The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, 1875.

Louisiana is still disturbing Congress, and if they don't "let up" it will "bust" the Radical party. What a pity that would be.

The Legislature adjourned over on Friday until to-day, Wednesday, when the members propose to return to their posts and do some work.

A DEAD SHOT.—The Union League club, in New York, by a vote of 150 to 50, refused to approve of Grant's Louisiana policy. That is a little rough on "the government," we should say.

Ex-Gov. Theodore F. Randolph, Democrat of New Jersey, has been elected United States Senator from that State. The Elk *Democrat* advocated the return of the present Senator, Hon. John P. Stockon. We had no choice in New Jersey, but we had in Pennsylvania.

The election of Judges Woodward and Paxson to the Supreme Bench created vacancies in their respective judicial districts, which Governor Hartranft has filled by the appointment of Craig Biddle, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Henry Van Reed, Esq., of Reading.

SPEAKER PATTERSON.—Hon. Samuel F. Patterson, the present speaker of the house is "to the manner born."—His father, Wm. Patterson, of Washington county, was Speaker in 1834, and his uncle, Findlay Patterson, held the same position in 1845. Thus we have father uncle and son succeeding each other, 40 years intervening.

ANOTHER DEATH.—Hon. William H. Fagan, Democratic Member of the House of Representatives from the third district, Philadelphia, died at the Bolton House, Harrisburg, on Monday a week, after a short illness. This makes the fifth member of that body who has died since the election in November.

UNKIND.—The Radical members of the Legislature refused to renominate Hon. John Scott, for United States Senator, last week, thus in effect condemning his past Ku-Klux course.—The nominee was John Allison, of Beaver county, and for many years an employe in the Treasury Department at Washington.

A UNIT.—The Legislature of Delaware has elected Thos. F. Bayard, Democrat, United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote was unanimous. There was but one Radical elected to the Legislature, in that State last fall, and he held a caucus and instructed himself to vote for Mr. Bayard, so as to make the vote unanimous.

RADICAL ECONOMY.—It perhaps is not generally known that the Governor of Pennsylvania receives a higher salary than the executive of any other State in the Union, ($10,000). Kellogg comes next, drawing $8,000 from the impoverished treasury of Louisiana, while Mr. Tilden accepts $4,000 as sufficient remuneration for administering the gubernatorial duties of a great State like New York.

ALL CORRUPT.—The recent developments in the Steamship Subsidy show that the Post Master and other inferior officers hanging around the doors of the present Congress, are as corrupt as the members. The Post Master, "Bill King," now a Radical Congressman from Minnesota, pocketed $125,000; a doorkeeper, $15,000; one page $11,000; another $10,000, etc. There is no question that this money was paid to those subordinates for the use of Congressmen, to thus cover up the tracks of the real thieves.

NEARLY ALL SAY AMEN.—The election of Mr. Wallace to the Senate has caused more substantial rejoicing throughout the State than was ever witnessed on any former occasion.—The Radicals can hardly keep quiet. Although the leaders hate and fear him, they concede his integrity and ability and accept him as a trial Representative of Pennsylvania, whose influence will be wielded in the National Congress wholly in the interest of the State and the Nation, rather than in the interest of Credit Mobilier, Sanborn Contracts or Steamship subsidies.

HIGHLY HONORED.—Our member of the Assembly, Col. Hartshorn, has been assigned by Speaker Patterson to most excellent positions in the formation of the Committees of the House. He is made Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, holds the second place on the Centennial Committee, and is fifth on the Local Judiciary Committee. It is with pleasure that we chronicle this mark of confidence reposed in Col. Hartshorn by the Speaker of the House, and we shall be greatly mistaken if he does not fulfill the expectation of his friends at home and in the Legislature.

GOOD—CHANDLER DEFEATED.—That Radical political gopher, Zack Chandler, of Michigan, was defeated for United States Senator last week by a combination of Democrats and sober Republicans, who succeeded in electing J. H. Christancy by a vote of 65 to 64 for Zack. Michigan has therefore got rid of the corruptest demagogue within her borders. Chandler was the man who declared in the Senate in 1861 that there was no use in trying to save the Union without some blood letting, yet he never went near a battlefield, or even sent a substitute. He belongs to that herd made up of Colfax, Harlan, etc., and will never succeed in disgracing the Halls of the National, nor any other Legislature. Thus, one after another of these political harlots is turned out to pasture in their ill gotten fields. They are however all rich—rich from public plunder. Elected to receive a salary of $5,000 they grab back for $7,500 and forward for a similar amount, and then deal in 400 per cent. Credit Mobilier stock and subsidies without number.

SOMEBODY LYING AGAIN.

