The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1877.

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 BLACK HILLS.—The hazards of this new territory are fully described on our first page, by a correspondent from Custer City.

THE NEW MARRIAGE LAW.—There is a bill before our State Legislative solons, changing the style of getting married very materially. As this bill will effect "young folks" rather than "old folks," we call their attention to the features of this bill, which will be found in full on our first page.

"Louisiana Affairs" and "A File for Sherman" to bite, as well as "Bob. Ingersoll's War Record," and a tabular statement of the Assessors' work in this county, will all be found on our fourth page. The letters found on this page must prove very interesting to the reader, especially to the Hayesites.

A PAGE OF STANDARD HISTORY.—The result of the action of the joint Committee of Congress, to which was referred the problem of settling the Presidential count, will be found in full on our first page this week. The programme as laid down by the Committee, was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 47 to 17 and in the House by 191 to 86. The vote is overwhelming, and kills off a number of extremists in both parties, who may as well get ready for exile.

GETTING READY.—The new Congressional Counting Board is partly made up as we go to press. The five Senators are, Edmunds, of Vermont; Morton, of Indiana; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Radicals. Thurman, of Ohio, and Bayard, of Delaware; Democrats. The five members of the House are, Payne, of Ohio; Hunton, of Virginia; Abbott, of Massachusetts; Democrats. Garfield, of Ohio, and Kasson, of Iowa; Radicals. Who of the nine Judges will make up the other five members of the Board, is yet a mystery. The Board meets to-morrow, February 1st.

George F. Hoar has been elected U. S. Senator from Massachusetts to succeed Boutwell.

Hon. Alvin Saunders has been elected U. S. Senator from Nebraska, to succeed Senator Hitchcock.

Antonio Blitz, better known as Signor Blitz, the magician, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last, the 28th inst., in the 67th year of his age.

HEAVY LOSS.—Scranton, Luzerne county, was visited by a serious fire on the 15th inst. Over one hundred thousand dollars worth of houses, stores and offices were consumed.

An exchange says: "Senator Christiancy of Michigan has an infant son whose father is sixty-four years old." The editor should have added, the mother is only twenty-three.

Two weddings are announced as imminent in the Grant family. Mr. Dent Sharpe, nephew of the President, is to marry Miss Harrell, of St. Louis, and Mr. Ulysses S. Grant, jr., is to marry Miss Paul, of Philadelphia.

James Gordon Bennett has sent to La Crosse, Wis., a check for $500, to be used for the support and education of two little girls, children of Mark H. Kellogg, the correspondent of the *Herald*, who was killed in the Custer massacre.

ANOTHER SUBJECT FOR PARDON.—H. C. Bennett, the defaulting pension agent at San Francisco, was on Saturday sentenced in the United States District Court to a fine of $5,000 and two years in jail. Bennett is no brother-in-law to "the government," but he is a third cousin.

OVERBOARD.—The defeat of two such Radical bull-dozers as George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and John A. Logan, of Illinois, shows that public sentiment is again drifting in the right channel. Except Zac Chandler no greater demagogues walked the avenues of the Capitol.

GRANTISM.—Every whiskey ring scoundrel except Joyce, sent to the several penitentiaries the past year for their "crooked" ways, have been pardoned by President Grant. Gen. McDonald was pardoned last week and we presume Joyce will be similarly rewarded before another week passes away.

BULL-DOZING.—President Grant has vetoed the bill passed by Congress abolishing the Washington Board of Police Commissioners, although the bill passed both House nearly unanimously. The joke is the bill legislated nearly a regiment of Grant's gutter snipes out of office. Hence the veto. We have a wide-a-wake "government!"

A NAKED LIE.—The Tyrone *Herald* says: "It is stated as an undeniable fact, that Samuel J. Tilden has been drunk most of the time during the last two months." Well, the other fellow has been so for eight years and you never mentioned it. It would be far better to tell the truth about such things than to libel a good man.

A REPURCHASE.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs have agreed to recommend Mr. Seelye's bill to ratify the arrangement made with the Sioux for the surrender of the Black Hills. This is business and we are astonished that the authorities did not adopt this plan long ago, instead of trying to bring on a war with the Indians who were the true owners of the country.

GRANT ON SENDING TROOPS INTO THE SOUTH.

The N. Y. *Sun* of a recent date, says: "Early in December last the House of Representatives passed a resolution calling on the President for information respecting the employment of the army in some of the Southern States since the first of August last. The President's answer was not made until the 22d of this current month of January. It is the most confused and confusing document that ever emanated from the

It was to have been expected that, in answer to such a call, at a time when the strong utterances manifested by the people of the United States respecting the employment of the army in the States when an election is to be held, the President would have clearly and explicitly shown by what authority of law, and what lawful purpose, he concentrated troops from distant points into certain States on the eve of an election. This he has failed to show. It is not a subject which he personally understands; but he ought to have had a message prepared for him to which the people of the country could look for a clear exposition of his powers in the employment of troops in time of peace, so that it might appear whether their employment in the election of last fall was or was not justifiable. We shall not do what the official document has not done.

