

BROOKWAY & ELWELL, Editors. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 1. 1877. DISAFPECTION

There is trouble ahead for Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes. We print elsewhere a letter from ble style of that eminent partisan, which is really remarkable. remarkable for the contradictions it contains. Mr. Morton is decidedly disgruntled by matters political and gives his opinion concerning Southern affairs with exceeding frankness. He professes to believe that the Republicans are entitled to the Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina, and that they were forced to yield to "an armed miator and will doubtless work for his admission. But he believes in the patriotism and mission of Kellogg, who stands on the same platform as Packard, is supporting Hayes,

Mr. Morton endeavors to justify Hayes for not supporting Chamberlain and Packard If fore, he made a virtue of necessity. The New York Times bitterly assails this reasoning and asks, if this is true, what credit can be accorded to the conciliation policy

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, is on the war path and the chances are strong that at the extra session of Congress in October, there will be warm work for the White House dignitary.

Mr. Morton dees not look with kindly eyes on the movements of his opponent for the leadership of the Senate and supports Mr. Hayes, or rather straddles the fence, and may give Mr. Blaine something to do to take care of himself and his own somewhat damaged reputation. Both Biaine and Morton look forward to the Presidency and though both wave the bloody shirt, Morton hanls down the ensanguined banner occasionally, and hoists the Haves flag when he thinks it will pay. He has played his cards well and by securing his man Tyner in the possession of the Post Office Department has retained thousands of supporters through the Northern States.

Morton's letter will repay perusal, as it is ingeniously framed to suit both the friends and enemies of the Administration. It is reported that his adherents in office in Wash. ington are in a quiver of anxiety, deeming it a direct assault on Mr. Haves, while that gentleman is pleased with it and thinks it means a hearty support. It is very likely that Morton thought of these different effects when he wrote it. He is far from being a

CRIMES.

There has been of late a decided increase in three kinds of crime, embezzlement, suiup a paper without finding two or three fall into the hands of the Russians as they cases of one or more of these offences. The respectable class and include bank officers. book keepers and trustees. Speculation in of all classes, poor and rich. Business and family troubles are and always have been the reasons assigned for self destruction and the hard times of the present day have driven many of these weak men from the annoyances of this world to the unknown punishments of the next. There have been many murders recently of so cold-blooded and unprovoked a nature as to fairly startle the community. Men have killed utter strangers for no assignable reason and, apparently, with no object in view save the gratification of a desire for blood. Rum has furnished many of these wretches with the animus for taking life and there have been wife murders not a few.

The humanitarian may well pause aghast at the list of horrors chronicled in print. If, as is alleged, there is a cycle of crime, to be followed by a season of comparative freedom from excess, it is to be hoped that the present one has nearly run its course.

asserted to be the principal causes of most ported, or supplied in the absence of specific of the ourrages that are perpetrated against the peace of society. A determined and ap- ident Pierce's administration, Congress fail parently successful crusade against the use ed to make an appropriation for the army, or can do anything to stay the accursed without the delay of a single day. The augreed of gold which has dragged to destruct therity for public expenditures ought to be tion many fair reputations and blasted hun-

A CRISIS IN FRANCE.

On Wednesday, May 16th, the entire French Cabinet resigned owing to the disagreement of President MacMahon and M. Jules Simon, the head of the Cabinet, relative to the repeal of the press law of 1875 A new Ministry was formed with the Duke DeBroglie as chief, and the other members having strong Monarchical tendencies. This was done, too, in the face of a resolution of the Chamber of Deputies, declaring that the Chamber will only place confidence in a Cabinet free to and resolved to govern in accordance with Republican principles, which alone can secure order and prosperity, which was adopted by the decisive vote of 355 to 154.

This act of MacMahon is looked on with distrust by other nations and a very signifieant fact, in relation to this, is the prompt recall of Bismarck by the Emperor William, It is not at all probable that France contemplates a war with Germany or any other power at present, but there may be hidden designs looking towards a reestablishment of the Empire.

The new French Ministry are busy dis placing Republican officials and it is said that the Bonapartists are getting the lion's share of appointments. It is understood that the additional changes in the adminis trative staff will number 270. The Legitimists declare that Marshal MacMahon's government is influenced by party motives.

An Important Decision.

Judge Pillsbury, of Pontiae, Illinois, ha ided that the directors of a public school have a right to dictate what books shall be studied and used, and can, therefore, order the Bible to be read as a text-book in connection with other studies. This decision was rendered in a suit brought by a Roman Catholic, who had instructed his son to pay no attention when the Bible was read in the school, but to go on studying his lessons The lad was expelled, and the action of the

We have never entertained a high opinion Simon Cameron, either as a man or a tatesman, and, outside of the party which he has ruled and led these many years, there has not existed a strong belief in his political purity. He has written a letter to the editor of the Concord, N. H., Manifor in reply to a communication from that gentle man, which reveals so lofty, high-toned and altogether praiseworthy a conception of political duty that we present it to our readers. It is presumed that in his allusion to "that new school of politicians," the venerable Simon refers to "them d-d literary fellers," for whom he has so forcibly expressed his contempt. Taking it altogether, the letter is quite a readable one, and as an exposi-Senator Morton, written in the crisp, forci- tion of faith in the reputation of his party, is