Our readers no doubt recollect the question of veracity raised between President Johnston and Gen. Grant, during the War Department embroglio resulting in the removal of Stanton.—The President stated a fact and the General denied it. The former called upon his cabinet to settle the question of veracity between them. Five of the members intimated that the General of the Army lied, and two of them—baby like—sang dumb. The Louisiana outrage has raised another question of veracity between *President* Grant and Congress. That body sent a Committee to New Orleans to investigate and report the cause of the outrages perpetrated in the State in question. The Committee report that the Democrats had elected a decided majority to the Leislature, but that they were counted out by the Grant-Kellogg returning board, thus settling the outrage business upon Grant and his brother-in-law, Casey. Under these circumstances, Senator Thurman, of Ohio, introduced a resolution in the United States Senate calling upon the President to furnish that body with his reasons for perpetrating the outrages in question. The President answers through a lecture, entitled a message, in which he defends himself in this way:

"The first call was made by the Democrats to remove persons obnoxious to them from the legislative hall, and the second was from the Republicans to remove persons who had *usurped seats in the Legislature* without legal certificates entitling them to seats, and in sufficient numbers to change the majority. *Nobody was disturbed by the military who had a legal right at that time to occupy a seat in the Legislature.*"

This statement is in direct conflict with the report of the Congressional Committee, and now he has sent another committee to New Orleans for the purpose of fitting a report to his lecture message. But we have no doubt that finally, like in the Johnston case, the veracity question will be settled against Grant.

A VACANCY.—The promotion of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace to the United States Senatorship, will cause a vacancy in this Senatorial District, after the 4th of March next. As there can be no substantial reason given for the holding of a special election and thereby incuring an expenditure $1,000 in each of the counties (Clearfield, Centre and Clinton) composing the district, we deem it wise not to hold such an election. The taxpayers will suffer far worse financially by holding such an election, than they will by being unrepresented in the State Senate for three or four weeks. By pursuing this line of policy, a large sum of money is saved to the taxpayers, and the election of a Senator for the unexpired term of Mr. Wallace, which would be for one year, will come up in regular order, and will cost us nothing. As the other two counties composing the district have both the Judges for ten years, and the Congressman, they will of course file no objections to Clearfield having the Senator, provided we present to the district conference a gentleman the equal in integrity, intelligence and experience of those presented from Centre and Clinton. We know our friends in Centre were a litty greedy last fall. They wanted Congress, Judge and Senator, but we understand that a streak of modesty has set in, and they will not push the Senatorial question very vigorously. Our friends in Clinton are a little modest, too, admitting that they have had a full share of political honors thrust upon them.

FAILED.—Hon. E. S. Dundy, a law student in Senator Wallace's office twenty-three years ago, and at one time Justice of the Peace in this borough, well known to many of our citizens, came very near being elected United States Senator from Nebraska, last week. He at present holds the office of United States District Judge in that State. Had he not taken quite so much stock in Grantism, he would have succeeded. A combination of Democrats with anti-Grant Republicans brought about the election of Judge Paddock, who claims to be a "Liberal," and thereby succeeded in defeating both the Grant candidates, Gen. Thayer and Judge Dundy. The former was formely a Senator from that State, and was defeated by Hitchcock two years ago, and now suffers a second rout. We presume he will never be a candidate again, because hereafter the Democrats will elect the Senators in that State. Louisiana, Grant and Sheridan are just doing for the Radical party what Kansas and Lecompton did for the Democratic party fifteen years ago.

POOR REFORMERS.—We have long since been satisfied that the Radical leaders were not a success in the way of reform. Although everybody has been using a retrenchment schedule for over eighteen months, the Radical Congressmen cannot be whipped into that kind of a programme. There were two significant reports made to Congress last week, by the men who propose to reform within their party limits all the abuses they have practiced for the past 15 years. One was against a reduction of the President's salary, and the other against an investigation of the Navy Department. Retrenchment and investigation are not favored by the party in power. These fellows like to talk about "retrenchment" and "reform" on the stump, but they never practice it in Congress or our State Legislatures, where the people demand it.

CANNOT BE DEFENDED.—The conduct of Mr. Buckalew toward Mr. Wallace, in the recent canvass for United States Senator, was an outrage. It is true it did not amount to much, but that was no fault of Mr. Buckalew's. He did his utmost to defeat Mr. Wallace. Had it not been for Clearfield's representatives in the Legislature in the winter of 1863, Mr. Buckalew would never have held a seat in the United States Senate for six years. But for Mr. Wallace and Dr. Boyer, Mr. Buckalew would have spent those six years in Bloomsburg instead of Washington. "Giant intellects" should not be ungrateful or fail to square their acts and conduct by the true rules of manhood, however blind they may become in their zeal for self gratification.

The members of the Legislature are getting ready to adjourn. A resolution has passed the Senate to adjourn on the 15th of March, and one passed the House to adjourn on the 25th.

The election for U. S. Senator is over, and the Legislature will now go earnestly to work, without doubt.

