BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

Friday, June 29, 1877 MR. HAVES' PRONUNCIAMENTO.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The circular letter of Mr. Hayes forbidding federal office bolders from toking an active part in political conventions, &c., has created a panie in the ranks of the Republicans. They have carried elections always by the most energetic work on the part of effice holders and in every State, to-day, the most notive workers, chairmen of State and county committees and wire pullers generally are lederal officials. The circular likewise interdicts assessments for political purposes. This is worse yet. What does Mr. Hayes mean by this sort of thing? Does l'e suppose for a moment that his party can achieve success without money? There is howling and wrath among the office holders

and fun in perspective for Mr. Hayes. One of the most notable officials affecte by this order, is Wykoff, Pension Agent a Columbus, who is also chairman of the Ohio State Committee. If he is forced to resign the chairmanship just on the eve of an election, the chances are that Ohio will go Democratic, as Wykoff is an exceedingly active and competent chairman. If Ohio is lost to the Republicans Mr. Hayes' popularity in his party will grow into something im-

As to the authority of Mr. Hayes to issue an order of the kind, or to restrict in any m moer any citizen's right to busy himself about political matters, we have nothing to say. It isn't our funeral and we have no tears to shed. If the Republicans who hold the offices can stand it, we who don't cer

It now remains to be seen whether the order will be observed by any except those gentlemen who hold very subordinate positions as workers in the party. There is most too much reform in the circular to be swallowed wi hout protest.

#### THE WAR.

Active operations have at last begun the Danube. The Russians crossed at two points between Galatz and Matchin in boat and subsequently at Hirsova, in all some 28, 000 men. The Cossacks formed the advance and were protected by the Russian batteries No large force of Turks was encountered The Cossacks marched directly inland and drove the Turks from their entrenchments. The town of Ginrgevo was attacked and burn ed. The campaign may now be considere to have fairly opened and heavy fighting may be looked for at once. The Russian trouble have but just begun. Before them loom the lofty Balkan mountains, the passes of which will doubtless be stubbornly defended by the

The position of England is rapidly growing interesting. A cable despatch states that the British Cabinet have notified Russia that even the temporary occupation of Constantinople will not be permitted, and that a war loan is to be asked of Parliament. It would seem as if England's participation is inevitable. A large force of English troops has already been detailed to occupy Egypt.

### MASONIC.

For the benefit of the Masonic fraternity It will be seen that Caldwell Consistory of this place, and our townsman C. F. Knapp, have been specially honored:

The annual session of the Imperial Grand Chapter of the Grand Cross of the U. S. of A. was held in the city of Rochester, N. Y. on Thursday, June 28, 1877, at which place the following officers were elected:

C. L. Stowell, 33° of N. Y. M. E. Grand Master, C. F. Knapp 33° of Pa. First Lieut. Master, C. F. Knapp 33° of Pa. First Lieut.
J. Hagh, 33° of Mass. 2nd Lieut. J. J.
French 32° of Ill. High Prelate, Sam. Burns,
of Pa. Grand Chancelor, J. H. Drummond,
of Maine 33° Grand Treasurer, A. Creigh,
L. L. D. 33° of Pa. Grand Recorder, Caleb
Saunders, of Mich. Grand Prefect, R. B.
Smith, 32° of Ill. Grand Examiner, S. T. French, of California, Grand St. Bearer, unanimously chosen captain, and commanded it as battery F., First Pennsylvania light N. G. Tucker 33° of Mass. Grand Swd. Bear-

of Constantine, the number of its members the battles of second Bull Run, Autietam according to the ancient Constitution can and Chancellorsville, and served as chief of never he more than fifty in a nation. never be more than fifty in a nation.

Crosses is 18. The present number of Grand Crosses in

the U. S. of A. is 13.

The next session of the Imperial Grand Chapter will be held in the city of Phila. Pa., on Thursday after the second Wednesday in June 1878.

The Sovereign Grand Council of Knights founded by Constantine the Great A. D. 313, met in the city of Rochesfer, N. Y. on the 27th inst., and ratified a treaty entered into between the U. S. and Great Britain, by which England relinquishes all claim over the order in the U. S. of A. It was an important session. Representatives from the different states in the Union, Canada and England taking part in the proceedings The officers for 1877 and 1878, were elected

and installed viz: Sir C. F. Knapp,33° of Pa. Most Emine Grand Master, Sir J. J. French, 32° of Ill Deputy Great Master, Sir R. B. Smith, 32° Ill. first Lieut. Sir J. D. Caldwell of Ky 2nd Lieut. Sir J. Hagh, 33° of Mass. Grand

Treas. Sir Alfred Creigh, 33° of Pa. Grand Register. The orders of Knts. of the Holy Sepulchre and Kuts. of St. John, were exemplified by Rochester and Germania conclaves o

The next meeting of the Sovereign Grand Council of U. S. will be held in the Mason ic Temple in the city of Phila. Pa., on the

2nd Wednesday of June 1878. A profane correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer asks "Who in --- is President of the United States ?" The puzzled editor answers : "Stanley Matthews or John Sherman; don't know which, but hope it is Matthews." The full extent of the benefits

bardly been felt yet. Hayes, Matthews or Sherman-a choice of evils. Simon Cameron says that the different attitudes of Hayes and Sherman on the silver question remind him of the inscription on a signboard which he once saw at the forking of a Penusylvania road: "Take either road you choose, and before you have gone half way you will wish you had taken the other."

