these States have been conspicuous by their extreme partizanship in Congress in supporting the most violent measures against the South, in defending the carpetbaggers, of whom they furnished a liberal share, and in professing exceptional sympathy for all the rights of the black man.

If they would look a little to the rights of the white man at home, with whom they come in daily contact in all the relations of life, their sincerity would be less questioned.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Thomas Campbell was to have been hanged at Wilkes-Barre last Tuesday, but a writ of error from the Supreme Court was received in time to stay the execution. The case will be argued on the first Monday of May.

"Governor Chamberlain yields to the logic of events," says the New York *Herald*. That's a very pretty way to say it, but he really yields to a want of bayonets.

The *Gazette & Bulletin* mentions the "Republican sweep in Rhode Island." True, the Dutch have also taken Holland.

Russ Winans, the Baltimore millionaire died in that city on Wednesday, aged eighty-four years.

MR. KEY.

In the oddly constructed Cabinet of Mr. Hayes, most of the members who compose it represent some party, or have obtained their positions for some well-understood reason. Mr. Devens is supposed to represent the Liberals, Mr. Schurz the Civil Service Reformers, and Mr. McCrary the Moderate Republicans. Mr. Thompson owes his elevation to his long services in drawing up platforms that read well and meant nothing; Sherman and Evarts were rewarded for making Mr. Hayes into the White House. These appointments can be accounted for, but what does Mr. Key represent? He is a hybrid, nominally a Democrat but really acting in the Republican ranks. He admits that where Republican office seekers are to be had they will be served first to Democracy, and the offices in his gift are confined to the Southern States. Senator Morton's sun-burn attendant from south of Mason and Dixon's line. Was Mr. Key made a Postmaster General because he was a Confederate officer or because he was a Democrat? And if either was the that particular purpose was he made a Cabinet officer? If he is true to the class it is presumed he holds concerning his brethren in the South, his position must of necessity be far from comfortable. If a Cabinet appointment was not given him to show that party lines were not to be drawn strictly as regards appointments to office, for what purpose was it given? Mr. Key's position is ridiculous; he represents nothing or nobody. He is shorn of half his power utterly and fettered as to the other half. It looks as if he had been chosen to keep Southern Democrats from grumbling overmuch at the Fraudulent President, promising much and performing nothing. Mr. Key might as well resign and let Tyner run the whole Department, as his nominal control of postal affairs deceives no one, and his incumbency very strongly savors of fraud.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Precisely at noon last Tuesday the United States troops marched out of the Court House at Columbia, and South Carolina once more became a free State. Contrary to the reports that have been in circulation for several days past, no resistance was offered by Chamberlain. The following correspondence explains itself:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, April 10, 1877.—*Sir:* Having learned that you now propose to turn over to me the executive chamber with the records and papers belonging to the executive office, now in your possession, I beg to inform you that I will send a proper officer to receive the same at any hour you may indicate as most convenient to yourself. I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Governor.

To Hon. D. H. Chamberlain.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10.—*Sir:* Replying to your note of this date, I have to say that my private secretary will meet such officer as you may designate, at 12 m. to-morrow, at the executive chamber, for the purpose indicated in your note.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor.

To Hon. Wade Hampton.

At the time indicated the transfer was made and Gov. Hampton took quiet possession of the State House.

Chamberlain has written a bloody shirt letter of inordinate length addressed to the people of South Carolina, detailing his woes and grievances, but it is not worth printing.

A Righteous Decision.

The agent of a sewing machine company had sold a machine to a person in Brooklyn on what is known as a "lease." The payments under such a sale are to be made by installments, but the machine is only "leased" to the purchaser, the payments are designated "rent," and when default is made, if even on the last installment, the agent steps in, reclaims the machine and retains all the money that has been paid upon it. This one-sided bargain is a cheat on its face, and besides, a large addition is generally made to the honest price of the machine when thus sold on time. In the Brooklyn case the purchaser had paid eighty dollars, when, falling in meeting an installment, the machine was seized and carried off by the agent. The victimized purchaser brought suit to recover the amount he had paid. Judge Gilbert immediately directed the not unwilling jury to give the plaintiff a verdict for the full amount with interest. The counsel for the company pleaded for delay. "Not an instant," was Judge Gilbert's reply. This is treating these sharp dealers to a little of their own medicine. "Not an instant" is their reply when a purchaser asks for time. The Brooklyn decision will probably encourage a number of persons who have lost both their money and machines by such sharp practice to attempt to recover either the one or the other.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ANOTHER RASCAL.

