The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1875.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

The Philadelphia journals are discussing hotel charges "next year."—There might be some improvement in that line this year.

It is universally conceded that Grant's present "kitchen Cabinet" is made up of the most complete and soulless set of men ever found within the walls of the White House. "Birds of feather," &c.

WASHINGTON REVELATIONS.—Do not fail to read the article on our first page entitled "The Washington Female Lobbyist," by Don Piatt. The picture is drawn to life by one of the best literary artists in the Union.

On Sunday morning a week A. Gordon Mullin, one of the proprietors of the St. Cloud hotel, Philadelphia, and brother of Geo. K. Mullin, the well-known manager of the Cresson summer resort, died at the age of fifty-one years.

An exchange says, "Hon. Edward McPherson, late Clerk to Congress, is engaged in writing the 'Life of Thaddeus Stevens.' McPherson knows 'Thad,' because he has been engaged with him politically ever since the 'tape worm' railroad system was inaugurated—37 years ago.

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE.—We call the attention of our readers to an article on our first page, taken from the New York *World* entitled, "Decline and Fall of Great Moral Ideas in Kansas." It is one of the most scathing reviews of the moral and political villainies practiced by the Radical leaders of that godly Commonwealth we ever read. Do not fail to read it.

THE INVADERS.—A Washington dispatch says the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received word from Philadelphia that a party of 3,000 armed men from Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania will leave for the Black Hills on June 15th, under pretense of entering the Hills from the Sioux reservation. They will, it is alleged, boldly enter the Hills and defy both the United States forces and the Indians.

COME TO THE FRONT.—The indictment by a New York grand jury of the eminent mercantile firm of Horace B. Claflin & Co., of that city for smuggling and defrauding the government out of millions of revenue, is another thunderbolt launched at Beecher's congregation. The members of the firm are all shining lights in Plymouth church, but like their pastor, they have been doing business outside of the most liberal moral code that was ever invented. When will wonders cease and propriety resume its sway in business circles?

A PROTEST.—The Loyal League, a very refined and aristocratic political organization in Philadelphia, protested against the election of a Radical bummer named Bunn, as a trustee of the Gas Company, but the City Councils did not heed the League; hence there is a nice fight going on in the Radical camp. The Harrisburg *Patriot*, in alluding to the affair, remarks: "There is nothing in the constitution to prevent the appointment of William M. Bunn to positions of trust and responsibility, and we have the highest authority for disregarding the unwritten law of traditional decency.

RESTIVE.—Those Radicals who are not merely renegades, are writhing under the afflictions administered them by the roosters who controlled the State convention. D. C. Forney, writing in the *Sunday Chronicle*, says: I am very much mistaken in my knowledge of Pennsylvania politics if the effect of some of the things forced through this convention will not be to create dissension in the Republican party. The one hundred and ten men who protested against White wanted a Republican on the ticket—that is, a Republican who had at least voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1860; this they did not get, and they keenly felt the slight. Nay, they freely deplored the blunder.

The Clearfield *Republican* calls Edward McPherson a political Rag-a-muffin. It ought to know, and we presume does know, that there was never a better or more honest or honorable gentleman belonged to any party than Mr. McPherson. The Democrats have not got his superior. —*Huntingdon Globe.*

That may be true, Mr. *Globe*, but then he keeps mighty bad company. The politician who co-habits with John Cessna, Bill Mann, and Harry White, is an expert in political harlotry and will not embalm himself very deeply in the affections of ordinary "honorable gentlemen." Cato lost his reputation by keeping bad company, and Mr. McPherson should profit by his misfortune.

IN DISTRESS.—The editor of the New York *World* seems to be greatly agitated over the political affairs of this State, especially on the Democratic side. He is dissatisfied with Auditor General Temple and District Attorney Sheppard, of Philadelphia, the late canvass for United States Senator, and many other things too numerous to mention. For an individual who is not a citizen of this State he assumes a great deal, and it is very remarkable for a gentleman of his intelligence that he should travel so far out of the way to attend to other people's business, when he has so much of his own to attend to. Marble should be looked after. His impertinence may get him into trouble, and thereby destroy much of the influence of the *World*. What a pity that some people have only one world to look after and govern! Marble, cry about it like that other fellow, when he could find no more to conquer.

PROFESSION vs. PRACTICE.

The Radical leaders seem to be as full of theories as a dog can be of fleas. They *preach* mighty well but their *practice* is infamous. The party of grand moral ideas held their State convention recently at Lancaster, and of course, as usual, adopted a platform richly adorned with grand moral ideas, one of which reads as follows:

Honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it.

That reads very nice and every honest man will of course exclaim Amen! So much for theory. But now for a little practical illustration.