#### SCOURGED BY FIRE.

Destruction of the City of Ht. Johns. \$20,000,000 of PROPERTY BURNED.

On Wednesday of last week a fire broke out in McLaughlin's boiler shop in the town siness mee, as it involves the validity of in of Portland, New Brunswick, adjoining the ity of St. Johns. The flames spread with what is known as the five per cent, collection frightful rapidity and were not checked until they had destroyed the better part of the city. All the public buildings, nearly all the stores and half the dwellings were consumed. An area of 500 acres was burned

be missing. 25,000 people are left homeess and destitute. Provisions and clothing ave been forwarded from various cities in Canada and this country and subscriptions sixty days, with 5 per cent. it would have been taken up in all the large cities.

It would not, however, on that account, have

Among the public buildings destroyed are te new post office, valued at \$200,000 ; custom house, Victoria hotel, academy of music, framatic lycsum, Royal hotel, bank of New conswick, Maritime bank, agencies of the anks of Montreal and Nova Scotia, Savings eank, Victoria school house, grammar school, Trinity church, St. Andrew's church, Cenenary church, Germain street Methodist church, city hall water commissioners' office. eanking; houses of Simeon Jones & Co., George Phillips & McCiellan & Company; Western Union telegraph office, Daily Tele raph newspaper, offices of the Daily News, Globe, Freeman and Watchman newspapers: newsroom; all insurance offices, Ritchie's ouilding, law offices. In fact every wholesale and nearly all retail houses were detroyed. The only bank saved was the bank

nents and books. Several schooners and larger vessels were burned to the water, crafts laden with goods and household wares readily caught the flames and were consumed. The fierce wind drove the flames to the south and east and destroyed everything they met till they

of British North America. The Western

Union telegraph office only saved instru-

eached the water's edge. With the exception of the great Chicago fire this is the most feightful calamity of the age. The destitution of the people is said to be even more appalling than in Chicago and prompt aid will alone save hundreds of

Again it is shown that, as in the fires o Boston and Chicago, even the well arranged fire apparatus of the present day can e set at naught by the fierce fury of the flames when driven by high winds.

#### GEN. E. W. MATTHEWS.

It is with undisquised satisfaction that w cord the promotion of Col. E. W. Mathews as Brigadier General in the National Guard of Penn'a., to rank as such from lune 1st, 1877, and that he is also appointed to command the First Brigade, which is enstituted as follows:

First brigade-First regiment of infantry First brigade—First regiment of infantry, Colonel R. Dale Benson commanding; Third regiment of infantry, Colonel George R. Snowden commanding; Artillery Corps, Washington Grays, First Lieutenant William C. Zand tommanding; Weccacoe Legion, Captain John P. Denny commanding.

Gen. Matthews was the popular comman. der of Battery F., 1st Pa. Light Artillery, ometimes called "Ricketts's Battery" and hard work, and precision of drill made it one of the most effective Batteries of the service. Many of his former comrades can endorse the following from the Philadelphi

Brigadier General E. Wallace Matthew who has been appointed commander of the First brigade, First division N. G. P., vice Gen. Thayer resgined, has recently been in-timately connected with the National Guard, tain and aide-de-camp on the First brigade staff, and later as lieutenant colonel and di-vision inspector on the First division staff, both terms of service occurring under Gen-eral Brinton. He is a a soldier of distinceral Brinton. He is a a soldier of distinc-tion, having achieved an enviable reputation in active service, invariably receiving the ap-proval of his superior officers. The efficien-cy and discipline existing in the light bat-tery he commanded so long, as well as his gallantry on the field of battle, were well known in the commands to which he was at-tached. He commenced his career on April 18, 1821, as a river soldier in a command. N. G. Tucker 33° of Mass. Grand Swd. Bearer, Tyler, 33° and Goodall, 33° of N. Y. Grand Heralds, S. K. Herrick of R. I. Grand Marshal.

This being the highest grade in the Order ments of lesser celebrity he participated in In England where the orders has existed ded a brigade of artillery (light batteries) in the artillery reserve of the army of the

## JUNE 21st. 1877.

Elsewhere will be found a detailed report of the executions of the eleven men who on the day above mentioned met their death upon the scaffold. The 21st of June, 1877. is a date long to be remembered in this State After a series of trials remarkable not only of Rome and Constantine of the U. S. of A, for the character of the crimes for which the prisoners were arraigned, and the evidence rought forth, but for the length of the trial and the strenuous efforts which were made to save the condemned men, the dread sentence of death was duly carried into effect on tha day. There were no disturbances and the ar rangements for the executions met with ne terruptions. The men, with but one or two xceptions, died in a very brief space of time The speeches on the scaffold were short and 416.83 in fractional currency outstanding of not of especial interest. None of them concenes and incidents as seemed worthy of \$50,000,000. mention will be found in our reports.

# Notice to Office-Holders.

The President has addressed the following arcular letter to all prominent Federal officers throughout the country :

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON June 22, 1877.—Sir: I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct to be observed by officers of the General Government in relation to the elections : "No officer should Pa., on Friday, for a raid on illicit distille be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official conferred by the Electoral Commission have uties. No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be

> This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the General Government that he is ex pected to conform his conduct to its requirements.

Very respectfully, R. B. HAYES.