THE VOTE FOR SENATOR.—The vote cast for United States Senator in the Legislature last Wednesday resulted as follows:

CANDIDATES.	SENATE.	HOUSE.	TOTAL.
Wm. A. Wallace, Dem.	19	106	125
John Allison, Rad.	29	87	116
Majority for Mr. Wallace			9

Such was the ending of a long and bitter contest for the highest position which the sovereigns of a State can confer upon a citizen, and rightfully have our representatives conferred that honor upon our neighbor, a representative Democrat, well known all over this Commonwealth, and one, too, who will never make merchandize out of the trust confided to him. The following Senators voted for Mr. Wallace:

Messrs. Albright, Bechtel, Bussey, Chalfant, Chestnut, Clark, Collhan, Dill, Ermentrout, M'Kibben, Nagle, Playford, Rockwell, Rowland, Shimer, Stanton, Waream, Wood and Yerkes.—19.

Members of the House. Messrs. Achenbach, Andre, Anstine, Backus, Barnett, Bedford, Brown (Jefferson), Buck, Butler, Carson, Carver, Conrad, Crawford, Darby, Deyarmon, Dry, Durling, Eldred, Embrick, Erwin (Northampton), Everhart, Faunce, Fincher, Fogel, Foster, Gaffey, Gelselman, Gemmill, Gentnor, Graff, Gross, Gunster, Hannan, Hartshorne, Harvey, Hasson, Hayes, Henry Hetrick, Holland, Hollenbeck Irwin (Allegheny), Jamison, Kennedy, Keyser, Kimmett, Kistler, Knipe, Large Andrew, Large S. P., Law, Lecron, Lewis (Luzerne), Lottus, Logan (Crawford), Lusk, Lynott, McAsey, M'Henry, M'Lean, M'Nite, Miller (Berks), Miller (Philadelphia), Monaghan, Mumper, Myer, Pallatt, Park, Parker, Piper, Plummer, Reighard, Reutter, Richardson, Rogers, Rutter, Ryan, Shidle Shugert, Smith (Berks), Snyder, Spang, Spicer, Stahle, Steck, Stevens, Stetzer, Sturtevant, Swan, Talley, Terry, Thornton, Toner, Wanner, Willett, Williams (Clarion), Wilson, Wimmer, Wise, Wishart, Withington, Worrall, Yerks, Zern and Patterson, Speaker.—106.

THE XXXIV DISTRICT.

Much debate is just now going on both within and without our Senatorial District in relation to the vacancy which will occur upon the resignation of Mr. Wallace. The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Post*, of Saturday, in alluding to the question, says:

Mr. Wallace, it is understood, will not resign his position as Senator from the Clearfield District before the first of March. He is induced to this course by appeals from a large number of constituents, who desire the benefits of his experience as their representative in the State Senate during the present session, as well as by the fact that at the general election in the fall a successor can be chosen who will be more likely to prove acceptable to the Democratic party of the District than any one selected at a special election for Senator, in which but little interest would be taken. Mr. Wallace's preferences would be to resign at once, but I believe he has been induced to forego his purposes in this respect for the reasons stated. A number of general laws are yet to be passed to carry into effect particular provisions of the New Constitution, and to aid in this duty he is peculiarly fitted by his legal acquirements and knowledge of the Legislature and the wants of the State. His term of service as United States Senator will not commence until the 4th of March.

We have no doubt that if Mr. Wallace consulted his own pleasure and convenience in this matter, he would resign at once, and thereby get rid of considerable annoyance. But he has great respect for the numerous requests made within and without the district for him to continue in his present position until the 4th of March next. Although elevated to a far higher position, he still feels that he belongs to the people, and will continue to serve them, rather than to gratify his personal convenience.

OUT OF HUMOR.

The Radical organs do not like the drift of the recent Senatorial elections throughout the several States a bit more than they did the result of the last November elections. The Philadelphia *Press*, in alluding to the question in this State, says:

In Pennsylvania, where, before the election, the appeals were made to the "Democrats and their Liberal Republican sympathizers," and to which parties the victory was ascribed by the Harrisburg *Patriot* a few days ago, William A. Wallace was chosen, when there were a half dozen conspicuous Liberals, any one of whom would have been a credit to the State in the Senate. Mr. Wallace is an able gentleman, who is respected by his opponents, but he is not a "Liberal." His Democracy is as unadulterated as that of Jeremiah S. Black, who has been resurrected from his political grave since last November, and who was one of Mr. Wallace's chief rivals for the honor he only won by his masterly knowledge of law.

The editors and leaders of the Radical party, observing that the "tidal wave" has set in against them, now begin to lament and scold and abuse each other for not preventing the people from driving them from power and authority. They begin to see their shortcomings, and like drowning men they grasp at straws to keep themselves afloat. But the die is cast. The people have spoken once, and when they speak again, next November, the present party will never annoy and rob the people of the United States again.