A few days after the passage of the above grand moral idea, somebody in Philadelphia discovered that the Directors of the Poor in that city had been robbing the taxpayers of thousands of dollars, and so pointed was the charge made that two of the directors, "with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it," resigned; and the city committee of the party governed and controlled by *honest men with brains*, nominated William B. Bunn and H. N. Marks to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the aforesaid "honest men!" Bunn and Marks are two notorious political black legs and Harrisburg roosters, and are as offensive to the scent of honest men as so much carrion; yet, they are not only nominated a few days after the passage of the above resolution, but actually appointed and confirmed by the city councils and are now in office. If they had been assigned the place merited by their crimes, they would be inside of a penitentiary, just where "Boss Tweed" is now realizing, instead of being billeted upon the City Treasury of Philadelphia.

This act fully demonstrates the hypocrisy of the Radical leaders, because the appointment of these two ring roosters within ten days after the resolution indicated, shows conclusively that the leaders are fools and knaves (in Philadelphia at least,) or they esteem their followers to be of that class.

It is an old saying, and as true as the needle to the pole, that whenever an individual is discoursing about his virtue or integrity, that he should be diligently watched by his neighbors if they do not want to be misled or cheated. As individuals make up parties, we advise all to be on the lookout. The men who concocted the above resolution are about as near being "honest men" as the Devil is to being a Saint. So look out, and if you are cheated next November do not censure us for not having given you due notice of the contemplated fraud.

INDIAN ROBBERIES.

The huge frauds perpetrated upon the Indians and the American people by the Government agents the past fifteen years, are of the most gigantic character. Millions upon millions of dollars have been extracted from the people's pockets by the agents and employees of the general government to support the Indians and pay off their claims. The brave chiefs who have been to Washington recently to lay their grievances before the Great Father (Grant,) declare that they never have received the one-tenth of the money appropriated by the Government for their claims and support.—The charges made by the "sons of the forest, wild and untutored," against the agents of this Christian Government are disgraceful in the extreme. Grant & Co. expected to quiet the chiefs by inviting them to Washington and there offering them bribes, but "Poor Lo" would not enter into partnership with the Government thieves to rob both the whites and the Indians. The Sioux chiefs have taken their departure from Washington, without any negotiations being made in regard to the Black Hills. In the several interviews which took place between the delegations of chiefs and the government officials, there was a great deal of talking done, all of which was to little purpose. The burden of complaint on the part of the Indians, was the shameful manner in which they had been repeatedly cheated by the Indian agents, appointed by our government. It is feared that the chiefs left Washington greatly displeased with the result of their mission, and that as a consequence we may expect more Indian warfare on the plains, soon after their return home. It is to be sincerely hoped that such is not the case. The policy of the general government toward the Indians, for years past, has been exceedingly unfortunate, and has been attended with the most deplorable results. The agents commissioned by our government have swindled the Indians so outrageously that they have almost entirely lost confidence in the "pale-faced race." As a natural result of this system of fraud and deception, the savage nature of the indians has been frequently aroused to a state of barbarous desperation, and whole families of innocent persons have been cruelly murdered. The observance of good faith on the part of those whose duty it is, as representatives of the government, to deal with the Indians, would save much bloodshed on our western plains.

A DAMNABLE OUTRAGE.

We notice by a Washington dispatch that President Grant, through the importunities of the repudiated Congressman, John Cessna, and the Postoffice ring, has ordered the new Attorney General to examine—and of course pass it too—the infamous Chorpening claim of half a million of dollars. The fraud was so outrageous that even the Credit-Mobilier-Salary-Grab-Back-Pay-Congress repudiated it although Postmaster General Creswell and his ring had agreed to pay it.—The last Congress was notorious, for allowing all kinds of fraudulent claims to be paid out of the treasury, yet it was not brazen enough to allow this claim which the Long Branch government has, in a measure, ordered to be paid, and if Attorney General Pierrepont is as mercenary as his predecessor or Grant, the claim will be paid. All now depends on him and if he can swallow the dose that choked the Blaine Congress, without being choked to death, he must have throat enough to take in the Northern Pacific railroad at one gulph.

If a system of wholesale robbery is to continue while Grantism lasts, he might as well order the treasury doors to be thrown open to all. This would be more fair than to allow Creswell, Cessna & Co. to take all.

RADICAL DEFEAT.