There are just three cases and only three, in which, when there is no foreign war, the President can employ the army of the United States within any State, for any purpose of force, excepting to execute judicial process of the United States, when that process is obstructed. It may be done, first, when the Legislature or Governor of a State applies for the aid of the United States to suppress an insurrection against the State Government. In such cases it was provided by the laws of 1795 and 1807, now re-enacted in section 5,297 of the Revision Statutes, that the President may, to suppress the insurrection, call forth the militia or employ the land and naval forces. No such case existed anywhere in the Union when the President, in last August, withdrew the troops from very distant posts and sent them into the Southern States.

The second case in which it is lawful to employ the army is when by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall have become impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings. In such cases the President may call forth the militia, or employ the land or naval forces of the United States, to remove the forcible opposition or obstruction to the execution of the laws of the United States. No such case existed anywhere in the Union, when the President, last August, withdrew troops from very distant posts and sent them into the Southern States; nor was there a moment in the whole autumn when the courts in the United States were not open and unobstructed in every State in the Union, or when the laws of the United States could not be executed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or when there was any rebellion against the Government of the United States. The law which was intended to meet such cases was passed in 1861, and was designed to meet such a condition of things as existed at the outbreak of the great rebellion. It was continued in section 5,298 of the Revised Statutes.

The third case in which there is any provision of law that affords any color even for employing the army within a State, when there is no foreign war, is when, by reason of insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations or conspiracies, in any State, the laws of the State *and of the United States* are so hindered or obstructed in their execution as to deprive any portion or class of the people of a State of any of the rights, privileges, immunities or protection named in the Constitution and secured by the laws, and the constituted authorities of the State are unable to protect, or from any cause fail or refuse to protect; in such cases it was provided by the Enforcement act of 1871 that the facts should be deemed a denial by the State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States. This law, if there is any force in the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, was unconstitutional; but it stands as section 5,299 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that in such cases, when the laws of the United States, or the due course of justice under the same, are obstructed, the President may employ the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States to remove the objection. No such case existed anywhere in the Union when the President, last August, withdrew troops from very distant posts and sent them into the Southern States; nor was there a single State in the Union, during the whole autumn, in which, upon any decent construction of this statute, the execution of the laws of the United States, or the due course of justice under the same, could be said to be obstructed.

We must now remind our readers of the pretext under which the troops were originally moved into the Southern States, and the purpose for which, it was pretended, they would be needed. No one can have forgotten that the order of the Secretary of War for the troops to march, and the notorious circular of the Attorney General, were simultaneous. That circular proceeded upon the assumption that the Marshals of the United States, at any election at which members of Congress and Presidential Electors were to be chosen, could use the armed forces of the United States in keeping the peace at the polls. It so claimed expressly, and it instructed the Marshals to call upon the officers of the army, when they needed a military force at the polls; and it left the employment of such force to the discretion of each Marshal. Now the law, embodied in the Title of Revised Statutes relating to the Elective Franchise, which made it the duty of the Marshals to keep the peace, and protect the Supervisors in the discharge of their duties at places of registration and voting, did not authorize them to use the army of the United States. They were only authorized, when forcibly resisted in the execution of their duties, to call on the bystanders or posse comitatus of their districts. Although, under some circumstances, a military force may sometimes be used as part of the posse comitatus, it is apparent that the army of the United States cannot be so used at elections in time of peace. The very first section of the Title Elective Franchise, section 2,062, prohibits any person in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States from bringing, keeping, or having under his authority or control, any troops or armed men at any place designated by law for holding an election in any State, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls. The condition of things here contemplated is a state of war, in which it may be necessary to hold elections as at all other times; and the keeping of the peace refers to the necessity for securing the neighborhood of the voting places from disturbance by the enemy. It would be a strange inconsistency, if, after having denounced a severe penalty against any civil or military officer who should have troops at a voting place within a State, Congress had authorized a general keeping of the peace, when there are no armed enemies of the United States to be repelled, to be made the excuse for doing the very thing that is prohibited. Congress has provided other means for keeping the peace at elections in which Congress has anything to do with the peace, namely, by empowering the Marshal to call for the aid of the bystanders, or posse comitatus of his own district. The army of the United States is not and cannot be a part of the posse comitatus of the district of any Marshal. If a Marshal has a process to enforce, and is resisted, and it is necessary to use a military force of the United States to execute that process, it is to be done under another provision of law, with which the peace at elections has no concern.

We have thus taken some pains to state the law as it is on this subject of employing the army within the States. The excuses offered in the President's message still remain to be examined."