PASS THE BILL.—A bill to define and punish the crime of kidnapping has been introduced into the Senate by Senator Dunkel, of Philadelphia. The penalty provided is not to exceed $10,000 fine and twenty-five years solitary imprisonment. This is not a bit too severe. The necessity for such a law has been developed by the Ross abduction case, and every parent in Pennsylvania will hope that senator Dunkel's bill may speedily become a law.

GRANT AT CHURCH.—The Washington correspondent of the *Troy Times*, has had the felicity of observing President Grant and Vice-President Wilson at their devotions, both at the same time. The occasion was a Sunday service in the Methodist Metropolitan Church, and the Rev. Dr. Tiffany—he of the prehensile tongue—was the officiating clergyman. The service lasted for nearly two hours, and the correspondent had an excellent opportunity to contrast the bearing of the two men under the preaching. Mr. Wilson, we are told, was uneasy—which can be readily believed when we consider who the preacher was—shifted his position constantly, and listened to the sermon as though he was criticising it; but "Gen. Grant scarce moved his head or body in the whole service, and he seemed to take the sermon as a cow does a northeaster."

Two men entered the First National Bank of Carbondale, Pa., at noon on Thursday week, when no one but the cashier was present. One of them asked Mr. Stott, the cashier, to change a five dollar bill. He stooped down to comply with the request when the man reached over, grabbed his head and pinned it to the desk while his companion jumped over and bound and gagged him. They then hastily gathered up all the currency they could find, amounting to about $10,000, but fortunately overlooked a package containing $15,000. They were disturbed by a woman coming to the front door and escaped by the back door, crossing the river on the ice, and were seen to enter a sleigh and drive off.

HOW IS THAT.—An Exchange says: Josiah S. Binley, the healthiest man in Sunbury, never eats any breakfast.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Philip Phillips, the singer has sailed for Australia.

—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin has been re-elected United States Senator from the State of Maine.

—The Wilcox, Elk county, Tanning company has tanned one hundred thousand buffalo hides since last spring.

—The ice men all along the Hudson river have struck for an advance of fifty cents a day. A thousand men are idle.

—In many parts of California there have been no frosts this season, and the most delicate plants grow as if it were spring.

—Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania railroad, has been elected President of the Northern Central railroad.

—Peanuts, Police *Gazettes* and dime novels are to be excluded from the trains on the Boston and Maine Railroads in the future.

—An undivided third of the real estate of the late Oakes Ames, consisting of marsh lands and flats, has just been sold for $60,000.

—The corn crop of the United States for 1874 is reported at slightly more than 800,000,000 bushels. This is a reduction of 120,000,000 from the crop of 1873.

—It is estimated that the aggregate number of northerners visiting Florida this season will reach 40,000, or something rather in excess of the total for last year.

—Mr. J. A. Schomacker, the well known piano manufacturer, died on Saturday night, the 16th inst., at his residence, No. 258 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, aged 75 years.

—Statisticians declare a marked difference between Jews and Christians as to longevity. In 100 Christians 50 die before the age of 57, and with Jews the same proportion reaches beyond 67.

—The New York compulsory education law is received with little favor by superintendents and teachers, and in almost every city and town the complaint of already inadequate school accommodations is made.

—Many parties in the Northern States and Canada have been badly victimized of late in the purchase of mountain lands, by means of false maps and fraudulent abstracts of title in east Tennessee.

—Hon. Francis Kernan, of Utica, was elected United States Senator on Tuesday of last week, by the Legislature of New York. The vote stood on joint ballot, Kernan, 88; E. D. Morgan, 69.

—A half barrel of apple butter from Fulton, N. Y., was expressed, one day last week, over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, addressed to "Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Buckingham Palace, England."

—Mr. Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, N. H., has his life insured for $200,000. This is said to be the largest life insurance carried by an individual in New England, except Charles C. Storrow, of Lawrence, who is insured for $250,000.

—A Massachusetts man, who has been absent over twenty years as a voyager on the Pacific ocean, and whose friends, supposing him lost, had even erected a monument to his memory, returned home recently, safe and sound.

—A tract of 40,000 acres of land, lying in Maryland and West Virginia, is about to be for the first time divided. It is owned by the heirs of a guarantee under the English government. Coal and iron mines of great value have just been discovered on it.

—A cattle train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad broke through a bridge at Eureka City, Mo., on Sunday. The bridge, 125 feet long, was destroyed; the locomotive and three cars were crushed, and all the cattle were killed or injured. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

—Mr. R. B. Irwin, ex-agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was taken before the bar of the House of Representatives, and, as he again refused to answer the questions put to him in regard to the Pacific Mail subsidy, he was committed to the common jail of the district for contempt.