#### Negotiable Paper.

The Supreme Court, sitting at Harrisburg has this week rendered an important decison in the case of Woods vs. North, error to the Common Pleas of Huntingdon county which is of great interest to bankers and be dorsements of promissory notes containing clause. The decision which was given by fustice Sharswood, is as follows:

It is a necessary quality of negotiable pa-per that it should be simple, certain, unconlitional, not subject to any contingency. sumed. An area of 500 acres was burned over. The loss is estimated at from \$15,000, to \$20,000,000. Thirty bodies have been found and numbers of persons are reported to be missing. 25,000 people are left homemunity that it should be maintained in all its rigor. Applying it to the note sued upon in this case we are opinion that it violates this rule. If it had been made payable at invalidated the note or destroyed its negoti-ability. A negotiable note may be made pay-able, with interest from a State, and if more than lawfu interest is stipulated for, it does not in Pennsylvania make the contract void. but only the usury. Hence such a note is sufficiently certain. It is payable at matu-rity, with lawful interest. But in the paper now in question there enters as to the amount an undoubted element of uncertainty. It is a mistake to suppose that if the note was unpaid at maturity the five per cent, would be payable to the holder by the parties It must go into the hands of an attorney for collection. It is not a sum necessarily payable. The purase "collection fee" neces-sarily implies this. Not only so, but this amount of percentage cannot be arbitraril determined by the parties. It must be only what would be a reasonable compensation to an attorney for collection. This, in reason and the usage of the legal profession, de-pends upon the amount of the note. Five per cent, would probably be considered by a jury as a reasonable compensation upon the collection of a note of three hundred and seventy-seven dollars. But if it were three thousand dollars they would probabl think otherwise, and certainly so if it were thirty thousand dollars. Now, then, can thi note be said to be certain as to its amount or that amount unaffected by any contin

Interest and costs of protest, after non payment at maturity, are necessary legal in-cidents of the contract, and the insertion of them in the body of the note would not af-

et its negotiability. Neither does a clause waiving exemptio Neither does a clause waiving exemption for that in no touches the simplicity and certainty of the paper. But a collateral agreement, as here, depending, too, as it does, upon its reasonableness, to be determined by the verdict of a jury, is entirely different. It may be well characterized, like an agreement to cenfess a judgment was by Chief Justice Gibson, as "luggage," which negotiable paper, riding as it does on the wings of the wind, is not a courier able to carry. If this collateral agreement may be introduced this collateral agreement may be introduce with impunity, what may not be? It is the first step in the wrong direction which costs These instruments may come to be lumbered up with all sorts of stipulations are all sorts of difficulties; contention and liti

gation result.
It is the best rule obsta principies.

### Judgment reversed

Grant as a Doctor of Laws. There is probably no subject upon which frant, all uncultured as he is, is so profoundly ignorant as of law. While he was President he sent a message to Cougress in elerence to the President "as fixed by the onstitution," a blunder so ridiculous that t set the country into multitudinous laughter. After seven years' service as President he did not know enough about our Constitution to know that his own salary is one of its provisions. Not only is he ignorant of law, but he despises it, and has always beaten it down with the brutal Insolence of the soldier. He even packed the Su oreme Court to reverse the legal tender deision; he upheld by force the lawless act of Durell, knowing it to be lawless, and he trampled down law and Legislature with his roops in Louisiana, He pardoned every whisky thief that the law convicted, and the laws of common honesty as well as of his country's statutes. He knows no more about law now than he did when he was soaking hides in a tan-yard .- Bultimore Gu-

## Items.

Robert Dale Owen died at Peerless Point ake George, on Monday morning.

The Governor has issued a warrant for the execution, on September 10th, of Thos. P. Fisher, convicted in Carbon county, in December last, of the murder of Morgan

Patrick Connell was murdered about fifteen miles from Scranton, Pa., on Sunday norning, by a party with whom he had parrelled at a dance. They placed his ody on the railroad track, and the head was cut off by a train, but the revolver with which he was shot was found near by.

General W.W. H. Davis, of the Doylestown Democrat, whose name has before been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Auditor General, is now formally in the field for the honor.

During the last week the revenue officials have broken up fourteen illicit distilleries in the mountain counties of Tennessee, killed one illicit distiller, badly wounded two, and made twelve prisoners.

Louis A. Godey is about to retire fro the publication of Godey's Lady's Book, which he has managed during half a century The magazine will hereafter be published by a stock company.

Secretary Sherman has directed the Treasurer of the United States to issue such an amount of silver coin as, with the \$13,126, the 3d of May last, will make the total tained specific confessions of guilt. Such amount of fractional currency outstanding

> A fire in Marblehead, Mass., on Monday morning, burned over nearly fifteen acres, destroying 72 buildings, including stores factories and dwellings and causing a loss estimated at \$534,000. The burned district comprised two-thirds of the old town. A fireman was fatally injured, but no other casualties are reported.

An armed force of fifteen men under Rev enue Detective McCready, left Uniontown, ries in the mountain, sixteen miles from that place. Within twenty-four hours the force made ten arrests and seized four stills. Six of those arrested are the persons who attacked Agent Gimison and Deputy Houseman on the 18th inst.

