# The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 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 SENATE IN SESSION.—The members of the new Senate met in their chamber, in accordance with the President's proclamation, on Monday noon, when the "counted in" Vice President, Wheeler, appeared and took the oath of office. Quite a number of new Senators appeared and took their seats.

## *THE GREAT FRAUD CONSUMMATED.*

Rutherford B. Hayes, who was counted-in as President, by Wells, Bradley, Strong & Co., was inaugurated and sworn into office at Washington on Monday at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to deliver his Inaugural Address, which breathes great love and affection for the four millions of blacks but gives but very little comfort to the FORTY MILLIONS of whites. The "Counted-in" wants the Presidential term extended to six years and re-election prohibited. He has requested the members of Grant's Cabinet to hold on until he can find some better material for furniture of that kind.

## *ONLY ONE.*

After all the damnable frauds committed by Eliza Pinkston, Wells, Bradley & Co., such as perjury, fraudulent counts in election returns and the counting of electors disfranchised by the Constitution of the United States, Hayes and Mrs. Pinkston, have only one hundred and eighty-five electors while Tilden has one hundred and eighty-four, and a popular majority of over a quarter of a million of voters. Florida and Louisiana entitled to twelve electors both voted for Tilden; yet, Mrs. Pinkston, Wells, Bradley & Co., counted them for Hayes. If this system of fraud is approved and defended by the Radical leaders, "this farce of a Government" may as well be wound up. Another such a fraudulent count will result in a Revolution, if not in anarchy of the bloodiest kind and the Radical conspirators may as well be informed of that fact now as hereafter. Perjury, fraud and false counting, have gained their last victory, and if the conspirators do not take warning in time, their fate will be that of Robespierre and his confederates during the French Revolution. The Chandlers, Camerons, Mrs. Pinkston, Wells & Co., are hereby duly notified that high crimes and misdemeanors must cease to be the rule in governmental affairs.

"If I want to go to Washington, I prefer to make my own arrangements," says the ex-Chairman of the Radical County Committee.

"I would rather be right than be President"—*Henry Clay.*

Such was the language of the greatest Statesman of his day. The Wells-Pinkston candidate feels otherwise.

GOOD AUTHORITY.—It is evident that they had Bradley's and Strong's in Job's day, when he exclaimed:

"The earth is given into the hand of the wicked: he covereth the faces of the Judges thereof."—Job ix: 24.

HOW APPROPRIATE.—R. B.—Returning Board—Hayes, should thank Wells and Mrs. Pinkston, for translating him from Columbus, Ohio, where he pocketed only $5,000 to Washington, D. C. where he can crib $50,000.

A New York exchange of the 23d ult., says: "Among the flags displayed on the City Hall yesterday were five which were used at the first inauguration of Washington. They were furled and fastened on the front balcony."

JOHN'S MISTAKES.—John Sherman thanks God that Congress has no power to reverse the fraudulent decision of the Louisiana Returning Board. He should not thank God for this. He should thank Joe Bradley.

SPECIAL SESSION.—President Grant issued a proclamation on Friday, convening the United States Senate in special session on Monday. When an adjournment will take place, no one seems able to conjecture.

TRUE.—The Louisiana *Eagle* says: "J. Madison Wells, *white*, a notorious New Orleans black-leg is the Father, and Eliza Pinkston, *colored*, is the Mother of counted-in Hayes, and Joe. Bradley and Bill Strong only ratified the count.

A SEAL JOB.—Senate Bill No. 112, requiring Justices of the Peace to procure seals, is a job of the first water. If passed, this seal will cost each Justice not less than twenty dollars, while its true and legal value is not worth *five cents*, except to the seal manufacturer. It's a job.

PRESIDENT MAKERS.—This is the sort of people who make Presidents in the year of disgrace 1877:

J. Madison Wells, Zach Chandler,
Kenner, Rumseller, W. E. Chandler,
S. Cameron & Son, W. P. Kellogg,
Marcus Stearns, O. P. Morton,
D. H. Chamberlain, Eliza Pinkston.