—Perhaps the richest discovery of silver ore ever made, is in the great Comstock ledge in Nevada. It lies in a fissure 1,000 to 1,200 feet across, and is so far developed that its value is estimated at $300,000,000. In San Francisco the discovery is pronounced as the most important event in the history of the Pacific slope.

—Coasting on the common is now Boston's recreation, and crowds of 3,000 or 4,000 people sometimes gather there. Bridges for pedestrians have been erected across the dangerous points, and the hill is flooded with water when it becomes too much worn. Numerous casualties are reported daily, but do not abate the interest.

—It is perhaps not generally known that the Governor of Pennsylvania receives a higher salary than the executive of any other State in the Union. Kellogg comes next, drawing $8,000 from the impoverished treasury of Louisiana, while Mr. Tilden accepts $4,000 as sufficient remuneration for administering the gubernatorial duties of the great State of New York.

—A perilous ride of four hours on a floating cake of ice on the Mississippi river, befell Dr. Lincoln, of Wabasha, Wisconsin. He was coming across the river in a boat when a huge field of ice floated down upon him, and to escape the danger of capsizing he jumped from the boat upon the ice. In this dangerous situation he floated some distance below the town, and it was 10 o'clock at night before his cries for help brought a boat to his rescue.

—The trustees of the Girard estate, in their report, say that in view of the appreciation in the value of the coal lands of the estate, and the productiveness of 550 acres of ground contiguous to improved portions of the city, the directors of the city trusts have resolved to erect a cluster of buildings capable of accommodating five hundred additional orphans. There are now five hundred and fifty in the institution, and one hundred and thirty-four applicants for admission.

—A new eight barrel oil well has been struck in the town of Limestone, Cattaraugus county, New York, near the Pennsylvania line. As nearly as we can locate it, it is on the same belt on which the wells in Bradford and McKean counties, this State, are situated, and seems to be a continuation of the great Butler county belt. The oil is of an amber color, and resembles that produced from the third and fourth sand. The strike is important, as it would seem to indicate an extensive continuation in a north-eastern direction of the sand belt.

—The jury in the Beecher-Tilton case represent the various business occupations and religious opinions sufficiently to indicate that there will be no jealousy on account of any undue preponderance of the representatives of any special employment. The foreman is a merchant, and there is an iron moulder, a carpenter, a wood and willow basket maker, a man out of employment, a druggist, a builder, a cork cutter, a flour broker, and an Irish grocer. The Baptists have only one representative, the Presbyterians three, the Catholics one, the Methodists one, the Episcopalians two, and those without church affiliation four.

THE NEW LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

WHAT HE THINKS AND HOW HE SAYS IT.

John Latta, the recently elected Lieutenant Governor of the State, and the first incumbent of that office, was inaugurated on the 19th inst. and delivered the following address:

Senators: I would not be expressing the feelings of my heart if I failed to acknowledge my grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the people of the Commonwealth in choosing me to fill the office, the duties of which I am about to assume. Words of promise are easily spoken and I shall only pledge myself to perform my sworn duty, to endeavor to discharge the trust reposed in me, so that no citizen of the Commonwealth may have cause to regret my election.

In assuming the functions of the office as President of this honorable body, I ask the indulgence of Senators for any short comings on my part, and their aid and counsel in all matters pertaining to the government of the Senate.

Though it is not my duty or privilege to recommend to your consideration measures of legislation, I may be pardoned for referring to a few matters of interest to the people of the State.

In a year and a half from now the hundredth anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated.—Every citizen should feel a patriotic pride in using his best efforts to ensure a successful celebration. By proper efforts the exposition can be made the greatest that civilization ever produced. Let these efforts be made, so that the nations of the world may see the progress made by the people of this country. Before that great event in our nation's life is reached, however, concord and harmony, peace and happiness should extend their divine influences over the people of every State in the union. With a union restored in feeling and in interest, the "rolls of right eternal" declaring the "sacred rights of man" will brighten with age, and inspire a warmer devotion to free government than when displayed from Independence Hall on July 4th, 1776.

In anticipation of this coming display of the genius of free institutions, care should be taken that the laborers of the country receive that consideration which their merits deserve. In times of national danger their strong arms and brave hearts are always depended upon. In all our wars they have filled our armies and fought as freemen alone could fight. For their devotion in times of war and danger there should be secured to them the most ample enjoyment of all the rights and privileges when the triumphs of peace are being achieved, and when such celebrations are being held. In State and in nation their interests ought to be so guarded and protected, as to assure them equality of right and privilege before the law with all other classes.