HARRISBURG, May 21, 1877. DEAR SIR: I have received your letter asking me whether any arrangement was made with my knowledge, whereby the Republicans agreed to make certain concession to the Democrats during the sittings of the commission, on condition that the Demo-crats should refrain from breaking up the count for President. In reply I have the honor to inform you that no such scheme nority." Holding these views, he supports
the claims of Kellogg as United States Senway, was ever done with my knowledge. I
further assure you that if any such baseness had come to my knowledge it would have thereby insured complete and utter failure. high integrity of Mr. Hayes nevertheless, and implies that he will not oppose him. Whether he thinks that advocating the advoc ment printed that such an arrangement was made. I cannot believe it. And my disbe he does not make clear. To the minds of lief grows out of a constitutional incapacity to realize a baseness low enough to either suggest, or carry to completion, a bargain so graceful as the one to which you refer any such bargain was ever made. on the ground that his efforts to keep them must have been negotiated by that new in power must have failed and that there-school of politicians who indulge in modish statesmanship, and go about sneering at ob-solete courage and political conviction, call-ing them "radicalism." This is intended for your waste-basket or your columns, as you may elect. It is primarily intended to answer your polite note. Very truly yours, SIMON CAMERON.

The War in Europe.

Two of the Turkish monitors on the Danube have been destroyed by the Russians A fortnight ago one of them, which is reported to have been one of the largest on the river, was blown up by a shell from a Russian mortar on the bank, which chanced to go down the funnel into the engine room and powder magazine, and all the crew but one man were killed. On Friday last another Turkish monitor, reported to have been of the largest size, was blown up by the explosion under her side of two torpedoes which were placed there by the Russian gunboat officers. Both these explosions took place near Ibrail. The fleet of Turkish monitors and gunboats in the Danube are locked up and unable to get out. They cannot pass the Russian land batteries and torpedoes at Ibrail and Galatz, and the Rus sians are anxious to destroy or seize them, so as to prevent their intertering with th army's passage of the Danube.

No important military movements have taken place on the Danube. Greece is assuming a more hostile attitude towards Turkey and demands guarantees for the protection of certain points. In Servia the war feeling runs high and will doubtless force Prince Milan into active measures.

In Asia Minor there are contradictory reports which are so conflicting as to destroy all faith in rumored movements. It seem cide and murder. It is impossible to take probable that the town of Erzeroum will are marching in two converging lines towards embezzlers belong as a general thing to the the place. It is without fortifications and the force in it is small.

One reason why the reports are so meagre the endeavor to acquire sudden wealth is the and unsatisfactory is that both the Turkish main cause, with a desire for expensive es- and Russian commanders are unwilling to of the dispatches have to be written at some distance from the field of action and from the reports of interested parties.

A weekly newspaper says it understands that Sir Arnold Kimball, British military attache, in his reports last received, gives a most deplorable account of the Turkish ar mies in Asia, which he represents as lacking in everything an army should have, except courage and patience. Sir Arnold appear to anticipate that, as things were and still are, the Russian armies will not find any serious military resistance in Asia, and tha the only real difficulties they will have to encounter are those of the country and the

A Significant Fact. This is the twenty-third Presidential term since the Government was organized, and it is a significant fact that until now it never has been assumed, by any Administration Liquor and extravagance may be safely that the army could be kept on foot, transannual appropriations. When, during Presof intoxicants is now going on, but who has he issued his proclamation for a session clear and specific, and a public officer is never safe when he cannot furnish such authority for his acts.

> The financial editor of the Philadelphia Ladger in reply to a question concerning the working of the new Stay Law, says:

"It is quite impossible to say what the re ent Stay Law doe ors does not, in the ab cont Stay Law doe ors does not, in the ab-sence of Judicial decision by the Supreme Court of the State. It is all obscure; some portions of it seem to be unconstitutional; there are conflicting decisions already by the ounty courts; and no authority but

It is to be hoped that such a decision may be made speedily. If the Law is unconstitutional the fact may as well be known at one and confusion and trouble averted.

"Time at length makes all things even Attorney General Devens has appointed Thomas Simms a messenger in his depart ment. During the administration of Presi dent Fillmore, Simms, at that time a slave, escaped from his master in Georgia and fled to Boston. Mr. Devens was U. S. Marshal in that city and in obedience to the require ments of the law, arrested Simms, who was subsequently returned to his master. For thus carrying out the duty which the law imposed upon him Mr. Devens was lately assailed in the most outrageously abusive manner by Wendell Phillips. Now Simme s an employee under Mr. Devens,

Hayes, at the New York Chamber of Com nerce banquet, said-"Notwithstanding the unfortunate array of figures which has been disentombed, we may look for better times. What figures did he refer to, the 206 electo ral votes that Samuel J. Tilden elected but never received, or Joe Bradley's mysterion 8 to 7? Both of these will prove very "un fortunate" before the close of the present ad ministration. - Potteville Standard.

It is a fact that never in the history of the Government have the offices been made such matters of bargain and sale as they are made the overthrow of Diaz and the re-establis under Hayes, and never before has the principle been boldly and unblushingly announschool mistress was justified both by the ced that they are the stock in trade of an rustees and the court.

Texan borders can be exterminated the citizens of Texas will rejoice.

The Army to be Made an Element in Politics.