AWFUL INDEED.—The editors of the Altoona *Tribune*, (Ind.?) have been bulldozed into a fright and falsehoods by the acre. Here is a sample of their lamentation in last week's issue: "The course of events in the House of Representatives since the beginning of the session, has tended to destroy faith in the temper and objects of the Democratic majority. On not a single occasion have they shown a disposition to raise above the low arts of partisanship, and to judge of pending controversies irrespective of the bearing upon the fortunes of their candidate. If any patriotism remains in their natures, they have striven effectually to conceal it. Instead of looking hopefully to the action of the House, as auxiliary to the settlement of the points in dispute in regard to the Presidency, we see nothing but a succession of attempts to crush the rights of the Republican minority, to disregard the powers of the Senate and its presiding officer, and to minister to an outside agitation of the most mischievous character." Those "Christian Statesmen" have our sympathy. We now call the attention of Congressmen to this demand to raise above "the low arts of partisanship," and to not bull-doze those Allegheny Mountain rougues any more.

BRAZEN IMPUDENCE.—Simon Cameron & Son's slave, Col. John W. Forney, in his issue of Cameron's *Press* of the 26th, says: "The electoral bill, which will undoubtedly become a law in a day or two, under which the Presidential complication will be adjusted, by the consent of General Grant, is now so fully understood by the American people that they will feel rather grateful that their long suspense is to be relieved." Every intelligent human being knows that Grant, Cameron and Forney did all they could to defeat the bill in question; but now, when they are so overwhelmingly defeated, these model bull-dozers assume that they permitted this bill to pass! For impudence, this claim never was exceeded, except on the occasion when the Devil offered to sell the Saviour the whole world, when he had no title to a foot of the territory. BY THE CONSENT OF GENERAL GRANT, is rich indeed. We are astonished that the editor did not say Col. Forney! It would have been so original! and patriotic too!! and would have been recorded as the last "dead duck" utterance.

THE BULL-DOZERS.—The day after the Presidential election, Zach Chandler, Chairman of the Radical National Committee, and Secretary of the Interior, telegraphed to the Radical Governor, Stearns, and to the Chairman of the Radical State Committee of Florida, saying, "You must count Florida for Hayes, or we are lost." Governor Stearns telegraphed back to Zach, saying, "We cannot carry the State for Hayes unless *we have troops and money immediately.*" Is not this lovely—in a Radical sense. Among the telegrams sent to New Orleans by Chandler, addressed to the Radical Chairman of the State Committee of Louisiana, is the following emblem, worthy of any "Christian Statesman," "We must have Louisiana by fair means, *or otherwise.*" Was ever a viler conspiracy concocted by a member of the Cabinet, or anybody else, to cheat the voters of those States out of their elector, and the Union out of a Statesman for President?

ZACH.'S BAD MEMORY.—Z. Chandler says that his Florida dispatch, telling Stearns to "hold the State for Hayes and Wheeler, money and troops will be sent you," is a "deliberate forgery." But when Z. is put upon the stand he always swears that he "doesn't recollect." If he were now to make a clean breast of it and tell what dispatch he *did* send about troops, he might be entitled to consideration. A Secretary who sends cipher telegrams to a usurper, upon the strength of which that usurper acts, and being called upon by Congress committees that Secretary refuses to tell what he sent on account of confidential relations with the President, then that Secretary ought not to talk about deliberate forgeries; for an enlightened public believes that either this dispatch, or one exceedingly like it, was sent.

THE HEAD CENTRE.—For genuine bull-dozing, Zac Chandler, Grant's Secretary of the Interior and Chairman of the Radical National Committee, certainly takes the lead. The riding of two, three or four horses at one time, is considered by showmen, quite a feat, but Zac Chandler goes one better. The following is a copy of a despatch sent by him to five different persons in as many different States the day following the November election were, respectively, General Martin, Florida; S. B. Packard, Louisiana; D. H. Chamberlain, South Carolina; G. C. Gorham, California, and Senator Mitchell, Oregon:

NEW YORK, *November 8.—General Martin, Tallahassee Florida:* "We are absolutely certain of 185 votes for Hayes, *if your State is safe, and Tilden is sure of the rest.* Can you certainly defeat all Democratic attempts by fraud, false counting or bribery to capture it. Answer when sure. Z. CHANDLER.

According to Zac. in five instances Tilden was to have "the rest." What folly to telegraph to a State like Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, to beware of Democratic frauds, when there was not a democratic Assessor, Collector Judge, Inspector, Clerk or Overseer in either State, and if any fraud was committed it was done by a Radical. There would be just as good sense "in it," it Bishop Simpson, now head of the Methodist Church was to telegraph to the members of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, which assembles in Williamsport, next March, to "beware of Presbyterians and Catholics. See that they perpetrate no fraud during the session of the Conference, or otherwise impose upon the brethren of the Conference." Would this be a reflection on the members of the Conference, the Bishop or the denominations indicated? Who would be hit!