The New Hampshire Radicals have been completely foiled in their attempt to set aside the action of Democrats in the State Senate. The Radical members refused to meet and thereby prevented a quorum, in the meantime taking their case up to the Supreme Court, made up of Radicals, too, but the Court unanimously decided that the seating of the two Democratic Senators was done according to law, and declined to pass an opinion upon the action of the Governor and Council, "a completed act performed in the discharge of an express duty required of the executive department by the Constitution," holding that such an opinion, being merely a criticism of one branch of the government by a co-ordinate branch, could have no weight. It assumes that Priest and Proctor had the proper credentials and summons, and having taken the prescribed oath they thereby became Senators, subject to the constitutional authority of the Senate as the final judge of the qualifications of its own members. The Court is therefore of the opinion that "when the Senate adjudged Messrs. Priest and Proctor duly elected Senators, its action was final and conclusive as to their right." This opinion, which is signed by all the members of the Court, disposes of the case so far as any legal action is concerned, but it may be worth while here to recall the circumstances which gave rise to the dispute. At the election for Senator in the Second district, James Priest, Democrat, received 3,834 votes, and "Natt" Head, Republican, 3,771, with 101 scattering. In this State the certificate would have been given to Priest, but in New Hampshire a majority of all the votes cast is required to elect, and as Priest had received only a plurality, the Republicans contended that there was no election. The Governor and Council, however, in canvassing the returns, threw out the ballots cast for "Natt" Head on the ground that they did not give the full name of the candidate as required by law, thus giving the election to Priest. In the Fourth district there was a similar contest. Proctor, Democrat, had 3,495 votes, and Todd, Republican, 3,457, with 64 scattering, just enough to prevent Proctor's election. But Todd was ineligible, not having complied with the constitutional requirements as to residence, and counting the votes cast for him as void, Proctor received the credentials. It was not claimed that either of the Republican candidates was elected; the question was whether the Governor and Council had a right to return the others as elected, or whether they should not have reported to the Senate that these two seats were vacant. Had they done this the Senate would have stood five to five, and there is no telling when the contest would have been decided.

GOVERNMENT JOBS.

The Philadelphia *Times* in alluding to an instance of squandering the public funds by Grant & Co., says "Mr. Bristow got rid of the mighty Mullett none too soon, and we in Philadelphia have special reason for congratulation that he got rid of him just in time to save the new postoffice here from his magnificent control. The engineers sent out to Chicago to examine Mullett's job there have reported that the whole Building must be taken down and a new foundation laid; otherwise it will tumble down itself. The loss of the treasury by this single exhibition of Mullett's architectural capacity will be about two millions of dollars, which is sufficiently disgraceful to all concerned. The employment of this man, with the extraordinary powers he was allowed to exercise, was in itself one of the most disgraceful things the administration has been guilty of. Two millions is but a small sum out of the many millions squandered and divided under his direction, and if all the post offices he has built had to be torn down, like this one at Chicago, people of taste would scarcely regret it. We are confident that an earthquake that would destroy the hideous structure he has left as his monument in New York would be hailed with delight by an outraged people, and we can never be sufficiently thankful for the escape that we have made in Philadelphia."

LETTER OF EX-GOV. BIGLER.

The numerous solicitations on the part of friends of Ex-Gov. Bigler that he would allow himself to be made a candidate for Governor, have caused him to address the following letter to our townsman, Dr. Wilson:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW YORK, June 4, 1875.

To DR. R. V. WILSON,
Clearfield, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am in possession of yours of the 24, and have made special note of what you say therein about the Centennial celebration and about State politics, and have to say in reply that it is unnecessary to discuss the gubernatorial question, so far as relates to myself, for I am not a candidate for the nomination, and cannot be induced to become one. It is now almost twenty-four years since the people of Pennsylvania selected me to fill that high and honorable office, at the end of which time they refused to confer upon me another trust of equal distinction and honor; and it must not be understood that I expect or desire them, at this late period in my life, to again select me for the gubernatorial chair. So far from this it gives me real pleasure to withdraw my name from the canvass, and to concede the coming opportunity to the younger men of my party who are able and willing to endure the toil and excitement incident to a political campaign. Besides, I shall not feel willing, for some months to come, to leave the Centennial work, in which I am now constantly engaged, and when I do so I hope it may be to return to my family and friends in Clearfield.

With sincere respect I remain yours, &c.,
WILLIAM BIGLER.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.—Official advices announce the completion of the direct United States cable and its successful working from Rye Beach, N. H., to Ireland. This is what has been known as the Faraday cable, the steamer of that name having been occupied in laying it. It was expected that the cable would have been completed and working a year ago, but a series of heavy storms and finally the leaking of the Faraday compelled the temporary abandonment of the extremity of the wire and the return of the steamer to England. She left England in April 5, to renew the work. Having encountered vast fields of ice the vessel was delayed so long after having picked up the end of the cable and laid the unfinished sections to within 20 miles of the shore, that she was obliged to put in at Sydney, Nova Scotia, to renew her supply of coal. This is the fifth trans-Atlantic cable laid and telegraphers now feel assured that the two continents are not likely again to be deprived of telegraphic communication. The direct United States cable company makes exclusive connection with the wires of the Atlantic and Pacific and Franklin telegraph companies of the United States. The effect of this arrangement between these companies, will be to reduce the cable tolls of the country and afford very great increase in the facilities for the transmission of business.

JUDGE DEAN REVERSED.