We do not expect to excite any very great surprise by stating that a Philadelphia politician has turned out to be corrupt, and we mention the fact principally because a judge in open court has said so. Hancock, the City Controller, in defiance of law became interested in a bridge contract and, availing himself of the opportunities afforded by his official position, joined with others to keep the sum of $6881 from the man to whom it rightfully belonged and put it in his own pocket. The man sued Hancock and proved in court all the facts of the case. Judge Finletter in a long opinion declared Hancock's conduct unlawful and a breach of duty in a public officer. Hancock has control of the city's moneys and, very naturally, the people are somewhat excited about the matter. The *Times* calls on Councils to impeach him and remove him from office, and the *Ledger* suggests as much. If Councils do any such thing we shall be greatly surprised. Indignation at the conduct of public officials is spasmodic in Philadelphia—very. Hancock is not greatly alarmed we fancy.

New York has just experienced another dynamite scare. Last Tuesday the officers of the Custom House were gauging some casks of wine in the Appraiser's stores, when one of the barrels was found to have some hard substance within it. The barrel was carefully opened when a large tin case was discovered, strongly braced by iron bars and rendered immovable. It was filled with dynamite and contained fuses, but was not arranged for explosion. There was enough of the destructive compound to blow up a building. It was consigned to some party in the West and the shipper took that novel way of forwarding it, as by law dynamite cannot be carried on board of vessels or admitted at port. Had the barrel fallen into the hold of the vessel while loading, great destruction of property and possibly life would have ensued.

There has lately been a large increase in the number of applications for patents received at the Patent Office in Washington, and the fact is believed to indicate a general revival of business throughout the country. The receipts of the Patent Office during March were nearly $75,000, or $12,000 more than the receipts during January.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

Instances without number have proved beyond a peradventure that when a preacher abandons his profession and adopts politics he makes the worst kind of a politician. The same result would seem to follow when the reverend gentleman intermeddles with politics in their religious meetings. If we are to judge by the recent debates in the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Massachusetts. Rev. Dr. Mallalieu introduced a series of resolutions which were "received with great applause." The following are the last two of these resolutions:

Resolved, That we are alarmed and filled with apprehension for the immediate future, contemplate the practical subversion of the great political parties of the country, the principles of that party which saved the Union and now hold very intimate relations to the President; thus secrificing principle and party and righteousness for the sake of temporary success.

Resolved, That we protest most earnestly against the action of the Administration in making terms with the chief of the ku klux and instigator of the Hamburg massacre, M. C. Butler, and still more vehemently do we protest against the official declaration by the administration of the Attorney of the republic, who has been sought to have been hung for treason, Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and who now by threats and intimidation under the very roof of the White House, as well as on railroad platforms and in other public places defies the government and bullies the President into compliance with his traitorous and wicked usurpations.

The gentlemen who "received with great applause" these cheerful little sentiments were not bloodthirsty and revengeful creatures whose trade is war and whose ardent desire is for gore, but teachers of the Gospel of peace and good will to man. Those followers of the "meek and lowly" Savior endorse a lie as to one prominent Southern man and approve of the murder of another. Truly they are of the Church militant.

Mr. Hayes is a Methodist, and is likely to read with some interest these remarkable resolutions, but, it is not probable, with very much pleasure. Did Dr. Mallalieu and his applauders think to swerve Mr. Hayes from the course they conceive him to have marked out, by such weighty denunciations, formidable as coming from his co-religionists? If so, it is a device more worthy of sorrow than of rejoicing, but proves conclusively how little these men understand politics. A public man who would abandon a policy at the clamor of a few hot-headed and illogical preachers would render himself contemptible.