The United States cannot egist without maintenance of an army," said Gen. berman at the Chamber of Commerce din-

This astonishing utterance has a double guificance. It is the opinion of a West oint graduate and army officer. It is the nion of a prominent official, who holds litical relations with the present Adminis ration personally, and through a brother who is a Cabinet officer and Hayes's confidential adviser. For the first time in American history has a responsible public man on a public occasion, in the presence of the Chief Executive and Secretaries of Depart nents, proclaimed a principle which, in ef fect, marches the army into Federal politics and camps it there permanently as a part o the government of the United States.

Gen, Sherman did not limit the mo rous statement to the contingency of oreign invasion, a sectional rebellion, or a ortisan effort to overthrow an existing Administration. He well knew that with the abolition of slavery, the enfranchisemen of the negroes, and the destruction of the old slave power, not an element of diannion and civil war was left anywhere. He knew that there was not the shadow of a prospect of military invasion from Mexico, Canada Spain, France, or England. He well knew that the party cheated out of the last election through fraud would not resort to arms assert its title to administer the Governnent, but would seek justice through the forms of law and take vindication from time and the ballot boxes. Regarded, therefore, in the light of the

Constitution of the United States, and the forms and habits of our political life, Gen. Sherman's declaration that the Union canno exist without an army to hold it together is revolutionary and wholly without excuse save in so far as it foreshadows a new politi cal departure fitly supplementing a fraud which put into the Presidency a candidate not elected by the people, but unquestiona bly beaten at the polis.

The most charitable construction that can e put on Gen. Sherman's utterance is that it is an old soldier's convulsive scream for the perpetuity of the army. But Gen. Sher man believes what he says. He spoke with forethought and preparation; for he had been assigned to reply to the regular toast "The Army," He is the head and representative of the army. His utterance, therefore, may fairly be accepted as the sentiment of the military order; and it furnishes an argument for the abolition of the army, instead of its reduction to ten thou

sand men merely. The Sherman doctrine is utterly offensive and intolerable. It upsets and defies the constitutional and popular conception of an American army, The use of this is to overawe, control and punish the hostile Indian of the Plains, and give protection to the exposed border settlements. That is all. There is no other logical excuse for its existence in a time of peace. But Gen. Sherman unrebuked by the Fraudulent President, his Cabinet ministers, and the Chamber of Commerce, deliberately turned the army into a political force, made it a part of the civil government of the country, set it up as a machine to enforce compliant civil life, and maintain subservience to the party in possession of power. His doctrine that the army is a necessary element of our politics would, if accepted, overthrow democratic government in America. It would be the end of State sovereignty. It would be the end of popular sovereignty. It insolently tramples on the conservative force and virtue of our Constitution, our laws, the morality and good sense of the people, their common and mutual interests, their habit of demo cratic public action, and their patriotism These are the ligatures that tie the United tablishments, fine dress and jewelry as col- allow newspaper correspondents to accom- States together. Cannon are not the founball cartridges its saviors.

To narrow and shorten the shadow flux over the political future of our country a the Chamber of Commerce dinner, the in coming Congress should without delay reduce the army to 10,000 men.-N. Y. Sun.

The Herald publishes what purports to be Governor of South Carolina. If the Herald count is correct—and we have no reason to appose it is not-the fact is made very olain, by Chamberlain's own statements, tha the State of South Carolina has abundant eason to congratulate itself on his deposition was under the political necessity of making shich, as a rule, was not able to furnish cometent officers to represent the government. The deficiency of the black people is stated by Mr. Chamberlain, tersely and comprehen sively, in a single sentence: "They only wa rains." They may be men and brethren but if such is the testimony of their most intimate associates and friends, it must be conpolitical equality of Sambo.

The National Republican, of Washington comments in a double leaded editorial on vein. The following is an extract:

"Among the things both painful and amo ing to witness is to see a prominent politi-cian cast o. a shoat in the straits of public opinion, not knowing whither to direct he craft, and then to note his terror, trepidation and tergiversations. Just such an exhibi-fion we have been treated to in the grand and lofty tumbling of Senator Morton in the political arena last week. Big with Presi dential aspirations, and fearing either to speak or keep silent, lest utterance or silence shall destroy his prospects, after months o anxiety the world knows not of, he break forth, as has always been done in such case from time immemorial, in strains to please ears prone to every sense. He comes dashing into the ring attempting to ride two horses, each cavorting in different directions, flying the pale flag of peace and the ensanguined shirt, and playing the harp of a thousand the contract of the co sand strings. Determined to be on every side, and to be champion of every view, he declares himself to be in full sympathy with the President in the end sought to be ob tained by his policy, while he solemnly pro tests in every word he speaks that the means adopted to secure the end were wicked in their indifference to the wants and welfare of the Republican party and the majority of the people of the States surrendered to the Democratic party."