We some time time since published a decision of Judge Dean, of Huntingdon, in relation to the acknowledgement of Deeds by Justices of the Peace, and at the the time acquiesced in his views on that question, but the Supreme Court has reversed us both.—The conduct of the defendants in the case, when viewed with an equitable eye, was most outrageous. We clip the following statement from the Huntingdon *Globe*:

"Through the courtesy of Mr. Snodgrass, we are able to give our readers the opinion of the Supreme Court in a case that has excited great public interest. The plaintiffs had endorsed for Mr. Glasgow in all to the amount of $2,000, and then agreed to endorse for $1,500 more on condition that a mortgage in their favor was to be duly executed on the farm held in Mrs. Glasgow's name. The money was borrowed to build a barn on his farm.

The plaintiff's were forced to pay the $3,500 and sued on the mortgage. When that instrument was executed before Esquire P. H. Bence, he asked Mrs. Glasgow if she knew what it was, and she replied that she understood it and had read it. In her testimony she acknowledged this, but the defence claimed she did not understand it, and that the acknowledgment was defective because the mortgage was not read to her by the justice. The Judge taking this view ordered the jury to find in her favor, saying, "You must so find." This withdrawal from the jury is thus disposed of by the Supreme Court:

The parol evidence offered to impeach the magistrate's certificate appears to have been received without objection. The learned Judge of the Court below, however, fell into error, when he assumes that it was conclusive and withdrew the question of fact from the jury. Opposed to the parol evidence was the official certificate of the magistrate, showing upon its face that Mrs. Glasgow had executed and acknowledged the mortgage in the manner required by law. No matter what the magistrate may have sworn to upon the trial, the plaintiffs were entitled to have his official act to go to the jury.

The certificate of a justice of the peace of the acknowledgment of a deed or mortgage is a judicial act. It is conclusive of the facts certified to in the absence of fraud or duress. This is the current of all the authorities in this State, Johnson vs. Jamison, 3 Wharton 457. Hall vs. Patterson 1 P. F. S. 209. McCandless vs. Engle 29,399. In the case first cited it was held that parol evidence of what passed at the time of the acknowledgement was not admissable for the purpose of contradicting the certificate except in cases of fraud and imposition. In a number of cases parol evidence has been freely admitted to overthrow the certificate as in Michener vs. Cavender, 2 Wright 337. Louden vs. Blythe, 4 Harris 541. Schrader vs. Decker, 9 Barr 14. But in all these cases gross frauds and imposition had been practiced, affecting the acknowledgment itself. There is another class of cases in which parol evidence has been admitted to show facts *dehors* the certificate as in Keene vs. Coleman, 3 Wr. 299, where a married woman fraudulently represented that she was a widow.

The true rule deducible from the authorities is, that the certificate of the Justice of the acknowledgment of a deed or mortgage is a judicial act and in the absence of fraud or duress, conclusive as to the facts herein stated. A purchaser *bona fide* and without notice of the fraud is protected against it; but as to all other persons parol evidence may be admitted to show fraud or duress connected with the acknowledgment.

There was not a particle of evidence in this case to indicate either fraud or duress in anything that occurred at the magistrate's office. That officer appears to have acted in entire good faith. If there was any fraud it was *dehors* the certificate and the evidence leaves us in doubt as to whose door it should be laid.

Judgment reversed and a *venire facias de novo* awarded.

This decision amounts to about this: If a Justice does commit a mistake honest parties cannot take advantage of it for their especial benefit. The man or woman who will borrow money from a neighbor to build a barn, and then refuse to pay it because the Justice may not have complied with all the technicalities of the law, had better "go west."

HISTORY BEING VINDICATED.

The real history of our late civil war, although many books have been produced upon that subject, will be written hereafter. The first chapter is now before the public in the shape of "Sherman's memoirs." The editor of the Danville *Intelligencer*, having heard of this work, says:

"During the heat and excitement of the late war when the multitudinous army of major and brigadier generals were being landed to the skies, each by his "own correspondent," in the daily papers, it was pronounced "high treason" for any Democratic journal to doubt the patriotism, courage or capacity of any of these military magnates. To do so was to invite incarceration in one of the many dungeons or prisons always open to receive the denouncer of shams and pretensions. The consequence was the military fraud stood as high before the people as the general of true worth and undoubted ability. But since 'grim visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front,' and passion no longer sways the multitude, and prejudice has somewhat relaxed; when subsidized pens give place to honest criticism, we find many heretofore loyal idols being stripped of their false plumage and estimated at their true worth.

In this work of vindicating the truth of history we find some of the Union soldiers wielding as trenchant pens as ever they did swords before the confederate enemy. Among the most noted of this class, Sherman, the hero of the "March to the Sea," in his "memoirs" just issued, cuts right and left most incisively, accusing many of his compeers—popular idols for the time being—with being mere political generals, and worse with having shown the "white feather" in the face of the foe. Neither Hood nor Johnson, Lee or Hill, or any of the noted confederate leaders made as much stir along the front of the Union army as Sherman's pen is making among certain of the Union generals. And coming from that quarter it cannot be met with the old chronic reply that it is all "Democratic lies."