If this or any other religious conference wish to retain the respect of the community it would be as well if they were to attend to the business for which they assembled and leave foreign subjects to those better fitted to handle them. Dr. Mallalieu's resolutions were not adopted, the "great applause" with which they were received to the contrary notwithstanding.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.

At half past ten o'clock on Thursday morning of last week, at the corner of Front street and Burling slip, New York, a terrible explosion occurred in the office of John Jewett & Sons, white lead and linseed oil dealers. On entering the room the police found G. W. Jewett, the head of the firm, lying dead, and Orville D. Jewell and Joseph A. Dean, two of the partners, badly wounded Orville Jewell subsequently died in the Chambers Street Hospital.

Near the dead man were found a large Colt's revolver, a small Sharp's revolver and a dagger. The explosion was caused by a hand grenade which had been thrown upon the floor.

At the coroner's inquest on the body of Orville Jewett, five pistol balls were found in his body. The death of the elder Jewett was caused by fragments of the grenade which had frightfully torn and lacerated his body.

The affair is wrapped in mystery and but one person, Mr. Dean the wounded partner, can solve it, as he is the only survivor of the three persons present. Enough however is known to justify an opinion. Orville Jewett was a man of violent temper and was given to ungovernable bursts of wrath. His connection with the firm had become unpleasant and arrangements had been perfected to buy his interest in the firm. The money was to have been paid on the morning of the explosion. It is probable that he provoked a quarrel, drew his pistol and then threw the grenade on the floor. The large revolver was certainly his as the belt and holster were found on his person. Who fired the shots which caused his death is not known. Mr. Dean is seriously wounded and is nervously excited but will soon recover, when it is to be hoped he will explain the whole affair as he certainly can do.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

No conclusions have been reached by the five gentlemen who have gone to New Orleans, and nobody expects them to decide anything. Their instructions as drawn up by Mr. Evarts were of the most hazy and nebulous description, but the real object of their visit, as at present pretty generally accepted, is to so patch up matters as to secure two Republican United States Senators and allow Nicholls to have the State. A very neat little arrangement which is much easier of conception than of execution. So grave a question should not be settled by political juggling, and the people of Louisiana are not likely to make any blunder of the kind.

The fact is, the Commission is a humbug: it ought never to have been formed; it is not authorized by law: it represents nobody except, perhaps, Mr. Hayes, and it possesses no power to do anything. The Commission business, to use a vulgarism, "is played out," and it is to be hoped this is the last attempt. The people have no confidence in them, and they serve no good purpose nor attain any permanent honest results.

The numerous disappearances of persons in New York, of late, have created a general impression that the streets of that city are rather more dangerous for promenading than the prairies whereon the gentle Sioux disport themselves. If this sort of thing continues country merchants visiting the city for the transaction of business, will feel impelled to load themselves with revolvers and employ a body guard of detectives while they remain.

Gen. Grant, fearing that the pleasures of his European tour will be interrupted by royal ovations, has, in an indirect way, announced his desire to be permitted to travel as a private citizen. "Please don't rise on my account; I'm not proud," was what the old woman said to the congregation that rose to pray just as she entered the door of the church, arrayed in a new ten-cent calico dress.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

A telegram from Iowa City reports an attempt to abduct Mrs. George W. Watson, a wealthy young lady of Massillon, Ohio, from a Rock Island railroad train between Rock Island and Iowa City. Under the pretence that she was a lunatic, six men kept her gagged and held her down at each station. After a desperate struggle, during which she sprained her ankle, she escaped at Wilton. It is supposed the object of the villains was robbery, as she was richly dressed.

This reads very like a lie.

Packard Pugnacious.