Pennsylvania has rich and fertile valleys of farming land, vast forests of valuable timber, immeasureable fields of coal, mountains of iron, inexhaustible deposits of petroleum and great manufacturing establishments, all of which need the care of wise legislation. But with all her great resources of wealth and prosperity, Pennsylvania has never forgotten her proud position as the Keystone of the political arch, and has always been true to the Union, to liberty and to free government. And though her proud head is almost motionless and her tongue partly silent in regard to the wrongs and injustice done to the freedom of a sister State by bold, bad men, who are supported in their usurpations by the military power of the federal government, yet her great heart is true, and sends to Heaven the prayers of nearly four millions of her children that the rights and liberties of the people of that oppressed Commonwealth may soon be restored. A little more patience, a little more endurance of wrong and violence by those on whom the affliction falls, and the nation's soul will awaken and its heart respond to the calls of justice. The betrayers of trusts, the violaters of constitutions, the destroyers of Legislatures, and the enemies of free institutions, will soon be retired from their scenes of action in utter dishonor. The rights and interests of all sections of the country and of all classes of citizens should be alike respected. Uniformity of laws is important, but equally importants is *uniformity in executing them*. Though nearly ten years have come and gone since the angel of peace spread its wings over the land and proclaimed the end of strife, yet no fruits of peace have been suffered to ripen in some portions of the Republic. The waves of passion and prejudice, of wrong and violence, still flow and ebb across the land, disturbing the "married calm of States," and preventing the growth of the material interests of the people.

It is to be hoped that ere the sun lightens up the day which will mark the hundredth anniversary of our nation's independence, the sun of liberty may shine in all his glory over all the States restored in all their rights under the constitution, and that every American citizen shall, as such, have his rights respected.

THE PRESIDENT'S JUGGLERY

Although the act of the soldiers in disbanding the Louisiana Legislature, has been disowned by the President, the wrong has not been repaired. The rump Legislature which met in the hall after the military had entered it and caused the body already organized to disperse, has been reorganized by the Governor and has sent to Washington a negro Senator. Apparently the President is determined that his friends in Louisiana shall reap all the advantage which can attach to the power which the wrongful act of the army of the United States enabled them to usurp. It is very humiliating to the national pride to see the seat of Washington occupied by a man with soul so mean as to cause him to repudiate the act of a military subordinate which he dare not approve, and who yet will not act to repair the wrong that has been done.

The jugglery of the President with the Louisiana business has been very disgraceful. He first very cordially approved not only of the act of the military, but of the infamous despatches of Sheridan; this is clearly proven by the "all of us," despatch of Secretary Belknap, who certainly would not have sent such a message without having ascertained the sentiments of the President; having found what these were he did not hesitate to assume that the rest of the Cabinet would agree with its chief. When this was found to be an error, and when the indignant feeling of the people found expression, the President sent to Congress a message, in which he does not give his approval to the conduct of the military, but endeavors to leave the impression that what was unlawfully done was but the natural act of a simple soldier ignorant of the law. But the fact is that General de Trobriand held a written order which the President himself directed should be given him, ordering him to obey the commands of Governor Kellogg. A United States officer was placed under the orders of the Governor of the State with the intent that he should keep his party in power by the use of the national army, and the result of such use of the army must have been as readily foreseen by the President as it certainly was gratifying to him when accomplished.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The colored people of Harrisburg are indignant at the action of the newly elected Republican Mayor of that city, Patterson, in not recognizing that race in his police appointments. They assert that he promised to appoint at least two colored men.

DIEFFENBACH ON THE SENATORSHIP.

Hon. H. L. Dieffenbach, editor of the Bloomsburg *Columbian*, the organ of Mr. Buckalew, thus alludes to the Senatorial contest:

On Tuesday the 19th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. each house separately proceeded to an election. In the House the vote stood for Wallace 107, for Allison, Republican, 88. In the Senate Wallace had 18 votes, and Allison had 29 votes. As the two Houses did not agree in the choice, on Wednesday they met in joint convention, when the vote stood for Wallace 125, for Allison 116.

Mr. Wallace was therefore declared duly elected. Considerable excitement had preceded the nomination and the balloting, but all attempts to divert the majority from it purpose utterly failed and we are glad to say a harmonious result was finally arrived at. Three Democratic members and two Republicans have died since the election, and there were wild rumors about several becoming unnecessarily sick—in fact unnecessarily dangerously ill—but good physicians, better fortune, or a kind Providence seem to have restored them with no little promptness. Dr. Wishart, Democratic member from Fulton, was thrown from a stage coach a few days before, which resulted in a broken arm, yet he manfully proceeded to his post and cast his vote.

Originally the joint political complexion of the Legislature stood 130 Democrats to 121 Republicans. After the death of five members it stood 127 Democrats to 119 Republicans. 154 votes, if all were present and voted, were required to elect. As Mr. Wallace would probably not choose to vote for himself, his vote deducted left the full Democratic strength at 126 votes—only two more than the required number, but if he did vote then it would be three more. It is said that if bolting had been attempted some Republicans would have voted for him, but that would have been a stretch of generosity scarcely to be looked for.