While a party of five tramps were lying asleep on the top of an old, disused and crumbling lime kiln on the outskirts of the town of Bridgeport, opposite Norristown, the kilo fell in, crushing the unfortunate tramps so badly that when discovered all were dead except one, who gives his name as Charles Blake, of Worcester, Mass. The latter is injured so badly that he will probably die. The names and residences of the men killed are unknown.

#### THE EXECUTIONS,

ELEVEN MEN PERISH ON THE SCAF-FOLD .- SCENES AND INCI-DENTS

On Thursday, June 21st, four men were six in the Pottsville jail, and one at Wilkes-

In Mauch Chunk large numbers of people the executions of Edward Kelly, Michael Doyle, Alexander Campbell and John Donaboe, alias "Yellow Jack," the three first mining boss of the Lehigh and Wilkes- Moses Innis, and Drs. Sallady and Sayer, of barre Coal Company, at Lansford, Carbon Tremont, prison physicians. county, on the 3d of September, 1875, and Donahoe, for the murder of Morgan Powell, assistant superintendent of the mines of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, on the 2d of December, 1871. On the last night of their lives the con

demned men slept little. None of them retired before midnight and all arose from their beds after sleeping between three and night candles were kept burning in each of the cells and two members of the Coal and Iron Police kept watch over each prisoner. For the purpose of guarding against any attempt at rescue that might be made by the were stationed in and about the prison. A small cannon ready loaded, and an abundance of hand grenades were ready for use within the prison at a moment's notice. As Sheriff Raudenbush had notified tho

whose peculiar duties called them to witness the executions, that they would be admitted at nine o'clock in the morning, upwards of one hundred and fifty men, including jour nalists, jurors, deputy sheriffs and others, as sembled at that hour in front of the stair way leading to the prison gates.

It was not, however, until after ten o'clock that the party were admitted. Filing one by ne into the narrow corridor that separates the twenty-four prison cells, some advanced within a few feet of the scaffold while others mounted the iron promenade that ran along either side of the instrument of death.

After a brief delay, attended by Fathers M. R. Bunce, of Mauch Chunk ; E. V. Mc Elhone, of Lowrytown; W. Hynan, of East Mauch Chunk, and James Wynne, of Summit Hill, the prisoners stepped out of their respective cells, and with firm steps and apparently cool bearing, ascended the tempor ary stairway that led to the scaffold.

The first on the trap was Alexander Campbell. Of magnificent physique and a frame upon which long confinement and menial anxiety had been unable to mark their inroads distinctly, he looked anything but a murderer. After bowing to the sheriff and moving to a corner of the scaffold as that official pointed out to him the place on the trap where he should stand, he cast his eyes ipwards at the ropes which were held on either side by four deputy sheriffs. After he had engaged in prayer with the priest for some moments, Doyle, Kelly and Donahoe also mounted the scaffold, each attended by a priest, dressed in soutane, surplice and stole, and took the places assigned them by the sheriff.

At this point Sheriff Randenbush addressed the condemned men in turn, and asked them if they had anything to say. Campbell immediately responded in clear. distinct tones: "I don't believe that I I have nothing more to say."

The Sheriff next turned to Doyle, been greatly enfeebled by continued illness. Quietly, and scarcely above a whisper, he replied: "If I had listened to the teachings of the Catholic Church and avoided those whose ways it counselled me to shun I would not be here to-day. I forgive everybody as I hope that Uhrist will forgive me." As he concluded he kissed a small crucifix which he held in his hands until they were pinioned

hehind his back. To the Sheriff's question, Donahoe traightening up his sinewy form to its fullest height, answered, "What have I to say ! If anything, it's not much,"and bending his head he at once began praying with great

fervor. Kelly, who seemed more like a boy than I had taken the advice of the Bishop and priests I would not be on the scaffold to-day. May the Lord forgive me for my past transgressions, as I forgive every one.

A few moments afterward, the four unfor tunate men, the priests, and some of the by standers knelt in prayer.

First was recited the Litany for the Dying. then the Confileor, and the absolution fol lowed, after which all the Priests, save one descended from the scaffold. After a few moments spent in silent prayer, Campbell sprang lightly to his feet, and by a gesture ignified to the Sheriff that he was ready. His doomed companions at once arose, th ropes were adjusted around their necks, and the drop shortly afterwards fell. Donahos was the only one who suffered much. As his body swung around, Father Hyman stepped

alongside of it and anointed the wrists. Shortly after the execution the bodies were put into coffins and handed over to their relatives. Mrs. Donahue and a brother Yellow Jack's, who had come from Cumberland county Maryland, to see the last rite paid to the erring companion of his childhold, sat during the entire morning oppos ite the prison, waiting for the remains Doyle's family also stayed in a house adiacent to the prison for the same purpose Kelly's and Doyle's remains went to Mount Laffee, Donahoe's to Tuscarora, and Campbell's to Summit Hill.

In Pottsville a very large number of people came io from the surrounding country and he streets were filled. As in Mauch Chunk there was some delay in granting admission to those entitled.

From 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., an almost uninterrupted line of people holding admission cards, passed through the front prison gates. It was made up in varying proportions of local and visiting officials, many Schuylkill county physicians, about 50 journalists, representing every newspaper in the county and the leading journals of the large cities The Sheriff's deputies, members of the juries and a detachment of the Coal and Iron police force, made up a total of about 150 persons already admitted.