INDIANA MORTON.—An exchange says: Senator Morton is in Washington, much improved in health. He is said to talk in a very cheerful manner upon all subjects except those of a political character." Upon these he reminds one of the grave. Especially is he silent on the third term, though he says that when "the contest for the next Presidency fully sets in," he will be found with views of his own. Not a doubt of it.

—An artesian well has just been completed in Milwaukee, Wis., which proves a success. It is 1,049 feet deep, 170 feet of which was bored through the earth, 685 through magnesian lime rock, and 194 through sandstone. The water flows at the rate of 6,000 gallons a day.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Philadelphia is raising a fund for a $15,000 bronze equestrian statue of General Meade.

—The Democratic State Convention of Maryland will meet at Baltimore on the 21st of July.

—The Orangemen of New York have decided not to parade on the 12th of July this year.

—Niagara Falls has just started a daily paper called the *Register*—the first ever published there.

—It is estimated that at least 1,000 sheep and lambs have been killed in Wisconsin this season by wolves.

—The State Geologist will make a survey of Sullivan, Wyoming, Bradford and Tioga counties this summer.

—Gen. Henry W. Barry, a member of Congress from Mississippi, died suddenly at Washington, on the 8th inst., of apoplexy.

—Spotted Tail, Red Cloud, and their Indian companions, who were visiting at Washington, have returned to their western homes.

—Twenty-two locomotives are now in course of construction at one shop in Philadelphia, destined for South American railroads.

—That reward of 85 a bushel for dead grasshoppers offered in Le Seur county, Minnesota, has already fetched 250 bushels of the pests.

—Col. A. K. McClure will deliver the address before the Belles Lettres Union society, of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, on June 22.

—West Point is now holding out its attractions to visitors in the shape of the examination of the cadets, prior to the commencement exercises.

—Abraham S. Jackson, the Boston defaulter, has been arrested and arraigned on additional charges of fraud, and his bail fixed at $80,000.

—The oldest United States Senator now living, is said to be the Hon. Peleg Sprague, of Maine, who was Senator from that State from 1829 to 1835.

—Baltimore's monument to Edgar Allan Poe is receiving the finishing touches of the sculptor's chisel, and will be dedicated early in September.

—A shad four inches long and the first ever taken, was caught in Lake Champlain, a few days ago, which proves that Seth Green's attempt to stock the Northern waters with fish is a success.

—The late Wm. K. Nimick, of Pittsburgh, made a generous provision in his will—placing $25,000 in the hands of trustees, the interest of which is to be paid annually to the poor of that city.

—The old Indian reservation of 100,000 acres of swamp lands in Wisconsin, the title to which has long been in dispute between the State and the United States, has just been awarded to the former.

—W. D. Johnson, of Clarke county, Ohio, lately deceased, bequeathed $25,000 to the University of Wooster, Ohio, and also left an equal amount to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

—The health of the poet Longfellow is reported so precarious that he does not attempt to accomplish any literary work whatever, but takes exceeding care of himself. He is a constant sufferer from acute neuralgia.

—Hon. J. P. Wickersham has been reappointed by the Governor Superintendent of Public Instruction, and has been commissioned as such. The appointment is until the close of the next session of the Legislature.

—The cashier and clerks of the Lawrence, Mass., National Bank were looking out of the window at a circus procession, when a thief walked in, and first deliberately securing a package containing $1,000, walked out again.

—An elephant owned by Howe's Circus and Menagerie recently gave birth to a baby elephant, said to be the first of these animals ever born in the United States. They were both getting along finely at last accounts.

—Grant voted the Democratic ticket until he was elected President. Hartranft's first Republican vote was for himself, and now comes Rawle, another renegade Democrat. No wonder McClure wanted one Republican on the ticket.

—The first naval battle of the Revolution was fought at Machias, Maine, on the 12th of June, 1775, the contest being between the sturdy and patriotic fishermen of that town and the British sloop-of-war "Margaretta," the fight resulting in the capture of the latter, together with several other smaller craft.

—The Board of Pardons, at their last session, recommended that the death sentences of Ambrose E. Lynch, of Allegheny county, and Henry Bricelland, of Washington county, be commuted for life, and if the recommendation is approved by the Governor, a warrant will be issued consigning them to the Western Penitentiary.

—The Radicals of Blair county have nominated the following ticket: Associate Judges—Charles A. Mann and Samuel Smith; Commissioners—Jonathan Slippey and John Halfpenny; Poor Director—David Bell; Auditors B. F. Custer and Frank Henny. A resolution in favor of Hon. A. Lemon for Senator was unanimously adopted.