"THE EUROPEAN PLAN."—This may be well enough for hotels; but when it comes down to the school system, we denounce all such innovations, and will allow ourself to be employed to kick the advocates of this compulsory system into eternity. We notice that a member of the Legislature, named Fulton, from Indiana county, on the 18th, introduced a bill in the House, enjoining compulsory education. The same system they have in vogue in Europe. To *compel* parents to send their children to our "Common Schools," or fine and imprison them for not doing it, is a premature movement, and if our leading educators persist in this "European plan," they will break up the system and make fools of themselves. If Mr. Fulton, and those who are using him, do not like our system, let them emigrate to Europe and enjoy themselves over there. But we want none of their impertinence on this Continent.

QUEER "CHRISTIAN STATESMEN."—Schuyler Colfax and that class of Radicals, denounce it as a huge fraud for the Democrats to attempt to steal a Tilden Elector, out in Oregon, but they esteem it a virtue to steal all the Tilden Electors in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida. It is an awful sacred duty to adhere to the will of the majority in Oregon, but its a humbug to apply the same rule to the three other States. If history can furnish better examples of hypocracy and refined knavery than is to be found in "the life and public services of Colfax, Hayes & Co.," we have failed to notice the names of the villains, if they have been pointed out by the historian. Robespiere and his followers might be cited for their heinous personal crimes but they did not fill their pockets with Government and Railroad bonds.

A BIG BREAK.—Two murderers, three horse thieves and a party guilty of grand larceny, made their escape, from the Jefferson City, Missouri, Prison on the night of the 18th. They dug out through a two and a half foot cemented stone wall and nobody interfered with them. The watchman says he thought he heard some noise occasionally, but did not realize what is was until about seven o'clock the next morning when he happened to get his eye on the hole in the wall. From the surroundings it was evident that the inmates had been furnished with lots of files, saws, cold-chisels and even crow-bars. How these tools got there no one seems to know. Somebody no doubt carried the crow-bar in his vest pocket and smuggled it into the prisoners.

NO BULL-DOZING.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, one of the leading Radical organs of this State, in alluding to the attempted million steal out of the State Treasury, by Simon Cameron & Son, says: "It is rather unfortunate that the gentlemen of the Legislature who undertook to bull dose the Republican majority into a unanimous support of young Mr. Cameron's bill for arming the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and appropriating a solid million of dollars for that very revolutionary object, had not sense enough among them all to kill it as dead as the proverbial door-nail before the joint committee of Congress killed it by agreeing to a plan for the settlement of the whole Presidential question."

A TRUE RADICAL.—The character of Winslow, the Clerk who is charged with the recent robbery in the Treasury Department, is a beautiful illustration of the use of executive patronage of Republican Congressmen. Winslow's right name is said to be Golden. He served five years in prison in Sweden for forgery, and swindled this Government out of a large sum while a contractor at Port Hudson. He set up a Scandinavian Bank in Chicago, which was a swindling concern, and yet after this he was able to secure a Government appointment, through the influence of Senator Logan and Representative Farwell.

THE WAR SECRETARY.—An exchange says: "Belknap has remained in Washington since April last awaiting his trial. Although nearly ten months have elapsed since his indictment, the trial appears to be as remote as ever. He and his friends consider this dilatory action as extremely unjust, and that the case should be promptly tried or promptly dismissed. Mr. Belknap asks the prosecuting attorney for an immediate trial of the case." This model Radical War Minister had better retire to the prairies of Iowa and keep quiet. His days "like Belshazzars's" have been numbered. His feats are over, unless he gets them up on private account.

THE THREE HUNDRED DOLLAR LAW.—This act, like the Williamsport boom bill, is up for amendment every session of the Legislature. The following is a copy of the bill as it passed first reading in the House on the 15th of January:

A Supplement to the act of General Assembly entitled An act to exempt property to the value of three hundred dollars from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent, approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the supplement thereto, for the purpose of preventing the unfair and fraudulent procurement of the waiver of the benefit of [illegible]

[illegible] and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in [illegible] assembled, that if in future [illegible] by enacted by the authority of the same, That no waiver of the benefit of the act of General Assembly, entitled An act to exempt property to the value of three hundred dollars from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent, approved April ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and the supplements thereto, shall be valid unless the bond, note, bill, single or other instrument in writing, containing the waiver, shall have been acknowledged by the debtor before a Judge or other officer having authority to take the acknowledgements of deeds, etc., in the doing whereof the said Judge or other officer shall read or otherwise make known the full contents and effect of such waiver, and certify to the same under his hand and seal.

SEC. 2. The fee for acknowledgment shall be ten cents.