Packard, the last of the carpet baggers, grows insolent as his end draws near. He has recently addressed an open letter to the President, written in the most impertinent vein, but containing, nevertheless, some very disagreeable truths for Mr. Hayes to consider. Packard doesn't think much of the new commission, and therein he is of one mind with nine of the people of the country; with ineffable impudence, and what is vulgarly known as "cheek," he demands that the scope of the Commission's inquiries be enlarged and extended so that "right can be ascertained." This is truly lovely—Packard knows well that a rigid investigation won'd show that he was defeated by some 7,000 majority, but would show, also, that Hayes had a thousand votes less than he, and "there's the rub." If he is to be counted out he thinks Hayes should be in the same boat and what is more, he wishes the country to understand that Hayes was counted in. This is unpleasant for Hayes, of course, but if he permits the troops to remain and uphold Packard, he must make up his mind to do without an army after June 1st, as most certainly the Democratic House will refuse to pass the army bill without a proviso that troops shall not be used for the purpose of keeping fraudulent governors in power. On one of the horns of this dilemma it looks as if Hayes must be impaled—and it was to avoid such a fate that the commission was formed.

Packard's logic is good and the facts are as he states. If he cannot rule he would like to ruin, and having a thousand more votes than Hayes, sturdily objects to go down alone. His letter is too long to print entire, but we give the concluding words to show in what temper he writes, and with what an undaunted front the last carpet bagger dies:

I earnestly urge that the investigation by the commission be not confined to the question, "how Nicholls can be sustained and Packard starved to death for lack of money to support his Government?" If the inquiry be thus restricted a grave wrong will be done to those by whom I was called to the Executive Chair, and whose votes cast often at the peril of their lives have elevated your Excellency to the Presidency of the American people. In their name and on their behalf I ask that the instructions given to the Commission may be so amended and enlarged that the right can be ascertained and that the Government thus found to be republican in form and to have been chosen by a majority of the people, according to the legal methods sanctioned by the Constitution, may be recognized and sustained.

Wendell Phillips recently made a speech in Philadelphia, of such an outrageous and abusive character as to call forth a general expression of indignation from all parts of the country. But it seems that there are some people who like that sort of thing, for it is stated that a number of "prominent colored citizens of New Orleans" have requested Phillips to hold forth in other places. It would be interesting to know exactly what political or social views are held by those "prominent" darkies, that they are so anxious to have repeated a speech filled to overflowing with bitterness, falsehoods and vitup ration. Do they imagine for a moment that Phillips and such as he, if there be any, can advance the interests of their race in any way? If so, they greatly mistake. Phillips has no followers; the day has gone by, we trust for ever, when any body of men will follow the teachings of one whose whole life has been devoted to public scolding and to nothing else. Phillips is a blot on the civilization of to-day and such harangues as he indulged in at Philadelphia are simply disgraceful to the age. If he were worthy of notice at all, a good horse-whip would seem to be the best answer to his abuse. Such language as he uses might very well prove dangerous to the public peace in the mouth of any one but Wendell Phillips.

BARGAIN AND SALE.

Truly these are times of bargaining and huckstering. The present Administration rests on so insecure a foundation that it is obliged to truckle to the wishes of greedy politicians, to secure any support. The Louisiana Commission is a jobbing arrangement and there is a deal of dickering now going on to endeavor to elect a Speaker of the House, in accord with the Administration. This is sought to be done by promises of certain Southern internal improvements, notably the Texas Pacific R. R., and by the promise of offices. It is thought that in this way sufficient strength can be obtained by the votes of Southern Democrats to elect either some such man as Garfield or a Southern man who will render a *quid pro quo*, in the formation of Committees. We do not believe the effort will be successful, but should it at length succeed, those trading politicians by whose aid it will be accomplished, will do well to look for their pay. Those who descend to such methods to gain their ends are rarely prompt in discharging their debts.

Sherman's Orders to Hancock.