—It has been discovered that the oration delivered at Oak Ridge cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on Decoration Day, by one Rev. M. H. Worrell, is almost word for word, the famous address delivered by Edward Everett, on the occasion of the consecration of the soldiers monument at Gettysburg Cemetery, in November, 1863.

—The proprietor of the Continental Hotel at Philadelphia, has given his assurance that the hotel rates at that establishment, during the Centennial in 1876, shall not exceed five dollars a day. His regular charge is now $4.50 a day. The other hotels will probably follow the Continental, in this respect, so that visitors to that city next year may be able to rest assured they will not be subject to extortionate rates.

—The stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company have given their assent to the sale of the second mortgage bonds of the company, now held by the city of Baltimore, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The principal and interest of these bonds is $2,687,000, and the price to be paid is forty per cent. of this amount. This will, in effect, place the road under the control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

—The National Sportsmen's Convention was in session at Cleveland, Ohio, last week. This was one of the most important meetings of its kind ever held in this country, the object being to frame a general law for the protection of game and fish throughout the land, and to make arrangements for securing a uniform statute by the different State Legislatures. There was a large representation, being composed of delegates from every State in the Union.

—By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio the funds belonging to the benevolent societies have been declared subject to taxation. In obedience to this decision, the Board of Equalization of Cincinnati has sent citations to each society in the limits of Cincinnati to show cause why they should not be taxed on their money, credits, &c. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, and all other societies heretofore exempt on the ground of charity and their seeming public benefit, have been included in the summons.

THE LAST TREASURY ROBBERY.

While a great many theories have been conveniently set up at Washington about the mysterious disappearance of a package containing ninety-five $500 bills, and intended for the Park Bank of this city, the bottom fact remains that the money was stolen from the cash room of the Treasurer of the United States, and that the theft rests among six employes who occupied it.

This and other packages were put up on last Wednesday morning, and passed through the usual routine before 10 o'clock. No discovery was made until near 3 o'clock that day, when the packages were checked off to be delivered to the Adams Express. So that five hours had elapsed before the department had any knowledge of the robbery, or could take steps to investigate it.

The parcel was small enough to be easily concealed about the person, and the thief had abundant time to carry it off without attracting the least attention, especially if he was familiar with the habits of the office, as is now generally believed. With these advantages, it is not surprising that the Treasury magnates and their wonderful detectives have not yet struck the trail of this robbery.

Large as the loss is, it will be more than compensated if a thorough overhauling of the Treasury is a result of the present sensation. Mr. Spinner's office has been robbed more than once before of tens of thousands of dollars by clerks holding the closest personal and official relations with him. And it is notorious that the banks have been fleeced through that office, by pretended deficiencies in packages of currency sent for redemption, which had been tested and verified so as to prevent any possibility of mistake. In no instance was an excess ever known to be reported. There was no remedy against the Treasury count, and these losses had to be borne.

In 1873, bills of the denomination of $500, aggregating a tenth part of the whole circulation of greenbacks, were called in on the plea of successful counterfeiting, which could only be detected by Treasury experts. The whole power of deciding between the genuine and counterfeit notes was thus confined to a few experts, who, it vcnal, might discredit the genuine in order to conceal an over-issue, or to create a panic in the money market.

When the rival rings were contending for the printing of the notes last winter, the department maintained that counterfeiting was impossible on account of the fibrous paper used, which was the exclusive property of the Government. In answer to that official assertion, one of the companies produced a hundred sheets of this identical paper, and it was shown that the bills of $500 denomination which had been condemned as spurious were printed upon it.

Congress has on various occasions indemnified Mr. Spinner and other public officers for the thievery of their subordinates, so that the bonds given to protect the Treasury against such losses have escaped the penalties and saddled the burden on the taxpayers. As a necessary consequence of this laxity, crime has been encouraged, the system of accountability has been loosened, and enormous sums have been stolen.

This experience makes it indispensable that the count of public money in the Treasury vaults, which must take place when the new Treasurer comes in, should be rigid, thorough, and open, instead of being formal, careless, and secret, as has been the practice. Who knows how many counterfeits are hidden among the packages endorsed as containing a given number of thousands?

Strong suspicions exist in the public mind of deficits, false reckoning, and spurious issues. They may be wholly unfounded or partially true. It is only proper, therefore, after the developments already made, and the corruption which has been brought to light in the Navy, Interior, War, Treasury, Justice, and Post Office Departments, that examination of the people's treasure should be searching in every respect.

The present robbery shows by startling example how easy it is to steal in broad day, during office hours, in a confined room from which the public is shut out, and right under the eyes of the chosen custodians of the Treasury. Packages containing large sums of money have heretofore disappeared, and defalcations of which the public know little have been numerous.—Hence no safeguard can be too severe.