And this is the sort of President they make: r. b. hayes.

THE CONSPIRATORS' VICTORY.—It was 4 o'clock and ten minutes, on Friday morning, the 2d day of March, A. D. 1877, the agents of J. Madison Wells and Mrs. Pinkston—Morton, Bradley and Strong—counted in Hayes for President, who has a large minority of the popular vote, and short about twenty in the Electoral College. Henry Clay said he would rather be right than President. Hayes evidently don't care a d—n.

## *MORE DISPATCHES WANTED—WATSON AHEAD.*

Senator Wallace's home is now the attraction of Senator Morton and other *cheap* conspirators. Those flunkeys looking after postmasterships, seem to expend their compliments on the Senator from Indiana, as will be observed by the following dispatches, the first of which appeared in the Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette* of the 28th ult., after an incubation of seven days, done up in the following glowing style by

MEETING FOR GOVERNOR MORTON

The following is a copy of a dispatch telegraphed on the 21st ult., from Clearfield, Pa., to that good old war Governor of Indiana, who spared troops from his own State to save Louisville from capture by a rebel army, and bravely and generously, when Pittsburg was menaced with a rebel raid, telegraphed to Gen. Brooks, Post Commandant here, that he could send him a regiment of soldiers at an hour's notice, and a second regiment on a day's notice. We join our Clearfield friends in rejoicing political and party bacchanalia to the courage and patriotism of a noble statesman and patriot.:

CLEARFIELD, PA., Feb. 21, 1877.

*Hon. O. P. Morton, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.:*

Two thousand Republicans in this hill-bound, Democratic county, send you greeting with most grateful thanks for your masterly efforts and success in the late electoral contest. As many as can leave home will be at Governor Hayes' inauguration, and want the great pleasure of taking you by the hand.

JAMES E. WATSON,
For the Republicans of Clearfield county, Pa.

The next card is by John C. Henderson, P. M. at Osceola, and turns up as a special from Washington to the same journal, and reads as follows:

HONOR TO SENATOR MORTON.

A Tribute from the Neighbors of Senator Wallace

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1877.

The following dispatch was received by Senator Morton, from the postmaster and other Republicans of Osceola, near the home of Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania:

"As Republicans of the Keystone State, in a county overwhelmingly Democratic, we beg leave to congratulate you on the fact that by your sagacious management, the great political struggle has been brought to a successful issue; our blustering enemies have been silenced by the verdict of their tribunal; the laws and the Constitution have prevailed, and the Government has been prevented from falling into the hands of political assassins. We feel assured that to your patriotism the nation owes its safety, and by your wisdom and fidelity, actively seconded by your worthy compatriots, senators Cameron, Sherman and others, the party has averted ignominious defeat.

"Trusting that the Democratic serpent may never again raise his head from the dust, we remain your obedient servants."

It is too bad to bull-doze Morton in this way. The neighbors and personal acquaintances of Watson and Henderson, know just how to discount them, and the "greeting" and "honor to Senator Morton" is about the cheapest kind of stuff that ever was forwarded over the Alleghenies. The Indiana jacobin advertises his vanity to great advantage before the two thousand Rads in this county by shouldering the aforesaid correspondents. Watson and Henderson are ahead. Chairman Murray, Fulford & Co., had better be on the look out, or their laurels will be dried in a smoke-house. We learn that Watson has informed Morton that unless there is a change in the Postmastership in this place by the middle of the year, that the Democratic majority in this county will run up to 2,500. Hold on Jim, that's too big. That's a "bull-dose" that nobody can swallow hereabouts.