It looks a little as if there might be son teresting news from the Rio Grande before long. Within a few weeks large quantities of arms and ammunition have been shipped to San Antonio and Matamoras and many experienced military men have taken their de parture for the same places. It is rumored that these movements are made in the interests of Lerdo de Tejada, the deposed President of Mexico and that they will result in ment of Lerdo. If the Mexican thieves and cutthroats who for years have ravaged the lines are of course included. The Lehigh

A New Party Movement. Upon what appears to be the most relia-

ble information it may be stated that a well organized movement is now on foot looking to the formation of a new party, to be composed of the conservative and moderate men parties, under the name of the National Union party, and that at an early day a conference will be held in the city of New York as a preliminary step. It is also said that quite a number of prominent and influential citizens are identified with the movement consisting of the warmest supporters of the present Administration, as well as many of those who have heretofore been identified the table,

with the opposition, The statement must not be confounded with the canard published a few days ago, purporting to give an account of a meeting which was alleged to have been held denouncing President Hayes, and giving sym pathy and support to Senator Blaine. This ovement is not, comparatively speaking, a recent one, prominent persons having for several weeks past been agitating the matter secretly, and, while many were admitted into the confidence of the enterprise, none dared disclose a word concerning it. Without mentioning names, it may be significant to recall the fact that during the past six weeks some of the most prominent men from the East, West, and South have visited Washington, presenting every diversity of public opinion. They did not all come in a body, but separately, and, without any flurry or excitement, quietly saw the President and nembers of his Cabinet. Of course the President cannot be said to be in any way a party to the enterprise. His acts speak for themselves, and his promises are few. Whatever steps, therefore, are taken in the premises will be entirely without direction from him, being based solely upon his announced policy and the good of the whole people equent to the preliminary meeting to be held in New York, it is proposed to hole other meetings in Southern and Western cities, and the Old Line Whigs of the South are to be specially invited to join the movement.-National Republican

The "Heathen Chinee" Style. The National Board of Fire Underwriters

has issued its annual manifesto against the use of fireworks and fire-crackers in the celebration of the National anniversary, and submits an ordinance, which it recommends for adoption by all cities and towns in the United States. This proposes to prohibit altogether the use of combustible fireworks or explosive preparations, the selling of such fireworks, except in original packages as imported, and the manufacture of combustible fireworks within city or town limits The statistical officers of the Board have collected a vast amount of information showing the great destruction of property resulting from our "heathen Chinee" style of celebrating the Fourth of July, and, in their report of last year, say, that every dollar's worth of fire-crackers imported into this country has occasioned a direct loss, by fire, of more than one hundred dollars. It is scarcely necessary to array statistics on the subject it is an indisputable fact that fireworks are dangerous and destructive, and that almost incalculable suffering is entailed upon the sick and dying by our noisy method of celebrating the National holiday. But it is equally true that our people, old as well as oung, have become so infatuated with the bominable custom as to make it most difficult, if not impracticable, to enforce at once a law prohibiting the use of fire-crackers and fireworks. Both facts should be recognized, and legislation should proceed in view of both. Fireworks displays might be provided in a place or places where they would not be likely to set fire to property, nor to injure the public, nor disturb the sick. And if safe public displays were thus substituted ous private displays, the law prohit iting the latter would find more favor, and thus in time, as customs change, it might be rigidly enforced. A complete eradication of a deeply rooted custom cannot be made in a year by an unwelcome prohibitory law; but a restrictive law with a degree of safe indulgence may win its way in the public regard in the course of a few years that might disin interview with Mr. Chamberlain, late place the absurd and dangerous part of the custom altogether .- Phila, Ledger.

Chandler Leaves Washington.

The N. Y. World publishes the following from Washington: "Ex-Senator and ex-Secretary and ex and the accession of the Democratic party to | Chair man Zach Chandler turned his face power. Indeed, from his testimony, a good yesterday towards 'his home in the bright administration of the State Government by setting of the sun.' No man with sadder the Republicans would seem to have been face or heavier heart has shaken the dust a practical impossibility. "I regard the igno- from off his shoes and commenced a more rance and inexperience of the masses of the weary pilgrimage from Washington these Republican party in South Carolina," says | 20 years. For the first time in fifteen years Mr. Chamberlain, "as one of the inherent be has closed his house here, one of the and great difficulties in the political problem. largest in the city, and shipped his furniture to Detroit. Neither will ever return. The litical appointments to offices, from a party great chairman of the committee on the misconduct of the war goes back out of pocket with the Republican committee and out of mind with the administration. Since that awful day in the kalends of March, when he heard that Schurz had succeeded him in the Cabinet, he has not been himself, though known to have remarked that he had lived to see the greastest travestie in the history fessed that there is a sorry prospect for the of American politics.' For weeks past his favorite reading has been Philips' lecture on the 'Slave-hound Cabinet,' with its graceful reference to the reward of the 'Swiss Soldier,' which improved his mental health not a little Senator Morton's letter, in a most bitter but his taking off at the close of a public life in Washington of 29 years has been that of one unwept and unhonored, if not unsung."

> A Correspondent of the Baltimore Sus states that a venerable southerner recently called on Mr. Tilden and told him that the whole country would have sustained his claim and made him President had he taken a firm attitude early after the election and insisted upon his rights. In reply Mr. Tilden said that he had thought carefully and most conscientiously over the subject in all its possible phases; that he had become convinced that should be adopt the course suggested it would be resisted by the radical party to the extent of drenching the land in blood; that he shrunk from the responsibility of precipitating another terrible civil war upon his countrymen, and consented to the compromise which averted so dread a disaster. He felt as keenly as any one the impropriety of the means by which the pres ent result had been brought about, but for all that he did not regret his own action. As it was, the people of the United States understood it; the Democratic party to-day occupied such a proud altitude before the country as it never occupied before, and no mortal power could resist its triumphal march to success in 1880.