Grantism is doomed, and its supporters will of course make the best of their opportunities during the next twenty-one months, not only in stealing, but in endeavors to conceal their rascality. The Navy Department was fired four times in a few weeks, and we are prepared to hear of other attempts to burn ugly records and to destroy proofs which will be needed by the House of Representatives next winter.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE SEARING SIOUX.—The braves have left New York and are now on their path toward the "setting sun." Their way is past the Falls of Niagara, where they will stay for a time to have whatever of æsthetic is latent in their natures roused by a sight of the grand cataract. It is not at all likely that much will be developed, however. After leaving the falls the "braves" and their conductors will go on to Chicago, in which city they will remain saying "how" to the inhabitants and making themselves comfortable in a hotel and expensive to the owners of the stores they may visit after their own peculiar manner. The last day of the stay of Lone Horn, Bull Eagle, Rattling Rib, Red Skirt, White Swan, Long Man Dan, The Charger, and the Duck was spent in visiting stores wherein they exercised the adaptive and adoptive faculties. They were accompanied in their tour by Interpreter Fielder, Buffalo Bill, Donald McKay and a party of the Warm Spring Indians. The principal places which the party visited were a jewelry store and a gun establishment. At the former place they appreciated costly trifles, some of which were presented to them. Each Indian was given a gold pencil and a watch chain. These will probably purchase a good quantity of "fire water" at the agency on the distant plains, if not sooner at the falls or in Chicago. At Remington's the Indians were each presented with an article which will not speedily be trifled away—a rifle. In the expression of his flattered feelings each Indian gave the interpreter the evidences of his best oratorical ability and the graphic but expressive remarks were rendered into redundant English for the benefit of the "pale faces." The rifles were handled with care by the "braves," and no "pale face" was killed in the store nor on the way to the hotel.

SUPPOSE SO.—The Philadelphia *Press* acutely remarks: "Some of Vice President Wilson's friends are urging his claims for the Presidency on the ground that he is a poor man and has a five-thousand-dollar mortgage on his house. The debtor class just now is a very large and respectable one, but we do not see that it ought to nominate a President. And then suppose some more fortunate man should turn up with a ten-thousand-dollar mortgage?" The *Press* prefers Grant, and in this way stabs brother Wilson.

One feature of Decoration day gives bright hope for the future—that wherever the Union and Confederate dead lay contiguous, the graves of both were alike decorated.

ANOTHER SHIPWRECK.

The dailies of the 11th gave the details of another ocean horror. The steamship Vicksburg, which sailed from Quebeck for Liverpool on the 27th of May with 102 persons on board, encountered a drift of floating icebergs 120 miles off the coast of Newfoundland and was crushed to atoms, and only five of the persons on board are known to be saved. These were picked up by the steamer State of Georgia on her trip from Glasgow to New York on the morning of the 10th. The State of Georgia had been sailing through the floe ice all the preceding day, and was in latitude 46° 34' north, longitude 47° 58' west, when a boat was sighted on the port bow, with some sail set. Two hours previous Capt. Cooper of the State of Georgia had seen some boat spars and new deals drifting by, and he surmised that a ship had foundered at no great distance. The supposition was correct, for the five men rescued from the boat were survivors, and probably the only ones, of the steamer Vicksburg.

The rescued men were James Crowley, the boatswaine's mate; Thomas O'Brien, Patrick Grogan, John Williams, and Jonas Wilkinson, seamen. None of the men were more than twenty-five years of age, and Williams and Wilkinson were respectively but seventeen and nineteen. Their feet and legs had been frozen, and were so swollen that the men could not stand, and the only article of food in the boat, with the exception of some biscuit, which was wet and rotten, and could not be eaten, was a little raw salt beef. They had subsisted wholly upon this for several days, the boat being all the time half full of water, rendering cooking impossible. When rescued they were so prostrated as to render their ultimate recovery doubtful; certainly, had they been taken from the boat twenty-four hours later none of them could have lived.

Reader, think of it. A vessel, at midnight, crushed amid floating icebergs one hundred and twenty miles from land! It is awful to contemplate.

AFTER THE STRAW BIDDERS.—The Postmaster General, on the 7th, issued the following: "The Postmaster General fears that a large number of mail routes awarded under recent lettings have fallen into the hands of straw bidders. They will commence the service, so as to insure the return of their certified checks, which they were required under the law to deposit with their bids as security that they would execute their contracts, and then become failing contractors. In such cases temporary service must be promptly contracted for, during a period not exceeding six months. Heretofore such failures have almost uniformly resulted in putting the service in the hands of the old contractors on the routes who were ready with their stock to perform it, and at such price as they might dictate. Anticipating the recurrence of these failures after the first of July next, at which time the new service will commence, the Postmaster General now announces that in every case of failure on an important route he will give notice of it through the press despatches, and withhold a contract for temporary service until others besides the old contractors shall have an opportunity to offer to do it. He is desirous of breaking up the vicious system of 'straw bidding,' and the consequent perpetuation of contracts in the same parties from term to term. He anticipates failures especially in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, where mail routes are long and profitable." Such is the associate press dispatch. The new Postmaster General is a "Jewell," indeed, and as a member of Grant's Cabinet has no imitator in a point of economy. While he is trying to save a *million* of dollars in the Post Office Department they are stealing *ten millions* out of the Indian Affairs Bureau. Such is Radical economy.