We have heretofore expressed our opinions of Mr. Wallace pretty fully. We have full faith in his integrity, sound Democracy and ability, but upon questions of propriety, both in official action and in measures of political expediency and strict adherance to ultra Democratic doctrines, we have differed from him and have at all times given free expression to that difference. As he is now the Senatorial choice of his party, we propose to judge him hereafter altogether by his action in the Federal Senate. He is probably not fifty years of age, is very energetic, has great ability and is pretty thoroughly filled with a just ambition and lively hope of eminence. Of late years the Senator of the United States is characterized by a higher order of ability and statesmanship than was its general make up during the war. To acquire and maintain distinction in that body hereafter will call into requisition the very highest abilities and the sternest opposition to every form of corruption and governmental extravagance. That Mr. Wallace will prove equal to the occasion we do not doubt and is our earnest hope. To those who have heretofore opposed his aspirations we now appeal to judge him fairly, impartially and even generously by his future act. Let his hands be strengthened by a solid support and undoubting confidence in his capacity and motives, and if he does not then acquit himself as his enthusiastic friends anticipate the fault can only be ascribed to himself.

Brother Dieffenbach your test is exactly right. If Mr. Wallace votes wrong "spot him," if he sits quietly in the Senate and allows his party friends to be libeled and abused by the opposition without opening his mouth, give him "hail Columbia" for neglect of duty, and we will assist you in exposing him.

A CONTRAST.

The reason which impelled President Johnson to send Gen. Sheridan away from Louisiana in 1867, are those which induced Gen. Grant to send him there in 1875. He had shown an utter disregard of civil authority, trampled the Constitution under foot, and harassed the people by every method of torture, until law was subverted and the military ruled supreme.

The President knew his presence was hateful to the population, and that in these eight years Sheridan has longed for an opportunity of revenge. Hence he was chosen to carry out a vindictive policy, which suited the malice of his master and at the same time addressed itself to his personal feelings.

It never entered the mind of either that this appointment was a positive reflection on Gen. McDowell, the commander of the department, and on Gen. Emory, who for nearly three years past has personally commanded all the troops in Louisiana and executed the orders from Washington to the last letter. For what reason have these officers been superseded?

Surely, it will not be pretended that they have failed in any duty, however irksome, or refused to co-operate in the crushing out process concocted at Washington. They even obeyed the Attorney-General when the President assumed to make him Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and to confer upon him functions which are not transferable by the Constitution.

They perhaps would not falsify the facts, pervert the truth, or give cheerful support to Kellogg and his usurpation, and hence they were put under the ban and disgraced as far as the Executive action could do it, by being thrust aside without a complaint preferred against them or a cause to justify this gross indignity. If they had been swift witnesses to calumniate a whole people, and had sympathized with the scoundrels who have stolen the people's money, the favor of the White House would have been as certain and prodigal as that offered to Sheridan for doing the disgraceful work.

In honorable contrast with the brutality of Sheridan shines out the memorable order No. 40, issued by Gen. Hancock when he took command of the Fifth District, with his headquarters at New Orleans, on the 20th of November, 1867. The closing words deserve to be written in letters of gold, as a guide for every military officer:

"*Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property, must be preserved.*"—*N. Y. Sun.*

SOMETHING NOT ON THE BILLS.—It is well known that Col. Curtis proposes to contest the seat in Congress of Dr. Egbert, his successful Democratic competitor at the late election, because of certain alleged irregularities. Prominent among these irregularities is that of voting without being registered.—An examination of the vote of the Fourth ward in Erie city develops the fact that the Colonel's son-in-law was among the unregistered voters. Now, what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If the unregistered voters who cast their ballots for Dr. Egbert are to be disfranchised, the same rule must be applied to those who voted for Col. Curtis. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways; and if the "gallant" Colonel don't get terribly sick of this contest before it is concluded, it will be a matter of surprise to us.—*Rib Democrat.*

Negro Pinchback, of New Orleans, was on Thursday last re-elected to the United States Senate by the Radical Rump Legislature of Louisiana.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH SAVED

That Rome was saved by the gabbling of a goose is a matter of ancient history. That Plymouth Church was saved by a lie is, if Mr. Morris's opening speech is to be taken as true, a matter of modern history.

Pointing to Mr. Moulton he exultingly said:

"He saved the defendant, and he saved Plymouth Church as certainly as the sun shines in heaven to-day, as I will show you before I get through.—Long before this would Plymouth Church have been without a pastor had it not been for Frank D. Moulton."

"Fidelity" in concealing the known adultery of the pastor, and in falsely denying his guilt! Well, that may be one way of saving a pastor and a church, but we do not quite see what there is to boast of about it; and, again, when a pastor and church arrive at such a pass, how would it do to let them go without being saved?

Another point arises: Is a man who at one time holds that "fidelity" to another requires him to lie at one time quite sure not to hold at another, circumstances and his feelings having greatly changed, that "fidelity" to himself requires him to do the same thing in another direction?