SEC. 3. This act shall not take effect until the first day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

If the author of this bill really intends it for the benfit of the poor creditor, he has mistaken his calling. The amended bill is no improvement.

THE LOCK HAVEN POSTMASTERSHIP.—Our down river neighbors are having a good time over the Postmastership. Nearly every everybody in that Queen City is absorbed in this question. The editor of the *Democrat* last week said: "Postmaster Harris returned Saturday from a visit to Washington, and the impression prevails that he succeeded preventing action on the confirmation of Mr. Reed's name. Mr. Harris' commission runs till on or about the 4th of March, and his friends feel confident that he will hold on till its expiration, and be on hand for a vigorous contest for a new commission should their hopes of Hayes's inauguration be realized. Mr. Reed's friends are sanguine that he'll yet be the man. In the meantime there are several other aspirants looking on and saying nothing, and thinking 'I'm the dark horse in the race, and I'll just slide in between these fellows!' Outside of these stands the serene old Ring Smasher, Sammy J. Tilden, keepin' up a deil o'thinkin' and laughing in his sleeve at the folly of this contest, and how they'll all see it when his P. M. G. gets control of the Post Office Department and begins to waltz around among the Radical P. M.'s in the country."

A SAMPLE PRAYER.—As the taxpayers of this Commonwealth are compelled to pay for a Chaplain who opens the proceedings of the Legislature, we deem it our duty as a journalist to give a sample of the Chaplain's utterances. On Friday, January the 19th, the Chaplain (the RECORD does not STATE who he is) opened the proceedings as follows:

Inconceivable Creator and Parent of the universe, again to Thee we lift our souls in prayer and praise; glory be to Thee from all Thy works; submission, obedience and thanks be to Thee from all Thy creatures; may Thy will be throned in our will; may Thy love purity and hallow our affections, so that whatever we do our actions may be wholesome and benignant for the society in which we live and for the country to which we belong; to Thy servant, the new Speaker pro-tem. of this House of Representatives, impart largely of the wisdom that cometh from on high, that is first pure, then peaceable, that he may faithfully, successfully and well discharge the duties that devolve upon him; we implore Thee to hear graciously and to answer our prayers, for the mercy sake. Amen.

We may in the future give a few more of the same kind at the rate of $100 per month.

JENKINS ON THE RECEPTION.—The attendance at the reception at the White House on Friday afternoon was large. The President, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fred. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris received the guests. The introductions were made by Mr. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr. Mrs. Grant wore black silk, the front and sides of which were trimmed with knife pleating of pale lemon color. Mrs. Sartoris, over pale blue silk, trimmed with white lace, wore a pale blue *matelasse* polonaise. Mrs. Fred. Grant's toilet was faintly tinted white silk, beneath a polonaise of the same tint of *matelasse*; ornaments, superb diamonds set in onyx.

NO ASSESSOR TO BE ELECTED IN FEBRUARY.—Under the decision of the Attorney General of Pennsylvania—that the Assessors elected at the spring election in 1876, in the various townships, wards and boroughs throughout the State, continue in office till the first Monday in April, 1878—there will be no Assessors chosen at the February election this year. In 1878 Assessors will be chosen whose terms of office will commence on the first Monday in April of that year and expire on the first Monday in April, 1879, and each year thereafter the election of Assessors will take place and expire in this way.

POLITICAL WAVES.—The bold dash of Blaine brought thousands of enthusiasts to his support, whose zeal wasted as calm reflection supervened. Conkling is now on the wave of popularity, and promises to remain at the head of his party. Those little freaks are as controllable in politics as they are upon the ocean. Blaine stock was at a high premium a short time ago and Conkling stock was at a heavy discount. To-day the former is at a heavy discount and the latter at a high premium. So we go.

THE CAPITOL BUMMERS.—The lobby has a bill before our Legislature submitting the removal of the State Capitol from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, to a vote of the people. This looks all very plausible at first sight, but when we reflect a little over matters, we find that Philadelphia can turn an election in any direction. To overcome from ten to fifteen thousand majority is a very simple job with our city repeaters, ballot-box stuffers and moral outlaws. There is no use for us country folk to engage in any such game.

A NEW DEPARTURE.—On Friday evening last a peddler called at the farm house of Mr. S. S. Chalfant, near Lancaster, Ohio, and obtained permission to remain over night. Being some distance from a hotel, and a stranger in that neighborhood, he was properly provided for. However, during the night he chloroformed the entire family and ransacked the house, carrying off $900 in cash and $35,000 in bonds. The robber was traced to [illegible] about entertaining peddlers these times. [illegible] of Bonds on hand.