A SAFE RECOVERED.—NORFOLK, June 11.—Captain Brown of the schooner J. C., arrived here to-day in charge of the iron safe of the United States man-of-war Cumberland, which was run into and sunk in Hampton Roads by the Confederate ram Merrimac in 1862. The divers have been at work on the wreck for ten years, having in view the recovery of this safe. The lucky man had only been at the wreck forty-eight hours when he found the safe buried in three or four feet of mud.—The water at that place is about seventy-eight feet deep. By the explosion of a torpedo the safe was cracked and as it was hoisted on deck a few pieces of gold coin dropped out. It is believed the safe contained $100,000. It is estimated that more than $100,000 have been lost by different parties in trying to recover this treasure. The safe and treasure belong to Captain Brown and O. E. Malthy, of this city, and Herbert Smith, of Detroit, Michigan. While Capt. Brown was searching the wreck he came across a petrified human body in a perfect state. It was unhurt by crabs or fish, and the flesh was extremely hard. The captain supposes the body to be that of an officer, and he intends to return and get it.

THE DEPARTMENTS AT HARRISBURG.—The new Democratic officials at Harrisburg have filled their departments with competent appointees and are fairly under way. We suggest to impatient contemporaries, however, that everything can not be done at once and that a vast amount of personal labor will be required by the new heads before they can know the exact condition of their departments. In the Auditor General's office, four or five months arrears of work was inherited. In fact, little if any thing was done by its occupants after the election of 1874 up to Gen. Temple's inauguration. All the work must be brought up, in addition to the current business, before the new officer can know exactly how matters stand. Until then it would be unsafe to form conclusions, or to act upon any that may be formed. The Democracy want no splurging, but solid and reliable facts. To arrive at that end, time must be allowed for careful work and thorough examination. The new Auditor General will discharge his duty properly and manfully.—*Bloomsburg Columbian.*

THE SENATORSHIP.—The Centre Hall *Reporter*, in alluding to the Senatorial contest in this district, remarks: "We observe that in various quarters ex-Governor Curtin is suggested for State Senator to fill the vacancy of Mr. Wallace. It will be remembered that the Democrats placed the same distinguished gentleman upon their ticket as delegate at-large to the Constitutional Convention, upon the resignation of Gov. Bigler, and that Mr. Curtin proved one of the eminent members of that body, and introduced some of the most wholesome features of the Constitution, and was in entire harmony with the Democracy upon the needed reforms. We do not know whether he would accept the Senatorship, but we do know that if he occupied Mr. Wallace's seat, that Mr. Wallace *would have a successor*, and the people an able champion of their rights.

TO EXTRA LOYALISTS.—The associated press dispatch from Washington says, "Ex-rebel General Mosby is spending much time here seeking clerical appointments for friends. He experiences considerable difficulty in securing positions since Secretary Bristow, General Jewell and Mr. Pierrepont entered the Cabinet. His influence at the white house, however, does not seem to be on the wane." How refreshing the name of this "red-handed, bloody rebel guerilla" must be to the loyal millions of the north at this day.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

A case from Blair county has just been decided by the Supreme Court which illustrates to an alarming degree the uncertainty and delay of the law. One Farrell sold a tract of coal land to Lloyd in 1854 for six thousand dollars—one thousand paid at time of deed, on the 1st of July, 1854, and the balance of the $6,000 secured by judgment notes payable in two or three years. When these came due Lloyd refused to pay because of an alleged defect in the title to the extent of two-thirds, that quantity of the coal tract having been recovered from him by reason of defect in Farrell's title. On the trial of the issue raised on the first judgment note, Farrell proved that Lloyd bought the land at his own risk and on this he recovered the full amount claimed. Lloyd took the case to the Supreme Court, and they reversed the court below because of error in admitting testimony to contradict the written papers. The case was again tried before a jury, and the court, following the supposed rule of the Supreme Court, directed the jury to render a verdict for the defendant. Lloyd, which they did, and then Farrell took the case to the Supreme Court. That tribunal reversed the court below the second time because they said the case should have been given to the jury. It was, therefore, the third time tried, and a verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiff, Farrell, when Lloyd again took the case to the Supreme Court, where it was argued last month by S. S. Blair, of Blair county, for Lloyd, and by L. W. Hall, of this city, for Farrell, and the court this week decided it in favor of Farrell, which is the end of it. Twenty years have passed since the controversy began, and the five thousand dollars due in the beginning has swelled to twelve thousand now. All the original parties to the case are dead except the lawyers, and they have no doubt *waited* for their f