On the 24th of May an order was issued from the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad reducing the salary of every person in the employ of the road ten per cent on the present rates. This order took effect June 1st and affects all roads owned or controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The P. & E., Northern Central and New Jersey Valley road has reduced the wages of engineers ten per cent.

Senator Morton on the Situation.

RELLOGG'S RIGHT TO A SEAT IN THE SENATE NOT IMPAIRED-APOLOGIZING FOR HAYES. INDIANAPOLIS, May 25. - Senator Morton

to-day, publishes a long letter, of which the most salient features are given in the following summary : " At the meeting of the Senate on the 5th f March last, William Pitt Kellogg of

Louisiana presented himself for membership upon credentials that some weeks before had been read before the Senate and laid upon

"In argument, it was shown by the jourpals of the Legislature that each House of the Legislature which elected Kellogg had a quorum of members certified as such by the Returning Board. A quorum of persons in each House thus certified as elected met on the day fixed by law and organized each House of the Legislature. Afterward, on the day fixed by act of Congress for the election of a United States Senator, a majority of the whole number of members returned elected met in joint convention and elected William Pitt Kellogg to the Senate for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th of March, 1877. "The Committee on Privileges and Elecions met, and the Republican members

united in a report that prima facie S. R. Packard was the lawful Governor of Louisiana, the Legislature was the lawful Legislature, and that William P. Kellogg had been elected in conformity to the act of Congress. and was entitled to be sworn in and take his No subsequent breaking up of that Legislature, combination or arrangement can affect his title or destroy the legality o what took place at that time. Though the very members who proclaimed the election of Packard and made that of Kellogg should ubsequently declare that of Nicholls, and take part in the election of Spofford, it is too clear for argument they could not take away the rights which had vested, or make that unlawful which had been before lawful Unless Kellogg voluntarily withdraws, the Senate will have to decide the question of is election as it stood at the time of ad-

"The Republican Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina have yielded to orce. They have gone down before an armed minority, whose threats of future vio ence were guaranteed by a long train of bloody deeds in the past. I regret that the real character of the transaction should be obscured in the least by pretended investiga tions or negotiations. Stripped of all disguises and pretences, the simple fact is that Packard and Chamberlain were not able to maintain themselves in authority, and the Government of the United States, in the exercise of its discretion, refused them its support. Assurances were given that the right of all classes should be protected and the Government administered for equal benefit to all. General promises of this kind amount to little

"President Hayes was urged to give up Louisiana and South Carolina at once, and was told that it was only a question of time that at the next election they would go a Mississippi, Alabama, and other States had, and it would be better to give them up at once. However repulsive this argument, it was unfortunately too true. The same crimes and violence which had wrenched Mississippi and Alabama from the Republican party, and had so nearly captured Lou isiana and South Carolina, would certainly succeed next time. President Hayes but accepted the situation as it was bequeathed him on the 4th of March.

"A Democratic House of Representative recently withheld appropriations for the support of the army on condition that it should not be used in the Southern States. It was meridian, whether east or west, and the day early unconstitutional to put such a cond tion to the bill, but it did so, and was likely to do it again at the extra session thus made

"There are and have been for years many Republicans in the North who have depre cated the use of the army to support Repub lican State Governments in the South. The Republican majority in the Senate upon the Southern question is but nominal, if it existed at all. Five Republican Senators voted at the late executive session against seating Kellogg, and to refer his credentials to a committee thus refusing to recognize the Packard Government; and a number of Republican Senators, sufficient when added to the Democratic members to constitute i majority, have steadily refused to recognize the Republican State Government in Louis iana since 1873 by voting against seating Senator chosen by it. The Democrati House has power to destroy the army entirely, and from my knowledge of the Senate I am sure the Republican majority of that

body could hardly be relied on to support him in such a course. "I do not believe that President Hayes in tends to destroy the Republican party and attempt the erection of a new one upon it ruins. I believe in his patriotism and high integrity, in his undivided purpose to make the administration a beneficence to the country. The language of his inaugural was strong and beautiful, and the declaration of his devotion to the great doctrines of human rights which constitute the founda tion of the Republican party left nothing to be added or desired. Mr. Hayes was elected as a Republican, and 1 believe he will be a Republican President, not in a mere partisan way, but in the sense of devotion to Republican principles and the maintenance of the Republican organization by placing the political power in the hands of worthy and qualified Republicans.

"As the Democracy have acquired a solid South by force, the Republicans should acquire a solid North by their vigilance and

the eternal justice of their cause. O. P. MORTON."

The Cincinnati Commercial publishes special from Nebraska giving an account of a fight between the Sioux Indians under Sitting Bull and the troops, probably those of Captain Ball of the Second Cavalry. The battle lasted all day and resulted in the defeat of the troops who lost twenty-five killed These were scalped and mutilated by the savages. The scene of the conflict was on the Rosebud a tributary of the Yellowstone The troops at last captured the village which they burned together with its contents. The Indians claim to have lost only four men but this, considering the duration of the fight, hardly seems credible. If there is any truth in the report at all, and it is said to have been confirmed by others than the first who brought the news, the soldiers were the greater losers.

It isn't considered expedient to retain army officers at the White House, so the dispatches inform us, and Colonel H. C. Corbin, who was detailed as one of the Pres ident's Secretaries, is to be ruthlessly removed and "assigned to important duty in the War Department,"-next door. Corbin is entitled to our sympathies and civil service reform is again triumphant, Reform is not very strong on its legs yet, but it may be and then perhaps Corbin may be moved as

Important to Surveyors.