A NEW DODGE.—A few short haired women and long haired men are laboring to pass a law through our State Legislature to have women appointed Prison Inspectors. Why not transmogrify these enterprising females into Maj. Generals, And organize the long haired men in sewing societies. What a pity that some people cannot submit to the decrees of nature and are constantly trying to unsex themselves. Of the thousands who have undertaken this job none have succeeded. And what astonishes us at this day is that there are so many fools who still persist in pressing this degrading question.

CHEAP VOTES.—Of the 17 Senators who voted against the compromise measure, seven are carpet-baggers and scalawags, four of whom have already been voted out of office and the other three will get a similar fate after the 4th of March. Morton, Cameron and Chandler and the seven other undefiled Radicals, will, we presume, "hold the fort," and die in the last ditch. What wasted talent! Grant, Morton, Chandler, Cameron and the Shermans will not have friends enough left after the 4th of March, to give them a decent burial, should either of them die prematurely.

EXCEEDINGLY THIN.—Seventeen members of the United States Senate believe that the Vice President *pro tem.* has the right to open and count the vote cast for President and declare who is elected while the members of the Senate and of the House shall be mere idle spectators. However, the balance of the seventy-six members of the Senate did not "see it" in that way. Morton, Cameron, and Sherman are the ablest demagogues that have been shelved for many years.

A CREDIT MOBILIER RELIC.—Blaine's outside friends announced while he was on his way from Maine, that he would favor the Presidential count bill after he would take his seat. But when the nimble statesman turned up in Washington, Masters Morton, Cameron & Co., told him to toe the mark, and he did it just as nimbly as he did at Cincinnati last June, although he carries two Senatorial certificates in his pocket, and should act the part of an independent honest man.

"ANOTHER CONFEDERATE TO THE FRONT."—James E. Bailey, elected U. S. Senator from Tennessee—is, what troubles the patriot of the Philadelphia *Press*, Poor Forney! under the lash of his personal and political enemy, Simon Cameron, he yelps, howls and raves like a mad-man. But who cares. He is only a "dead duck," at best. Even Judge Kelley bull-dozes him. His manhood has taken wings, and he will soon be transformed into a buzzard, of the lowest type at that.

CLEARING OUT THE GRANT STABLE.—The election of John R. McPherson, Democratic United States Senator from New Jersey, to succeed Frelinghuysen, Radical, and the victory in Illinois, of Judge Davis, over Gen. John A. Logan, are victories that makes every patriot rejoice. Two years more will again fill the United States Senate with a majority of patriots and statesmen as in the days prior to 1866. The rule of demagogues is about over.

A HILL RIGHT SIDE UP.—The election of Ron "Ben." H. Hill, United States Senator, by the Georgia Legislature, is pleasant news to us. Mr. Hill is one of the ablest men residing in the South. Our readers will no doubt remember the able speech he made about a year ago, which we published in full at the time. The exchange of Logan, Boutwell, etc., for Hill, Davis, etc., adds greatly to the honor of the Senate and the country.

If Russia insists upon war, we shall probably be kept moderately busy while the struggle lasts. It is stated that agents for extensive land-owners in Southern Russia have lately bought large quantities of agricultural machinery for shipment to Odessa. Most of it comes from Western manufacturers, and it is intimated that the Russian Government will make similar purchases in order to improve the cultivation of Government lands.

The will of P. P. Bliss has been filed in Chicago. He first bequeaths $200 annually to his mother, to be paid semi-annually. The remainder is devised to his wife, and in case of her death, to his two sons, George C. and Philip Bliss, to be given them at the age of 20. James H. Moore, of Chicago is named as executor. The estate is valued at $15,000, and the will bears the date of January 20, 1874.

Brigham Young does not appear to have much confidence in some of his brethren. "Show some of the Elders in Israel," he says, "according to their present conduct, a dollar on one side and eternal life on the other, and I fear they would choose the dollar." Even Brigham himself has been suspected of a strong love for the dollar, why should his Elders be required to be better than he?

MORE IMPUDENCE.—The Morton-Cameron-Chandler-bull-dozing gang of political desperadoes announce in flaming head lines that "Gen. Grant will sign the bill," when they see that the vote is so large that a veto would not amount to anything. What brave patriots these modern "Christian statesmen" are! They are simply slaves and knaves; and the people so look upon them to-day.

"Tilden's Lieutenant"—Hewitt—annoys the "dead ducks" and all the Winnebago outlaws exceedingly. But, then, it cannot be helped. Hewitt is a live congressman, and always turns right side up, and there is no use in growling about it.