The following letter, directing the removal of troops from the state house at Columbia, South Carolina, has been sent to Major General Hancock:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, April 5, 1876.—To Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commander Military Division of the Atlantic, New York City—General: I now have the honor to enclose you certified copies of the letters of the honorable Secretary of War of April 3, and of the President of the United States, of the same date, ordering the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from the state house at Columbia, South Carolina, on Tuesday next at 12 m. You will please cause this order to be executed precisely at the time and in the manner described in said letters, and report the fact promptly to these headquarters. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Don Cameron complained to Attorney-General Taft about Hayes' perfidy. "Oh, don't distress yourself about that," said Father Taft. "That's a habit he has. I have his written pledge that he would not go before the Ohio convention, for governor if my name went before it. Yet he broke his pledge and worked like a street corner politician to defeat my nomination, and he never yet had the grace to apologize for his conduct. He is eminent as a pledge breaker. I know of other pledges he intends to break. We know all about him in Ohio, and the rest of mankind are likely to form his acquaintance."

The *Press* consoles itself that, while the Southern policy of the President may distract and possibly overthrow Republicanism, "there must be an end to the Democratic party in the South." What a political millennium that would be—both parties smashed to smithereens by one administration. But after such a political deluge, what? and who would care for the crops then?—*Times.*

The Supreme Court of the United States has reversed the decision of the circuit court for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, in the case involving the distribution of money in the hands of the Centennial board of finance, and ordered that $1,500,000 be paid to the treasurer of the United States before any division is made to stockholders.

THE SEVEN TO EIGHT COMMISSION.

The Government Printing Office has issued a supplement to the *Record*, containing, in 104 pages, the opinions of each member of the commission, delivered in the secret sessions of that body. The opinions are written out by each member from notes of their utterances at the time, and Senator Davis prefixes his by calling attention to the fact that the majority of the commission were not present at a stenographer to be present. The opinions given by the members of Congress agree substantially with the synopsis of the arguments presented on each side by counsel, or embraced in the speeches made by commissioners in either House. Of the decision in the Florida case, Justice Field says:

The country may submit to the result, but it will never cease to regard our action as subject to death, and as calculated to sap the foundations of public morality.

Associate Justice Clifford said:

Neither the public nor the citizens have any power to defeat the machinations of fraud, perjury and forgery, if the measures adopted in this case are held to be lawful and insufficient.

Throughout the progress of the count, more interest attached to Justice Bradley's argument than to any other. The following sentences give the gist of his somewhat contradictory arguments in regard to Florida:

It seems to me clear, therefore, that Congress cannot institute a scrutiny into the appointment of electors by the State. While the two Houses are authorized to canvass the electoral vote, no authority is given to them to canvass the election of the electors themselves. And here the inquiry naturally arises as to the manner in which the electors appointed by a State are to be accredited. I think it cannot be denied that the certificate of the Governor is the proper and regular credential of the appointment and official character of the electors. Certainly it is at least the *primâ facie* evidence of a very high character. My conclusion is that the validity of the first certificate cannot be controverted by evidence of the proceedings had in the courts.

In regard to Louisiana:

First, the two Houses do not constitute a canvassing board; secondly, the two Houses are not a tribunal or court for trying the validity of the election returns. The jurisdiction of the whole matter belongs to the States. Let them take care to protect themselves from the perpetration of frauds. They need no guardians. The evidence proposed cannot be received.

In regard to Oregon:

This case differs from the two cases already heard, in this: The canvass is the last act by which the election is decided and determined. We have before us under the great seal of the State a copy of this statement of the canvass, which shows the result to have been a clear plurality of over a thousand votes in favor of the three electors, Odell, Cartwright and Watts. The certificate to be given by the Secretary and Governor to these electors was not intended as any part of the machinery for ascertaining the result of the election. No person has contended that it cannot be contradicted.

The expressions of Judges Field and Clifford are significant of the fact that however the decision of the majority may be covered by legal verbiage, it is nevertheless a decision whose honesty will never be accepted by the people.

A NEW COAL COMBINATION.

On Monday last the following coal carriers and miners met in New York to adopt a schedule for the present year: Presidents Gowen, of the Reading Railroad; Samuel Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; President Dickson, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; Receiver Clark, of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company; Receiver Lathrop, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; Dr. Linderman, of the Lehigh region, and Mr. Thomas, of Schuylkill Valley.