An Act to provide for the establishment of rue meridian lines, and of standard measures Hayes, in his proposed attempt to suppor for surveyors' chains; and to regulate the the Federal army upon credit until Congres practice of surveying in thir Commonwealth. WHEREAS, It is known that on account of the ariation of the magnetic needle from the wholly unwarranted by the Constitution true pole of the earth, much difficulty and inience exist in ascertaining and tracing the lines of old surveys :

And whereas, It is also known that surveyber of the Supreme Court has expressed the eyond the true measure, so that but few surveyors of a county have chains of equal ngth, nor have they equal or standard measres to make their chains of length, and thus ndering uncertain the true boundaries any tracts of land where the former land marks have been obliterated or removed; and nasmuch as it is believed that by establishing true meridian lines, and having standard measures for two or four pole chains in every county of this Commonwealth, and having a proper regard to them in making future sur eys, much of such difficulty may be avoided; SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Schale as

House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the me, That the county commissioners of the everal counties of this Commonwealth are reby authorized and directed within two rears from and after the passage of this act, o cause to be marked and established, on ome inalienable property belonging to the ounty, or on such property as the commisopers of the county may hereafter acquire or that purpose, at or near the seat of justice of the several counties, a true meridian line nd a fixed standard measure of a two or fou o'e chain, agreeing with and made after the shion of the standard yard now in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth nd the cost whereof to be paid out of th spective county treasuries. Sec. 2. When the said true meridian line

and the measures of the said standard two or four poie chain shall have been so marked and established as aforesaid, the said county ommissioners shall give public notice there of, in one or more newspapers of their respect ive counties, or otherwise, for at least three successive weeks; and it shall be the duty of every land surveyor in this commonwealth after such notice has been given as aforesaid. in the month of April in each year, to adjust and verify his compass by one of the said meridian lines, and to ascertain the variation of its needle from the true meridian, and his chain by one of the said measures of the said standard two or four pole chain; and the said surveyors shall thereafter, in all their returns of surveys, or writings concerning surveys of land and lines run by the compass, note the bearings or courses of such surveys and lines, o as to show the true and not the magnetic bearing, together with the date of such survey or tracing of lines.

Sec. 3. Any surveyor, ofter notice given as equired by the provisions of this act, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the reuirements of this act, by making any survey with an unadjusted compass or chain, he shall, for every such neglect or refusal, pay the sum of ten dollars, on complaint made by any person interested in such survey, before the justice of the peace nearest to the tract or lot of land so surveyed, to be recovered as debts of like amount are now recoverable : the onehalf thereof to the person making the complaint, and the other half to the treasurer of the school district in which such survey is made, for the use of said district.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the com sioners of the several counties aforesaid procure a book to be kept in their office; and every surveyor, on having adjusted his chain and compass as aforesaid, shall enter therein the variation of his compass from the true on which he adjusted his chain and compass, and shall subscribe his name thereto, for ture reference.

J. S. M'CALMONT, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Speaker of the Senate. Approved-The twenty-sixth day of April ne thousand eight hundred and fifty. WM. F. JOHNSTON.

The great speculation in breadstuffs which ecently caused such rapid advances in prices, verreached itself. There has lately been a eady decline, and, under the influence of favorable crep reports now coming to hand from the grain growing districts, the decline romises to continue. There is no reason why Americans should permit the war between Turkey and Russia to inflict on consumers hereabouts two or three dollars more for a barrel of flour, and nearly a dollar more for a bushel of wheat; and the speculators who caused these unwarranted advances are now paying the penalty in losses caused by the dedine. Prices advanced at a much greater ratio in the Atlantic ports than was warranted by the European market and there was not the corresponding advance at San Francisco. Hence, the Californians, finding they could indersell the Atlantic market for European export, began to avail themselves of the oportunity, and the San Francisco wheat market which had been almost dormant, sprang into sudden activity week before last, with large engagements for shipment to Europe. It is quite possible that the discovery of this may have accelerated the decline in wheat and flour here, but whatever may have been the cause, it is none the less true there s a steady downward tendency now in breadstuffs prices everywhere. Not very long age there was almost a phrenzy to ship breadstuffs to Europe, and all vessels engaged that could be got, to carry cargoes that were sent out on entures, hoping that future necessities would enable them to be sold at large profits. It is probable that some of the shippers of these eargoes wish now that they had not done it. The grain growers will not suffer by the de cline, for they got none of the advance. It is gratifying to find that the prospect now is that our own people are not to pay so much for wheat and flour, and that if any future adance shall come about, they will share the benefit of increased prices.—Ledger.