THEM FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

We have heard—through Radical papers—that one O. H. Brewster, claiming to be a Hayes elector in Louisiana, was offered $50,000 to cast his vote in the Electoral College for Tilden. Brewster was before the Congressional Committee at New Orleans on Friday of last week, and had an opportunity of telling all about the matter. The following is from the report of the pro-

"The committee then examined O. H. Brewster, a Hayes elector. Brewster testified that he was elected to the Legislature from Ouachita in 1868. He came from Illinois. He was elected again in 1870, and made Speaker of the House in Warmouth's Legislature. He was afterwards elected to the Senate and appointed Federal Surveyor of Louisiana, with a salary of $2,000 a year. He was a candidate for elector, but presented his resignation of the Federal office after the election. The acceptance was dated in Washington, November 4. He resigned as elector the day the College met, and was re-elected to fill the vacancy that afternoon. Here Brewster surreptitiously slipped a piece of paper over to Mr. Townsend, who was questioning him. Mr. Jenks detected the movement, and asked Mr. Townsend what the paper contained. Mr. Townsend, turning to Brewster, read from it, "Were you offered any money to vote for Tilden?" Brewster quickly answered, "Yes." Mr. Morrison asked, "Who offered you this money?" Brewster refused to answer. Mr. Morrison insisted on an answer, Brewster begged to have his statement taken off the record, and the question suggested by himself ignored. Mr. Townsend asked that this be done. Mr. Morrison flatly refused, and repeated his demand as to who offered him the money. Brewster, declining to answer, was instantly discharged and reported to the whole committee, with a resolution recommending it to ask Congress to compel Brewster to answer.

A RADICAL RETURNING BOARD.—The Constitution declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." Is that a republican form of government, according to the American notion of republicanism and the intent of the Constitution, under which four men are clothed with power to decide how three-quarters of a million of people ought to have voted?

WISE COUNSELLERS.—The deliberations of the tribunal for determining disputes arising out of the electoral count it is thought will be held in the Supreme Court Room in the Capitol at Washington. It is also reported that Lyman Trumbull, Jeremiah S. Black and Matt. Carpenter have been retained as counsel for the Democrats, and W. M. Evarts and Stanley Matthews for the Republicans.

GOVERNMENT SPORT.—Joyce is the only "crooked whiskey" rogue now in a penitentiary, but we presume that Grant will let him out before the 4th of March, so as as to put all his friends on an equal footing. The Government spent thousands of dollars, to arrest and convict these scoundrels, but now they are turned out, and will of course follow the same business—rob the Treasury of millions of its revenues.

WHAT FOLLY.—Those who are over twenty-one years of age, and claim that the Vice President, *pro tem*, at that, has the right to open and count the votes cast for President, while the Senators and members of Congress are to sit and look on, only, must be fools themselves, or suppose that all others are their kindred. The Czar of Russia claims no higher prerogative.

"A MODEL GOVERNMENT."—It was expected by every body in Washington that President Grant would sign the Electoral Bill on Saturday, but on that day, he, with a number of his butties, went to Baltimore on a spree and not returning until Sunday morning the bill went over, and waited on "the Government."

GET ALONG.—We are indebted to Senator Peale for twenty odd pages of the Legislative Record containing the yeas and nays on the confirmation of a regiment of Notaries Public. All right, the market will soon be overstocked with Notaries, after which the Record will no doubt contain something else.

FORNEY BULL-DOZED.—The vote of Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia, (Forney's idol) and that of Townsend, of the Chester-Delaware district, on the count bill completly bull-dozed the editor of the *Press*. Cameron is laying the lash on the bare back of the Col. but he does not yelp, or protest for his master.

GLORIOUS WORK.—The Legislatures in a number of States have elected a dozen of United States Senator, killing off such demagogues as Boutwell and Logan, and choosing Democrats in Illinois and New Jersey to succeed Radicals of the blackest type. All's well for the Democracy and the country.

And so Mizzer Chandler did send dispatches to Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina telling the managers there to "Hold your State for Hayes, money and troops will be furnished." The House is opening upon the conspirators, and something interesting will be disclosed.

The Boards of Trade in nearly all the principal cities of the country have passed resolutions approving the plan proposed for counting the electoral vote. As a disgusting dissenting political paper says: "The politicians oppose it; the business men favor it."

It is understood that the evidence of the returns on the face of the documents from Florida before the Senate Committee show that, according to the Republican count, Tilden had 130 majority, and on the Democratic count the majority was 1,250.

R. W. Mackey testified before the Congressional Committee that, while in Florida, he gave the Republicans $3,000 to aid in counting the electoral vote. Of course he placed it where it would do the most good.

The members of our State Legislature seem to be doing but little in the way of legislation. A large majority of the members being new comers they must experiment awhile before the harness will fit.

The telegraph operators are again engaged on the death of Alexander H. Stephens, for about the twentieth time. He thinks he will die this time, but his physicians disagree with him.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following is the text of the President's message on the Electoral Bill, which he signed on Monday last. It Morton, Chandler and the Cameron can stand all that, they may yet be transformed into patriots, instead of living as conspirators:

"To the Senate of the United States: I follow the example heretofore occasionally presented of communicating in this mode my approval of the act to provide for and regulate the counting

President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, because of my appreciation of the imminent peril to the institutions of the country from which in my judgment the act affords a wise and constitutional means of escape.