The report of the committee as to the tonnage agreements was unanimously adopted. It was decided to advance the price of coal fifty cents per ton on June 1, as owing to large amounts contracted for delivery during April and May it was deemed imprudent to make a general advance at this time. It was also agreed that no contracts for deliveries of coal at fixed prices shall be made dating after May 31.

At a previous meeting the exsent of production was limited to 8,000,000 tons, a considerable falling off from last year, and the percentage of each corporation was fixed, and now the rates are advanced fifty cents per ton. It remains then to be seen whether the terms of this agreement will be adhered to, and whether each corporation will refrain from exceeding its percentage of production. We must confess we have but little faith in the binding effect of the agreement, nor do we believe the coal difficulties are to be settled in any such manner. The condition of affairs in April, 1878, will be very much as it at present exists.

Lately every capital case has been carried up to the Supreme Court, no matter how trifling the right of the convicted man to hope for a reversal of the decision by which he became convict. Bearing upon this matter the Governor, on Saturday last, signed a bill passed by the recent Legislature providing that no writ or certiorari in capital offences shall be issued from the Supreme Court to remove any case from lower Courts after twenty days from sentence, and no second writ of error or certiorari unless especially allowed by the Supreme Court or a judge thereof shall issue in capital offences, after the Supreme Court has entered a nol pros. in the case or has quashed the writ.

The glass blowers at Zanesville, Ohio, threaten to strike unless their wages are increased. It is stated that they can make from $6 to $8 per day and if this be true they will not receive any great amount of public sympathy in their efforts to obtain increased wages. In these hard times, it strikes us as the height of absurdity for men who can make $8 per day to ask for more.

In Missouri they kick a man up stairs in this way: First, they nominate him for Attorney-general of the State, and defeat him. They then nominate him for Congress, and defeat him again. Finally, to salve over his wounded honor they unanimously sign a petition for his appointment as postmaster of the town.

The Pottstown *Republican* comes up bristling with indignation at what it calls the President's surrender of Republican trusts. If it is true, says that paper, "that Hampton and Nicholls were elected, he, the President, was not, and he should withdraw from the place and permit Tilden to fill the office."

The law relative to appointments in the Treasury Department provides that they shall be so arranged as to be really distributed among the several States and territories and District of Columbia according to population. It is announced that Secretary Sherman will rigidly enforce this law, and that under it there can at present be no appointments from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia. The Secretary will insist also that only one member of a family shall be employed in the Treasury Department.

Mr. Hayes's Cousin.

The President's private secretary opened the door leading to the inner room, and announced in a loud and distinct voice:

"A gentleman who says that he is a relative of Mrs. Hayes!"

"Ah!" said Mr. Hayes in a voice equally loud and distinct, "show him in. I am always glad to see family connections. By the way, ask my shorthand writer to come in, too."

The relative of Mrs. Hayes approached the President and winked. Mr. Hayes approached the relative of Mrs. Hayes and winked in return. The shorthand reporter also winked and took out his notebook.

"I see you don't recognize me," said the relative of Mrs. Hayes. "My name is Pettengill, and I live in Oshkosh. My wife is a cousin of your excellent lady."

"Put that down," said Mr. Hayes to the shorthand writer. The shorthand writer winked and put it down.

"Ms dear Pettengill, I am delighted to see you. I regard Mrs. Hayes's cousins as my own cousins," said Mr. Hayes cordially. "You got that?" he added, to sing to the reporter.

"I came East," continued the cousin of Mrs. Hayes, "to see about the Oshkosh Post Office. Some of the people there think I would make a good Postmaster, and, of course, being a cousin"——

"Pa don me, my dear Mr. Pettengill," said Mr. Hayes, speaking slowly in order that the reporter might catch every word. "I have no doubt that you would make an admirable, faithful, and efficient Postmaster, and it would give me great pleasure to sign your appointment. But, you see, there is one insurmountable obstacle in the way. The fact of your cousinship disqualifies you for any position in my gift. Good day, sir. I am sorry"——

"Hold on Mr. President," whispered the cousin; "this won't do. That is the same form of rejection you used week before last, when I came from Maine to apply for the Collectorship of Kennebunk. Try something else—some new sarcasm."