An application was presented recently to the Supreme Court for a quo warranto, by Attorney General Lear, for Judge Biddle, of the common pleas court of Philadelphia. having for its object the determination of a question in dispute between Judge Biddle and Judge Pierce. The former claimed that as his commission is older than that held by the latter, he should be entitled to preside in the absence of Judge Allison. Judge Pierce held that as he is the oldest in service he is entitled to the position. The Supreme Court declined the application on the ground that it had no jurisdiction in the matter. During 1876 there arrived in the United

states 157,440 immigrants, of whom 54,480

were females. 31,353 came from Germany,

21,349 from England and Wales,21,218 from

the Canadas, 16,879 from China, 16,506 from

Ireland, 11,285 from Sweden and Norway,

5787 from Russia, 6713 from France, 6512

rom Austria, 4383 from Scotland, 2980 from

Italy, 1684 from Denmark, 1572 from Switz-

erland, and the remainder from forty-six

other countries and provinces. 46 were born

and 66 died at sea.

army shall be for a longer period than two years, and we believe that at least one mem-

opinion that the moment the money appropriated for the use of the army is exhausted there is a virtual disbanding of it. But Mr. Hayes, in his superior wisdom icws matters in a different light. He is fully cognizant of the fact that no money belonging to the Government can rightfully be appropriated to the army, and yet, in view of this fact, and with the hope of es caping the political fire which would certainly be drawn down upon his head by the assembling of Congress in June as proposed, esolves to postpone that meeting until the middle of October, trusting to providence,

good luck, or whatever else, to provide the

means for the sustenance of the army, which,

ecording to the opinion of the Supreme

Have We an Army?

tant Constitutional question whether Mr.

no appropriation of money for the use of the

It becomes a very serious and very impor-

Justice already quoted, has no constitutional This is a bold proceeding, and one that ught to set the people to thinking. Whether an extra session would or would not have been popular, and whether it would or would not have interfered with the rest and quiet for which the country is longing, are questions that should have a rightful place in the consideration of this subject. The simple point to be decided is, whether President layes or any other person shall be permitted to exercise powers which are constitutionally delegated to Congress only, and it needs so argument to prove that he should not nave such permission. Congress should have been convened in extra session as pro posed, and doubtless would have been, bu or political reasons in which only the Republican party and not the country has a particle of interest,-Phila, Evening Chroni-

The New York World gives the cost of a ewing machine retailed at \$70, as but \$15, the profit to the manufacturer \$13.5 or nearly one hundred per cent.; yet leaving \$41.50, or nearly three hundred percent to b divided among agents, appropriated to the expense of sub-agencies, or absorbed in inter est and costs of collections. This leaves ar opportunity for a reduction of at least one half and the public should not be satisfied with less. A' cotemporary justly says, sewing machines, instead of depending on the tenament on private rights, should become one of the regular articles of trade, and if sold with a fair living profit only, their sale would b largely increased and they would find their way into thousands of families from which their cost has hitherto shut them out. While the price has been sreatly cheapened then will doubtless be occasion for their sale on the installment plan to poor women and othersthe very competition in the teade will main tain this or other plans equally accommoda ting. Every one capable of doing so is now at liberty to manufacture machines, though there are of course yet some patents in con-

nection with different kinds of them. The competition will be likely still further to reluce the price. Even if the extravagant cost hitherto has been compensated in part by cheapening clothing and other articles, now that it is likely to be placed within the reach of every family it may be expected to confer up told benefits, not only on those who use the needle for a support, but in every household and in various branches of trade."-Baltimore

A SUCCESSFUL AND A DEFEATER DLE.-The truth is that both Hayes and Packard were beaten in this State fairly and egally by a majority averaging 8,000 votes. The difference between the two is, that the American people, including Messrs, Tilden and Hendricks, were willing to nequiesce it the fraud, and so acquiesced in the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, while the people of Lousiana were resolved not to submit to the fraud, even if they had to resort to revolution to defeat it, and hence it was found imposs ble to inaugurate Packard without the aid of the army and navy. This is the sole and only difference between Hayes and Packard. Let Hayes say what he may, Packard was as fairly elected Governor of Louisiana as he was elected President; and let Packard say what he may. Haves was elected President as fairly as he was elected Governor. Both are frauds the difference being that one got away Crimean war. with the swindle, and the other failed t do so. - New Orleans Democrat.

It would seem as if Minister to Russ Boker has been shabbily treated by Hayer and Evarts. Mr. Boker came home recently on a visit and was preparing to return to hi duty, when a paragraph appeared in the papers to the effect that he had resigned. He traced this back to Washington and found that it was semi-official and that his position was needed for somebody else. This was contemptible. If Mr. Boker was to be removed he should have been so informed and his re signation would have been promptly tende ed. The disgust of the swallow-tailed Re publicans must be great, for if a prominen man,a wealthy man, and a poet can be kicked out in this style the country must be going to destruction fast.

Charles O'Conor did not insult Gov. Tilder and disgrace himself by appearing at the Chamber of Commerce dinner to Returning Board Haves. Neither of the New York Senators were there, Conkling declining with out giving a reason therefor. No representative Democrat of New York could be trapped by William M. Evarts into recognizing a na tional fraud which the Hayes movement of New York through the Chamber of Com merce was gotten up to sanction,-Omah

The Secretary of the National Rifle As sociation has received a cable telegram from Captain St. John Mildmay, Secretary of the British National Rifle Association, which was to the following effect : "The National Rifle Association will send the United Kingdom team to Creedmoor this year." This will result in the greatest rifle match yet fought, as the British team will have the pick of the Scotch, Irish and English

and past the comprehension of ordinary minds. Here now is the whole country unde a debt of gratitude to John A. Logan, for that distinguished blatherskite has actually refus ed a foreign mission. Think of it—that this people should arise as one man and bless Lo gan for saving them from being misrepresented at the Court of Brazil.