"For the first time in the history of our country, under the Constitution as it now is, a dispute exists with regard to the result of the election of the chief magistrate of the nation. It is understood that upon the disposition of disputes touching the electoral votes cast at the late election by one or more of the States depends the question whether one or the other of the candidates for the Presidency is the lawful chief magistrate. The importance of having clearly ascertained by a procedure regulated by law, which of the two citizens has been elected and of having the right to this high office recognized and cheerfully agreed in by all the people of the republic, cannot be overestimated, and leads me to express to Congress and to the nation my great satisfaction at the adoption of a measure that affords an orderly means of decision of a gravely exciting question. While the history of our country in its earliest periods show that the President of the Senate has counted the votes and declared their standing, our whole history shows that in no instance of doubt or dispute has he exercised the power of deciding, and that the two Houses of Congress have disposed of all such doubts and disputes, although in no instance hitherto have they been such that their decision could essentially have affected the result. For the first time, then, the government of the United States is now brought to meet the question as one vital to the result, and this under conditions not the best calculated to produce an agreement, or induce calm feeling in the several branches of the government, or among the people of the country. In the case where, as now, the result is in doubt, it is the highest duty of the law-making power to provide in advance a constitutional, orderly and just method of executing the constitution in the most interesting and critical of its provisions.

"The doing so, far from being a compromise of right, is an enforcement of right and an execution of powers conferred by the Constitution in Congress. I think that this orderly method has been secured by the bill, which, appealing to the Constitution and the law as the guide in ascertaining rights provides a means of deciding questions of single returns through the direct action of Congress and in respect to double returns by a tribunal of inquiry whose decisions stand unless both houses of Congress shall consent in determining otherwise, thus securing a definite disposition of all questions of dispute in whatever aspect they may arise. With or without this law, as all of the States have voted, and as a tie vote is impossible, it must be that one of the two candidates has been elected, and it would be deplorable to witness an irregular controversy as to which of the two should receive or which should continue to hold the office."

PRACTICING ECONOMY.—The progress of economy in the United States is shown in the diminished importation of dry goods. In 1866 the value of dry goods imported into New York city was $126,222,855. In 1871 it rose to $132,480,777, and in 1872 it reached $136,831,612. Then came the first touch of hard times, followed by the panic, and in 1874 the importations fell to $106,520,453. But this was only the beginning. People began to realize the necessity of saving, and foreign dry goods was one of the articles on which they could economize with the least inconvenience. In 1875 the importations dropped to $99,816,025, and in 1876 they fell to $80,717,163. This important saving in the single article of dry goods of $19,099,862 in a single year, and of $56,114,449 in 1876 as compared with 1872, shows a most encouraging progress in the direction of national independence and self-support. And it also accounts for the fall in the market price of gold, which now is nearly down to six per cent.

THE DIVISION AND SILENCE FELLOWS.—Bob Mackey and that set of Radical Ring politicians are to be handled by a Congressional Committee. A dispatch from Washington says that it is expected that some startling developments will be made in regard to the conspiracy, which was hatched in Philadelphia a few days after the November election. Don Cameron, Bob Mackey, M. S. Quay, Jim Rutan, Col. Hoyt, Bill Kemble, and the whole gang of Cameron politicians were in Philadelphia at that time, and sufficient facts have been given the committee to satisfy them that the plot to count in Hayes was concocted at the Continental Hotel. Grant was also in Philadelphia at that time. It was from there he sent his instructions to Gen. Sherman about the troops in the Southern States, as well as his invitation to John Sherman and others to go to Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina to watch the count. Cameron, Quay, Rutan, Hoyt, and Kemble have been summoned.—*Clinton Democrat.*

Secretary of State Kilsey, of New Jersey, reports that the New Jersey Life Insurance Company is over $400,000 short, and has applied to Chancellor Runyan to close up and appoint a receiver. The case is to be argued on Tuesday next. Secretary Kilsey does not recognize the transfer to the National Capital Life Insuranance Company which is not recognized in New Jersey, and will proceed under State laws the same as if the transfer had not been made.

ANOTHER SHELVED.—The defeat of that notorious demagogue, and crooked whiskey dealer, General John A. Logan, for United States Senator from Illinois, by Judge Davis, shelves one of the cheapest demagogues that ever held a seat in that body, and literally banishes him from all decent society. Good for the country. Logan is dead, politically.

PROGRESS.—The Democrats have gained a United States Senator in New Jersey and Illinois, and helped to elect Hoar over Boutwell, and Ben. Butler in Massachusetts. The defeat of two such notorious demagogues, at the base of Plymouth Rock, is a victory for all who desire statesmen to hold seats in the body indicated.

A company of practical men has secured the site at Buffalo for a refinery