The multitude made their way to the jail yard and occupied the interval prior to the hanging in discussing in groups the all-absorbing topic of the executions. The site of the gallows is in the furthest extremity of the yard from the usual place of entrance, and is plainly visible from the convict cell windows, fronting it on three sides. These cells, however, appeared to be unoccupied The high stone outer wall of the yard i within a few feet of the rear of the scaffold and a frame structure for the temporary de posit of the bodies of the victims interven ing. The scaffolds themselves, which im-

mediately adjoined each other, were rudely man; I never saw him in Tamaqua until I but substantially constructed. Each is supplied with two hanging ropes, though upon I hope I am going to meet my Lord, and

At 10.50 o'clock the creaking of the iron ville iail; and what I can say for him is this gate at the opposite end of the yard caused I never heard him talking about Benjamin F all eyes to be turned thither. Two minutes | Yost, nor about the shooting affair, nor any later a mouraful procession appeared and thing concerning the thing at all; and anoth wended its way along the pavement towards er thing I may say for McGeehan and Boyle hanged in the prison yard at Mauch Chunk, the scaffold. Two of the condemned were I may say I never asked him to come and brought, McGechau and Boyle, accompanied by Sheriff Werner and Deputy Sheriff if they are to come after me, let them say so John Snyder, and attended each by a clerpoured into town at an early hour to witness gyman. McGeehan with Father Martin | the world, from everybody; I hope they will Walsh: of Hecksherville, Schuvlkill county. and Boyle, with Father Beresford, of Port is all I have to say." Carbon, next. The remainder of the cornamed for the murder of John P Jones, a terr consisted of underkeeper of the prison

The doomed men, with their attendants walked quickly, but neither gave the least indication of trepidation or apprehension. The entire cortege mounted the steps of the lows, and appreciating his terrible death-hour scaffold nearest in their course, and proceed- | Carroll merely uttered with calmness, "I hav ed to the farthest end of the three, upon which only were visible the suspended noos- of the crime I am charged with." Here es. The Sheriff, physicians and underkeeper remained on the platform adjoining with | "Well, that is what I forgot; excuse me gen four hours. During the long hours of the the Deputy Sheriff at the top of the steps tlemen, that is another word I forgot-that on the other side, the doomed murderers in was going to die an innocent man. I forgot the centre, with the officiating priests, made to put that in (here the doomed man's voice up the mouraful picture. me ; and as to them that prosecuted me and

Upon taking their places the Catholic service which had begun when the men left brought me to this place. I forgive them from Mollie Maguires, special details of the Coal their cells, was resumed by the clergymen, the bottom of my heart. I hope God will and Iron Police as well as the Easton Grays Boyle and McGeehan giving the responses in firm and audible tones. The demeano of Boyle at this time and until the drop fell, was one of entire self-possession; the degree of nerve displayed by both men, particularhe occasionally inhaled the perfume of a and applied to his nostrils.

McGeehan's bearing was that of a sincere, be hung, carried a little white flower, attachcontrite penitent. He appeared to realize ed to the coat lappel. his awful situation, and repeatedly looked appealingly to Heaven, as if relying upon ne Divine Power. Both men kissed the priests and shook hands with the Sheriff Boyle responded to a remark of his attending priest with "I ain't a bit sorry."

McGeehan in response to an intimation that be was at liberty to say anything he desired, at once addressed the audience assembled. His remarks were literally as fol-

"Gentlemen-I have nothing at all to say o ye about my guilt or innocence, nor about hem that left me in here, or them that done anything else to me. I only ask forgiveness of the whole world, if I have done a wrong to them, and that Almighty God may forgive all Christians and all them that he ever created in this world, for the sake of forgiving my sins."

Here the speech was ended, its concluding portion having been delivered in somewhat tremulous, though firm and vigorous

Boyle now addressed the crowd without symptoms of emotion: He said: "I have nothing to say, gentlemen, only pretty much in the same way; nothing as regards guilt or nnocence. I forgive those that put me here. forgive them from my heart, and I hope they will forgive me. I forgive all this world."

McGeehan, with a supplicating look hea venward, here supplemented his remarks by fervently exclaiming "I have done all that is have an enemy in the world. I hope that in my power to save my soul; anything at God will forgive me. I forgive everybody. all I could do I have done, and I trust in God. If there is any sin in my soul I have who has not cleared off. God will make me suffer for have to die to God, for the sake of Him to forgive me my sins. I have nothing more

With the conclusion of the speeches au awkward pause ensued, the officials not knowing whether to proceed immediately. The last good-byes, however, were soon said, and the process of pinioning the arms and legs of the men commenced. Stout leather straps soon encircled the bodies of both men Both in the meantime, calmly surveying the preparations and McGeeban occasionally murmuring a prayer and gazing intently in to the blue ethereal above him, evidently with his mind no longer on earthly things. As the noose was being adjusted around his man, falteringly answered the Sheriff, "If neck, he exclaimed, "Christ have mercy on

me-Lord, have mercy on me !" Both nooses were then tightened; the crucifix, which had been held by the the pries close to McGeehan's face was withdrawn,his eyes, meanwhile, following it in supplication and all on the scaffold retired. At elever the fatal drop fell, and in a short time Boyle and McGeehan passed into eternity.

At twenty-eight minutes after elever o'clock the bodies were taken down by the undertakers, Gresang and Karracher, and removal to the shedding in the rear, as their emporary receptacle. The execution in all details was apparently conducted systematically, without a loud word being spoken by the crowd in the yard.