A COTEMPORARY WEEPS.—The publisher of a neighboring exchange is rendered unhappy because the Auditors' Report takes up so much more room in the REPUBLICAN than the report of ——— county does in his journal. We can explain that very readily: The Commissioners of our county comply with the Act of Assembly, in such cases made and provided. They publish "a full and accurate statement of all receipts and expenses," and the "amount received by each Commissioner and their Clerk" as well as "all other items as may have a tendency to convey general information of the transactions of the preceding year, and the amount paid by each borough and township." The law upon this subject is ignored in three-fourths of the counties of this Commonwealth. Here is a sample we find in an exchange:

"Am't pd. tipstaves, janitor and crier... $918 00"

Now, how much did either receive? Our Auditors put it in this way:

Am't paid Tipstaves ..... $241 04
Am't paid Court crier ..... 120 00
Am't paid Janitor ..... 175 00 $536 00

The county indicated holds no more courts than we do, yet the charge for the same officers is *eighty* per cent. more. Whether the Tipstaves, the Crier or the Janitor has made "a grab," no one can tell. Again: Our statement shows exactly what each Commissioner and the Clerk received, making four items, while the one before us has it this way:

"By expenses of Commissioners office. $3,229 00"

Just about double what our's charge. More: Our statement shows by thirty-six different entries the amount assessed for 1876, while in the account indicated we find but one entry, viz:

"Am't of tax assessed for 1876"

Such a publication is a humbug, and squarely against the law and the oaths the officers have taken. But it they and their constituents are happy, we shall not upbraid them for their neglect of duty.

STRANGE WORK.—Section 2 of Article II of the Constitution of the United States, says:

"No Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector."

Judges Bradley and Strong, as well as the other members of the late counting Commission, took an oath to support the Constitution, and in the face of this prohibitory clause in that instrument, they nevertheless counted seven Electors for Hayes, who held such offices when elected. Three of them were Postmasters—in Oregon, Vermont and Wisconsin—and two of the Hayes Electors in Louisiana held the office of United States Commissioner, while Mr. Morrill, in our own State, and the great Centennial engine man, Corliss, of Rhode Island, were both Centennial Commissioners; yet, all were counted for Hayes as though this clause had been torn out of the Constitution. The clause in the Decalogue—"Thou shalt not kill," is no plainer nor more prohibitory than the other. How wicked and ignorant must a human being be who dare say that it means nothing? And yet, it is just as easily set aside as the Constitutional clause.

DEAD.—The 44th Congress closed at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday last. All appropriation bills were passed except the Army bill, which may compel His Fraudulency to call an extra session some time in the near future. Just before the adjournment, a vote was taken on the Presidency—137 declaring that Tilden was elected, and 88 voted Wells, Bradley, Strong, & Co.

## *THE COST ROBBERY.*

The bill (217) now before our Legislature, in relation to the costs in the case of misdemeanors, should be entitled an Act to rob the tax-payers and propogate quarter session legislation, and to largely increase the fees of Justices and Constables. The document in question reads as follows:

PAYMENT OF COSTS.

The next bill in order was bill No. 217, which was read and agreed to the first time, as follows:

[illegible] AN ACT RELATING TO THE COSTS IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS, AND FOR THE PAYMENT THEREOF, AND FOR PAYMENT OF COSTS IN CASES OF FELONY.

[illegible] enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the costs of prosecution accruing on all bills of indictment charging a party with a misdemeanor, ignored by a grand jury, and directing the prosecutor to pay the costs, the costs of prosecution in all cases of misdemeanors where the petit jury directs the prosecutor or defendant to pay the costs or divide the same in any proportion between them; and the costs of prosecution in all cases of conviction of any misdemeanor shall be paid within thirty days by the county, unless the party convicted or otherwise made liable as aforesaid shall have paid the same within that period, from the date of liability, and in no case in which the county pays the costs, shall it operate to discharge the person or persons liable for the payment thereof but the county shall have the power to levy and collect the same from the party convicted, or in anywise made liable for the payment thereof, in the same manner as costs are now collectable, and no person liable in any way for the costs shall be discharged, except in the manner now provided by law.

SEC. 2. In all cases of misdemeanor when the defendant shall have been discharged, upon a habeas corpus, or upon the entry of a nol prosequi, the judge before whom the nol prosequi entered, shall have all the discretion and power over the costs now allowed and conferred by law upon a petit jury in the trial of similar causes.