The shorthand man consulted his notes and corroborated the statement of the cousin.

"Well, then," said Mr. Hayes, "cross out what you have written and begin. My worthy cousin, I am gratified to have met you. Mrs. Hayes often speaks of her great affection for your estimable wife, and of the delightful harmony which reigns in your domestic circle."

"That is good," interrupted the cousin, "and it's new."

"I cannot," continued Mr. Hayes, after thinking for a moment, "in view of the esteem in which I hold you and your charming family, thrust upon you the cares and anxieties of a post office. I cannot, I cannot, Mr. Pettengill! Good morning."

The shorthand writer got up to go. "Manifold the dialogue," said Mr. Hayes, "and send it to all the papers."

"And I come again, Mr. President?" asked Mrs Hayes' cousin.

"You had better apply next week," said Mr. Hayes, "for a post office somewhere in the Middle States, or else a lighthouse on the Pacific coast. And couldn't you manage to put a little more chagrin in your face as you go out? The ante-room is full of newspaper correspondents. Try and look as if you had been badly snubbed. Perhaps even a slight manifestation of temper would help along civil service reform."—*N. Y. Sun.*

A large mass meeting of citizens of New Orleans was held in that city, last week, at which resolutions were adopted, strongly denouncing the "usurping government," upheld by "Federal military power" in Louisiana during the past four years, declaring the Nicholls administration the only legal and actual government in the State, and expressing a determination "never to submit to the pretended Packard Government, nor to pay it a dollar of taxes, nevertheless to acknowledge its authority, but to resist it at every point and in every way, and to require that every demand which it may make upon the obedience of the citizens shall be enforced only by a present physical power which we are incapable of resisting." The number present at the meeting is estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand.

The Ex-Confederates and President Hayes.

We have no sort of hesitation in announcing now, in view of what we believe to be the Southern policy of the President, and in advance of the assault we expect to be made upon him on account of that policy, that we have no idea of being indifferent lookers-on upon the combat between the factions, but that, if it come, we mean to go into it with all our might on the side of the man whose enemies in his own party would strike him down for not holding down the oppressed and persecuted people of the South. These are our sentiments; and we have not a doubt, if the contemplated emergency arises, we shall see that they are the sentiments of ninety-nine hundredths of the best and bravest of the men who were four years in the field for the cause of the Confederacy.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig.*

A. Oakey Hall, ex-Mayor of New York, who disappeared mysteriously some two weeks since, has been found in London. Mr. L. J. Jennings, formerly editor of the New York *Times* and now correspondent of the *World*, writes the latter paper that Mr. Hall is greatly depressed and seems to have no care for the future. Mr. Jennings thinks his flight was caused by the fear of further exposures of the frauds committed by the Tweed ring, in which Mr. Hal was involved. He says further of Mr. Hall, "I consider him to be simply an utterly broken man."

The certificates of the members of the new House of Representatives, have been nearly all received and show that there will be 147 Democrats and 137 Republicans whose seats are free from contest, leaving nine cases of contest. This gives a Democratic majority of 10, with the chances rather in favor of an increase than a decrease. This is a far better working majority than the large one in the last House. As matters stand at present there would seem to be no danger of the defeat of a Democratic Speaker.

Rev. Dr. William A. Muhlenberg, well known as an earnest and zealous Christian minister, died in New York last Sunday, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was the founder of St. Luke's Hospital and established the first free Protestant Episcopal Church in New York. His whole life was devoted to works of benevolence and charity and his death is universally regretted. For sixty years he was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church.

Governor Tilden had a narrow escape from injury last Monday. He was riding in his carriage when the horses took fright and ran away. Mr. Tilden jumped out and, fortunately, was not hurt.

The Norwich, Connecticut, *Bulletin* knows of a wealthy gentleman who had willed his property to the Methodist Church, but burned the document in disgust when he read the resolutions of the New England Conference.