At six minutes after twelve o'clock th sheriff, his deputy, the prison keeper and prison physicians, with two more of the ondemned, appeared at the iron gateway and soon reappeared at the gallows. The men brought out to die were James Roarity and James Carroll. The first was attended by Rev. M. J. Gately, of Pottsville, while comforter of Carroll.

Each of the men carried, in a position mmediately before his breast, a large black cross, with a white worked body of the Savour. Both seemed perfectly composed and prepared to die. No trembling was visible and like their immediate predecessors on the gallows, the appearance of neither gave much indication of any severe confinement As the mortuary service was said by the priests, the men, standing upon the fatal trap door, gazed fixedly at the crucifix, Roarity occasionally heaving a deep sign or glancing at the windows of the cells near one end of the gallows where the juries of the sheriff had been stationed. Bidding th sheriff good-bye, Roarity added "May God bless you." Immediately prior to the pinioning of the men both obtained a whispered permission to make any remarks they de- for the murder of Morgan Jones, he was also

sired. Roarity was the first to take advantage o he privilege, and making a step forward with a voice clear and resolute, he delivered remarks, though perfectly audible, were disconnected; his evident purpose was, if possible, to save the lives of Duffy, Doole and McGeehan, the latter of whom is already

stiff and cold in death. He said: "Well, gentlemen, I want to talk giving me ten dollars for the shooting of a and three children.

saw his name in the paper; Thomas Duffyout one only were these visible, the others Thomas Duffy is a man that, I won't say that, being coiled up and concealed in a gum for fear I might be lying, that I never seen covering thrown over the cross-beams above, him the third time before I seen him in Potts-

> shoot Benjamin F. Yost nor any other man I am satisfied, and I hope forgiveness from forgive me; I hope all will forgive me; that

At this point the crowd looked to Carroll who was quietly awaiting his fate, without betraying any special emotion either of contri tion or despair. In appearance be was the most intelligent and dignified among the half dozen murderers. Apparently conscious of nothing to say, gentlemen, only I am innocen Roarity broke in again with the remark

grew tremulous), but I hope it is good for

forgive them and forgive me, too." Carroll made no attempt to prolong the r marks, apparently interrupted by his associate, but improved the opportunity, when seizing the proffered hand of the Sherifff in a ly Boyle was extraordinary, and, at times, last farewell, to whisper in his car a few hurhis manner seemed to indicate a feeling of ried parting words. Carroll was the only one utter indifference to the surroundings. His of the victims of the day who did not bear in omposure was evidently real and not assum- his hand or upon his person a flower of some ed, and, as the religious services proceeded, color. The lappel of MGcchan's coat was decorated with two full-grown roses, one red beautiful red rose, which he held in his hand and one white. Bolye held a rose in his hand, while Duffy, one of the last couple to

> When the pinioning of the limbs of th doomed men was in progress, Roarity recognizing one of his counsel in the crowd, shouted Mr. Lavelle, I leave you my blessing and leave it to all my employers." "God bless you, Jim," responded the law yer.

The priests now exhorted the men to turn their thoughts to God. The nooses were ightened upon their throats, the white caps adjusted, shutting out from their gaze, forever, the beautiful blue sky and all things hu man. To the last neither gave the least sign of trepidation, and, in the language of the prison, were game to the last.

After hanging nineteen minutes, and life being extinct, the bodies were taken down and temporarily deposited in the wooden re ceptable behind the gallows. At twelve minutes after one

members of the solemn funeral cortege, being ing the same in each instance, except as to the clergymen, made their third appearance in the jail-yard, this time bringing with them Thomas Munley and Thomas Daffy. The officiating priests were Fathers Depman and McGovern.

Duffy's turn had evidently been purposely leferred as long as possible, in consequence o a rumored possible reprieve. He appeared to realize, however, that his time on earth was short. The ghastly pallor of his face and nervous manner contrasted strongly with the

utes after one o'clock. After hanging fifteen ninutes, the physicians in attendance declared the bodies to be lifeless, and five minutes later they were taken down and placed with the other four.

An examination by the physicians present showed that all the victims with the exception of Munley, whose neck was dislocated died of strangulation. The bodies of McGeo an, Boyle and Duffy will be delivered to their friends at the late residences of the deeased. The remains of the other three will e buried at the expense of the county.

We append brief sketches of the men who were executed at Mauch Chunk and at Potts-

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL who, in consequence of possessing more intelligence than most of his fellow criminals, may be considered the most guilty of the lof, was born in Ireland, and came to this country in 1869. He worked in the mines for irst he denied his guilt, and declared that was false. He leaves a widow and two children. Campbell had great influence with the Mollies at Summit Hill, indeed throughout

both Carbon and Schuylkill counties. EDWARD KELLY was born in this country, but his parents were Irish. He was quite boyish in appearance, and the youngest and smallest of the criminals His forehead was narrow and retreating; nose ong and slender, eyes blue, with heavy lashles, and his hair dark and long. His appear. ance was haggard, and showed the effects of Father Beresford appeared as the spiritual his imprisonment. Only a week after his arrest his father was killed by a mass of rock and slate falling upon him. His mother sur vives him in a state of grief almost bordering on insanity. He was 22 years old.