This question has frequently arisen where prisoners have been induced to confess by false assurances that the confession would not be repeated. When a person who has drawn out a confession in this way is put upon the witness stand, he is always placed in an embarrassing position.

It would be quite safe for people to make up their minds, all around that the world is not coming to an immediate end, and that all schemes, with whomsoever originating, to promote religion or save churches, by concealment, falsehood, and deception, are shallow, and shortsighted, and impracticable.—*N. Y. Sun.*

ANOTHER DEFALCATION.—The New York *Sun* says: There is a rumor prevalent in army circles that another army paymaster has come to grief.—The amount of the defalcation is this time stated to be happily only $30,000. The rumor is to the effect that the accused has been found guilty, dismissed, and ordered to be confined in the Albany Penitentiary. The details are so meagre, and the whole affair shrouded in such mystery, that we withhold the name for the present. The court martial orders promulgating the proceedings have so far, we are informed, been circulated among the staff officers. As this subject of defalcation, trial or non-trial, and imprisonment with all the chances of almost immediate pardon is deeply interesting to the taxpayers of our country, we trust it will not be long before the whole details are made public. Meanwhile it might be a pertinent inquiry to make. What was the Inspector-General doing that he should allow a paymaster to become involved to that extent? The law requires frequent, we believe monthly, inspections of disbursing officers accounts and deposits, and this law was framed after the Hodge defalcation with the expectation that a repetition of such an offence would become an impossibility.

NO DOUBT OF IT.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: "The President is very anxious that Congress should take up and settle in some way or other the vexed question of the condition of southern affairs. He desires to have the responsibility taken from his shoulders. Should Congress adjourn without passing any measure on this subject and without giving Pinchback his seat, it is understood that Grant will withdraw the troops from the south.

It will be a miracle if either Grant or the present corrupt Congress will do that which is in accordance with the constitution and the union. This would be something new "under the sun."

The Senate committee on territories will report in favor of the creation of a new territory out of the northern half of Dakota, to be called Ojibway. The territory will contain 71,200 square miles, and its capitol will be Bismarck, a little town at the western terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad. The new territorial organization will cost the United States government about $27,000 a year, and one of the reasons given for its creation is, that members of the Legislature and others residing in Northern Dakota who have business at Yankton are compelled to travel as much as 1,400 miles to reach their destination.

WANTS OUT.—Edward S. Stokes, the murderer of James Fisk, Jr., wants Gov. Tilden to release him from prison on the ground that his term of imprisonment expired on the 6th inst. In summing up his time of imprisonment Stokes counts in the time he was in the tombs previous to his trial, while his lawyers and friends were baffling the ends of justice by quibbles to postpone the trial. His logic will scarcely meet with favor at the hands of Gov. Tilden. He will be compelled to serve out his full time, and that is far too short a time for his great crime.

The financial bill for specie payments "some of these times" has been approved by the President. In doing so he sent in a message showing what was necessary to make the bill effective. But no attention was paid to him. His party didn't care whether it was effective or not. What they wanted was to get the finance question off their hands, no matter what the shape. They have got it off, and will let the future Congress do what is necessary to give effect to it if they want it to have any.

MANLY DENUNCIATION.—Gen. Ewing, than whom a braver officer did not wield command in the Union army, denounces the conduct of Sheridan as the act of an Arnold. He states in a card to the public: "This official communication, in my judgment, stamps the officer of the army who wrote it as the Benedict Arnold of the day. It calls to mind the picture of a blood-hound straining at the leash. It is monstrous! and as one of his late comrades in arms, I join in its open, and utter condemnation."

A GOOD HIT.—The editor of the New York *Sun* says: Mr. William Cullen Bryant said in his Cooper Union speech on Monday night that such things as the Louisiana usurpation would do in Spain, but they would not do here.—And yet the very President who is so prompt to overthrow Republican government in Louisiana was very considerate about endangering Republican institutions in Spain by a righteous recognition of Cuba. There were, of course, sound motives in law for both cases—a son-in-law in one, and a brother-in-law in the other.

A fire at Aux Cayes, Port au Prince, has destroyed eighty houses, causing a loss of $100,000. The Government war steamer had been disabled by the bursting of her boiler, under a pressure of *ten pounds*. This being the last of the navy, the people were anxiously awaiting the arrival of new vessels, now under construction at New York. It was expected that the chamber would soon meet to ratify the treaty with San Domingo.

Henry Shields, a rich flour merchant of New York, died recently, and since his death it has been discovered that he has two distinct families, each comprising a wife, one having six and the other nine children. He kept one family in New York and the other in Brooklyn.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—The Venango *Spectator* suggests that all the pamphlets and editorials written to prove Mr. Wallace's ineligibility as United States Senator be gathered together and deposited among the archives of the Pennsylvania historical society. It would let his fellows know, who run the machine in 1875, what talented fell