AWFUL DISASTER.

The Southern Hotel at St. Louis was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last, and it is feared that more than fifty persons lost their lives. The fire broke out at about two o'clock in the morning, in the store room in the basement. Several of the guests of the house leaped from the windows and were more or less dangerously wounded. The building is six stories high, the ladders were too short to reach the upper stories. The loss on buildings and contents is estimated at $725,000—insured for about $425,000.

At the time of writing, the ruins of the hotel are too hot to admit of search for dead bodies. It may be that the number supposed to be lost is over-estimated.

The Kansas City *Journal* publishes a report that the notorious Bender family, consisting of Bender, his wife, his son and his daughter, were captured and lynched by vigilants while attempting to escape from Kansas after the discovery of their crimes. The statement is based on a confessional note of the Benders, and the facts are said to have been known to Governor O. Robinson and Senator Yorke, brother of one of the Bender victims.

Marriages.

SHULTZ—BIONE.—On the 5th inst., by Henry C. Hess, Esq., in Sugarloaf, Mr. James H. Shultz to Miss Martha Ann Bione, both of Jackson twp., Columbia county, Pa.

Deaths.

HAINES.—In Conyngham on the 11 inst., Percy Haines, aged 6 yrs., 8 mo. and 1 day.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.00
Rye " "	70
Corn, new, " "	50
Oats, " "	25
Flour per barrel	6.75
Dressed hogs	7c
Shoulders	7c
Butter	20
Eggs	12
Tallow	6c
Potatoes	1.12
Dried Apples	6c
Hams	14
Sides & Shoulders	14
Lard per pound	14
Hay per ton	12.00
Shingles	4.00
Timothy Seed	4.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$3.40 per Ton
No. 6 " "	$3.60 "
No. 8 " "	$2.40 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$5.40 "
" Bituminous "	$4.50 "

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON

Gives tone to the stomach, increases the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life, testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangements of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

E. F. KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, acidity in the mouth, nausea, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Sold in $1 bottles.

Do you want something to strengthen you, give a good appetite? Do you want the best tonic? Do you want something to give you a good night's rest? If so, use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Ladies recommend it highly for weakness, dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease. Trial bottles 25 cents. Regular size, $1. Sold by druggists. Genuine only with signature of E. F. Kunkel on each bottle. Prepared only by the Kunkel Medicine Co., 23 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine, sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's and take no other. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. One bottle will convince you. Regular bottles for $5, $1 for one.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Tape Worm, Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms removed alive in two to four hours. No fee until head of tape worm passes alive and in one. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Sold only in $1 bottles. Used for children or grown persons. It never fails. Or send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 23 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail free. Send three cent stamp for return letter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the President Judge on the 16th day of May, at 9 o'clock a. m., for a charter to incorporate the Knights of Pythias Hall Association of Mifflin Cross Roads.

C. W. MILLER,
Atty. for Applicants.

April 13, 77-4t

CHURCH LETTING.

Proposals will be received at the store of J. P. Mellenry, at Stillwater, Columbia county, Pa., on Saturday, May 5th, 1877, at 2 p. m., for the erection of a Meeting House on the grounds of the old Stillwater Church. Plan and specifications made known on day of letting.

JOHN PEARSE,
CYRUS R. MELLENRY,
ELIAS S. SPOHN,
Building Committee.

April 12, 77-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE!

By virtue of writs of Fi. Fa. and Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1877,

The undivided one fourth interest of Daniel Snyder in certain real estate in the Town of Bloomsburg being parts of what was formerly known as the Parks Hotel property described as follows to wit: A lot fronting upon East and Second streets bounded by a line commencing at the junction of East and Second streets, thence along Second street one hundred and twenty-four feet to a lot belonging to the estate of William Snyder, thence along said lot ninety-one feet to the Light-street road, thence along said road one hundred and nineteen feet to the place of beginning, containing 5,828 square feet more or less.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Snyder.

ALSO,

The undivided one-fourth interest in the following tract of land situate in Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county, P