South Carolina Chamberlain fancies that his views are still a matter of public interest, nice. and writes to the press that he is not a supporter of the President's Southern policy. It is not in the nature of things that a certain ed to their closing exhibitions, class of persons or their aiders and abettors should feel the halter draw with good opinion of the law .- Philo. Timer.

Items.

Hon. George H. Hoker, Minister to Rusia, has resigned.

shall make the needed appropriation for its The oldest cod fishers say that this is the sustenance, is not assuming an authority est year for those fish since 1836. By an express provision of the Constitution

The Grand Commandery of the Knights l'emplar of the State met at Lancaster Tues-

Ten thousand Canadians have offered their services to the English Government in the case of war with Russia

The Mission to Brazil has been twice offered to ex-Senator Logan, of Illinois, and he has declined it each time

Within the past two years the valuation of Boston for purposes of taxation has been

Fletcher Harper, the last of the well known firm of Harper Brothers, died, on Tuesday, in New York, aged 72,

Ten Breeck, the famous running horse, has

reduced \$100,000,000.

made the best 1 mile, 2 mile, 3 mile and 4 mile time on record. His two mile time at Louisville on Tuesday was 2:27 the fastest by three seconds ever made. A freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad, just beyond the Hackensack river in

New Jersey, backed into a hand car, on

Tuesday, and killed four men who were distributing ties. A warrant was issued, on Monday for the execution of Thomas Duffy, of Schuylkill county, on the 21st of June. On the same day five other Molly Maguires will be hanged

at Pottsville, and four others at Mauch

Chunk. The little schooner New Bedford, 20 feet ong, and a little over 1) tons burthen has sailed from New Bedford for London. It is the smallest vessel which has ever attempted to cross the Atlantic. The crew are Captain

It was decided at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday that the Secretary of State should notify the Mexican Government that it must prevent the raids into Texas, otherwise our military in Texas will be instructed to purue the raiders into Mexico.

The Hanover breaker, owned by the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre coal company, and worked by Chas. Parish & Co., at Hanover, seven miles from Wilkes-Barre, was burned on Wednesday afternoon. It was valued at \$85,000. It is believed that the structure was fired by lightning.

The Republican State Committee met in Harrisburg, last Tuesday, and selected that city for the place for holding the Republican State Convention on the 29th of August next. Efforts were made to have Williamsport and Wilkes-Barre chesen but they were

Ezekiel Howell, chief engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad, is charged with embezzling from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars of the company's funds, which he sank in private business ventures. He has been suspended pending a full investigation of the charges.

A telegram from Corpus Christi reports that eight Mexican robbers have murdered Francisco G. Flores, a prominent citizen of San Diego, Texas, and his son Tebarcio. The murderers secured seven hundred do!lars. They also stripped and robbed U. Lott, President of the Corpus Christi and Rio Grande Railroad, and a gentleman named Mays. The country is aroused and the people are hunting for the ruffians.

T. Hatch, editor of the North Troy (Vt.) Palladium, was assaulted on the street or Friday evening by a Miss Haddock, who threw red pepper in his eyes and then cow-hided him without mercy. Hatch had published an article reflecting on her and her

A Russian commissariat officer at Odessa was detected adulterating flour about to be sent to the army with lime and other substances. He was immediately tried, and shot within twenty-four hours after the discovery took place. The Russian Government trust that this summary execution will put a stop to these practices, which caused so muc suffering to the Russian soldiers during the

A frightful disaster occurred at Chester on Tuesday of last week at the launching of the large iron steamer Saratoga. Seven men were killed and three wounded. When the ship was ready to glide down the ways, the order was given for the men to get out of danger, but, unfortunately, this order was not heard or not understood and the terrible results ensued. The huge blocks crushed and mangled the bodies of the unfortunate

It is rumored in diplomatic circles at Washington that the question of postponing the Paris Exhibition is under consideration of the French authorities. No official action has yet been taken in the matter, but the Russo-Turkish war and the political crisis in France itself are supposed to furnish sufficient reasons for a postponement. The Eastern war, it is said, will prevent Russia and Turkey, and perhaps Austria and England, from participating in the Exhibition.

Wide Awake for June 1877.

Wide Awake for June opens with "Tyrant Tom," a decidedly jolly story by Mary L. Bolles Branch, for which Robert Lewis has drawn a spirited frontispiece. Equally jolly and equally suggestive to papas and mammas, is a "Nocturnal Lunch." and Bossy" find their way into and out of "Great Tribulation."

The poems of this number are especially good. Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt writes "A Book About the Baby," Mrs. Whiton answers the universal query of children, "What shall we do?" Mary E. C. Wyeth contributes a poem for the country boys, "Sheep-washing,"
"Miltiades" kas one of his most am adventures, most amusingly illustra-L. Hopkins.

And there is a delightfully funny illiustrated paper, by Mrs. Nellie Eyster, about "Tong Sing Kow," a real little China boy of San Francisco, Cal.

Perhaps the most noticeable article is No. X, of the "Poets Home Series," concerning William Dean Howells, editor of the Atlantic. Four artists illustrate the paper with views of the home exterior and terior, a fine portrait and a per trom painting by C. P. Cranch, of a palace homes of Mr. Howells when condut

The school children will find in a "A Drea of the Centuries" something specially adapt Only \$2 per annum. Ella Farman, Edi-

tor. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Bos