MICHAEL J. DOYLE born at Mount Laffee, near Pottsville, 27 years old on the 21st of last February. He was tall, well built and pleasant in appearance. His parents also were Irish, hair and moustache reddish brown, and blue eyes. His temper was variable, sometimes agreea ble, at others sulky and quarrelsome. He had some education, possessed a taste for drawing, and was secretary of the Mollie Maguire Lodge to which he belonged. JOHN DONAHUE,

alias "Yellow Jack." called so from his con plexion, was an old and influential leader among the Mollies. Although he was hung one of the murderers of G. K. Smith, anoth er Mollie victim years before. He was about 36 years old, medium beight, of sullen and morose disposition—hair and moustache ome remarks. His language and words black, complexion dark and sallow, blue eyes showed something of the strain upon his large mouth, protruding check bones, and faculties caused by his terrible position. His heavy lower jaw. He is supposed to have been guilty of many other crimes.

JAMES ROARITY was born in Ireland, but came to this country eight years ago. He was about thirty-one years of age. He was short in stature, but of a robust build and weighed 150 pounds. few words; it is only a few words. I stand His hair was black, small dark eyes. He dea-day before the public; I must say the nied being a member of the Mollies, although truth for them; I don't know whether they he was Body-Master of the Lodge at Coalare gone, whether they are to come after me, or not; Thomas Duffy has been convicted for Order of Hibernians. He leaves a widow

HUGH MOGERHAN.

stalwart, powerful fellow, nearly six feet in height, was born in Ireland, but came this imprisonment in the Parish Prison for ten country before he was of age, and was only 26 years old. He was a man of low, brutal intinets and dissolute habits. He formerly as to their contents propounded by the worked in the mines, but was discharged in Grand Jury, Johnson says some of the miss onsequence of his bad conduct. After this ling documents were destroyed and others opened a tavern at Summit Hill, which taken away when they were expecting an was a general resort for persons of his kind, attack by the White League in Januare last He killed Yost, and was instrumental in hav- In a petition to the Court Johnson says he ing Jones murdered. He leaves a widew to could not answer the questions for fear of whom he was married only three weeks before | criminating himself. his arrest. During his imprisonment he was indifferent, rough, brutal, and sometimes full of brayado.

THOMAS DUFFY was a stout, thickset Irishman, 29 years old. He came to America when quite young and always lived at Tamaqua He had a dark omplexion, somewhat of the Italian cast, high forehead, black hair and moustache, and dark brown eyes. When arrested he was employed at the Buckville colliery, near Tama qua, as an engineer and at the time at his post in the engine room. He was long con-

pected with the Mollies, but, like most of the

others, pretended a total ignorance of that re-

pectable order of destructionists. He was

Irish parents, was 35 years old, and leaves a And yet it is a fact that the mass of the widow and four children. He was an active nember and manager of the Mollie Maguires and formerly Secretary of the Tamagua Division. He was a man of medium height. muscular and strong and had high cheek

bones and a bull neck.

JAMES BOYLE was a surly young Irishman, with a strongly marked brogue, nervous and restless in his

was born at Tallaughu, parish of Kilcom county of Mayo, Ireland, and was 32 years old. He was five feet six inches high, of a stout build, low forehead, brown hair, small blue eyes, with a mean, sly, cunning, and decide ily bad expression of countenance. He would be ande out guilty anyhow." He de-

ed with the Ancient Order of Hibernians He leaves a wife and three children. THE MURDERED VICTIMS for whose deaths the above ten men convicted and mang were John P. Jones, Morgan Powell, Benjamin F. Yost and Thos

nied any knowledge of the Mollie Maguire

Mr. Jones was a mining boss at Lansford, Carbon county. He was murdered on the morning of Sept. 3, 1875, because they had been directed by the Mount Laffee body master to avenge the discharge of Hugh McGehan and Thomas Mulhail from the author as Dr. Brockett, would at any time mine where Mr. Jones was boss. McGehan was the one who demanded the murder.

Morgan Powell, Donahoe's victim, was superintendent of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal and Navigation Company, His death was decreed at a large meeting of the Mollie Magnires of Summit Hill in October 1871. His murder was effected on Dec. 2 1871. John Donahue, alias "Yellow Jack," Charles Mulhern, John Malloy, and Pat

glishman by birth, 35 years old, and was killed on September 1, 1875. His companion. William Uren, who endeavored to prevent the crime was killed at the same

BENJAMIN P. YOST was a police officer in Tamagua and was shot on the night of July 5th, 1875, whilst in the act of extinguishing a street lamp, by Mc-Gehan. This was done at the request of

Duffy, whom Yost had arrested for disorder ly conduct. At the Wilkes Barre jail, although a large crowd was present, none were admitted except deputies, the ury and reporters, about fifty people in all. At 9:30 Sheriff Kirkendall, with his deputies, arrived. They at once proceeded to the room where Lanahan had been brought from his cell, and in the presence of the Catholic priests read the death warrant to him. The prisoner sat with the crucifix in his hand and did not show the slightest tremor. The sheriff then about 18 months and, then kept a drinking left the priests and Lanahan together until saloon at Tamaqua, and afterward at Summit 10:16, when the prisoner was manacled and Hill. He was a man of magnificent phys- the procession, headed by Revs. O'Haran ique, tall, slender, with dark brown hair and Donahue and Nagle, the prisoner followed noustache, and heavy eyebrows. From the by the sheriff started for the gallows. Lan ahan carried the crucifix, looking steadily the evidence upon which he was convicted upon it and walking firmly. The man died with scarcely a struggle.

The Galaxy. In the July number, just published, the first place is given to Titus Munson Coan whose study on the theory of culture sug gested by Matthew Arnold is worthy of al praise. A delightful essay upon Charlotte Bronte follows, evidently the work of a loving hand; and then comes a remarkable es say on Mme. George Sand, half critical, half biographical, and altogether admirable, as i nearly every thing from the prolific pen of Henry James, Jr.

In a curious article, entitled "The En proidery of History," Mr. George E. Pond lashes to the ground some of our favorite idols in history and literature, showing that many famous events, and most of the brilliant epigrams and oft-quoted sayings of great men, are mere fabrications, constructed by accident, or by gradual development, or plagiarisms of long standing. Mr. C. P. Metcalfe contributes a ver

short article upon the present financial de Mr. C. B. Lewis (M. Quad) gives the re

sult of a practical study in the subject of drenms he once made by trying experiments on the patients in a hospital. It is a curious and extremely entertaining collection facts, from which the reader may draw his own conclusions. Richard Grant White contributes a ver readable English sketch entitled "The Hear

of England. In the department of fiction we find the agazine uncommonly strong this month. Nora Perry writes a midsummer love tale called "Our Ice Man," Mrs. Richardson an

exciting and mysterious story about a monkey; and there is an exquisite sketch of life on the Hudson, a pastoral in the form of a story from the pen of the late J. M. Win chell, formerly on the staff of the New York There are but two poems this month and

ooth are good, Miss Emma Lazarus and Miss Mary Ainge De Vere being the poets. The departments of Science, Literature and current gossip are well filled and enteratin-

Ex-State Auditor Johnson of Louisiana has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and days for refusing to produce certain books called for and to answer certain questions

C. F. Warden has been appointed chief clerk of the Auditor General's office vice W. C. Waddell. Mr. Warden has been a clerk in the office for some time past and his promotion will give general satisfaction,

#### The Cross and the Crescent.

The American people are distant, yet most deeply interested spectators of the des-perate struggle now in progress, between the Muscovite and the Turk. The vast array of orces on either side, the character of the combatants, the relentless, obstinate courage of the Russian, the fanatic valor of the Turk. the complication of interests which seem des-tined to involve all Europe in the strife, and the effect which such a war is likely to have was born in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, of to this contest a deep and absorbing in-

Americans are almost wholly without any definite knowledge of the regions most di definite knowledge of the regions most di-rectly and primarily concerned in this war. To most readers of our newspapers, the news from the seat of war is in a large degree un-intelligible, from lack of information as to those people and countries. Moreover, the demand for this information has developed the fact that there is not extant any book giving what is wanted, in reliable and pop-ular form. ular form.

marked brogue, nervous and restless in his actions. His eyes were small and sunken, hair and moustache coarse and black, cheeks sunken and complexion sallow. He leaves a widow and two children. He was very uncommunicative, but thought he had poor justice done him, and evinced a strong desire to live, declaring that "anything is better than death."

THOMAS MUNLEY

was born at Tallaughn, parish of Kilcommon, Geography: their History, with all its Vac. cluding their Extent, Physical and Political Geography; their History, with all its Va-ried and Thrilling Incidents; the Religion, Customs, Habits, Manuers, and Character of each Nationality;; their Military, Naval and Financial Resources; the Causes and Influ-ences which led to this and former Wars, and a full and Clear Explanation of the Complications which are diving the Nation had a bad opinion of Courts, and declared that "whether a man was guilty or no he that "whether a man was guilty or no he the Massacres in Bulgaria; the Oppression and Cruelty which have goaded other Pro-vinces and Tributary States into Insurrec-tion, and the Despotic Sway of the Russian Government all depicted with great Vivid-ness and Force. It also contains Biograph-ical Sketches of all the Prominent Actors in organization, but acknowledged being connectthe War now in progress, Monarchs, Rulers, Statesmen, and Generals, with Portraits of

many of them.

Aside from its relation to passing events, this is a most valuable and richly interesting volume. The brilliant, bloody, and event-ful history of these nations, the character of their governments, the peculiarities of the the people, their religious beliefs, their so-cial customs, habits and manner of life, preattract wide attention; but coming as it does in response to an urgent demand for just the information here given, it will everywhere meet with an eager reception, and prove to be the most important publication

#### MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was dis-overed to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great mervous manner contrasted strongly with the nonchalant air and easy deportment of the man Munley at his side. The latter, like those who had gone before him, met his fate with that apparent indifference which characterized his late associates in crime.

The same preliminaries as in the other cases were begun and concluded. Neither of the men indicated any disposition to make a speech, and the drop fell at twenty-one minglishman by birth, 35 years old, and was

## Marriages.

MUSGRAVE-JOHNSTON .- At Buckhorn on th

# MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET. Wheat per bushel. Rye Corn, new. No. 4 on Wharf

## Candidates.

(All names inserted in this column as candidate for nomination at the Democratic County Conven-tion must be paid for in advance. And it is hereby agreed that all persons whose names appear her will be governed by the rules and regulations of the DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

F. P. BILLMEYER,

of Bloomsburg. ROBERT R. LITTLE, of Bloomsburg. E. E. ORVIS.

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