SEC. 3. In all cases of felony in which the defendant shall have been discharged upon a habeas corpus or upon the entry of a nol prosequi, the costs of prosecution allowed by law in similar cases where a bill of indictment is ignored by a grand jury shall be paid forthwith by the county.

SEC. 4. The judge or judges of the several courts of quarter sessions shall have full power to exercise their discretion over the disposition of costs in all cases, and in every proceeding in the court of quarter sessions not provided for in the foregoing sections of this act, nor in any subsisting laws.

SEC. 5. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

THE JUDGMENT BILL.—It appears that many of the Justices in this State have adopted the plan of hearing lawsuits, and adjourn the cases, but never enter judgment. To cure this legal dodge the following bill has been introduced into our Legislature known as House bill No. 33:

An Act requiring justices of the peace and aldermen of this Commonwealth to render judgments within ten days after all the evidence in a case shall have been heard.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of justices of the peace and aldermen of this Commonwealth to render judgment in any causes pending before them within a period of ten days after all the evidence in said causes shall have been heard.

SEC. 2. That any justice of the peace or alderman of this Commonwealth who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months, or both or either, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

THE RESULT.—Samuel J. Tilden was elected President of the United States by a majority of over a quarter of a million, as well as receiving a handsome majority of the Electors; but the rogues who seem to have no respect for their own oaths or the expressed will of the people, employed Wells, Bradley & Co. to count Hayes in. His inauguration on Monday was the consummation of the hugest fraud on intelligent beings that has transpired since the crucifiction of Christ. Grant released all the Barabbases that were in prison, but he refused to order his confederates to make a fair count of the vote for President. Hence the spectacle of a man occupying the Presidential Chair who was never elected. However, Grant did say that "*No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by fraud.*" We presume this "government" saying was never brought to Hayes' notice.

RATHER ASTONISHED.—The Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette*, the Radical organ of Allegheny county, in alluding to the result of the recent election in that city, says:

"If any one, two months ago, had predicted that this city, which gave over 2,400 majority for Hayes would elect a Democratic Mayor by 1,200 majority, he would have been recarded as a political lunatic Yet that event has actually happened."

Yes, and you will hear much more of that kind of thunder before another year rolls around. The people have determined to do away with Returning Boards and Commissions, and do their own counting in such an emphatic manner that there can be no doubt as to who is elected hereafter. Perjury, fraud and constitutional violations are at an end.

GOVERNMENT ADVICE.—Just after the election in November, when the result was still in doubt, Grant telegraphed to Sherman, then at New Orleans as follows:

"Should there be any grounds of suspicion of fraudulent counting on either side, it should be reported and denounced at once.

"No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by any fraud. Either party can afford to be disappointed in the result, but the country cannot afford to be disappointed in the result, tainted by the suspicion of illegal or false returns."

We recall these words for the benefit of our Republican contemporaries who seemed at one time to approve the sentiment. It will be gratifying to Mr. Hayes, perhaps, to find pasted on the door of the White House this welcome, in Grant's own handwriting: "*No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by fraud.*"

## *THE IMMORTAL EIGHT.*

Like Nero, the names of the eight members of the Washington Returning Board, who assisted Wells and Mrs. Pinkston to complete the hugest fraud ever perpetrated on forty-five million people, claiming to be free, will go into history and will never be forgotten. We therefore propose to embellish their names in this way:

8 BRADLEY HOAR 8
8 MORTON FRELINGHUYSEN 8

These men had the audacity to stand up in the United States Senate, before God and the world, and with uplifted hands, swore "by Almighty God, the searcher of hearts," to support the Constitution of the United States and discharge their duties impartially. Yet, they did not fulfill the duties they assumed; but the reverse: They violated both the Constitution and their oaths, more designedly and wickedly than was ever done before by mortal man, because they loved their PARTY better than they did their COUNTRY. In point of virtue, the scoundrel, Wells, towers far above the eight, because he offered himself and his oath for sale, while the eight railed at him for his indiscretion, but they took up his half-finished work and completed the job—one of the hugest for perjury and fraud ever accomplished on this continent by men or devils.

IS THERE NO PUNISHMENT?—We clip the following pertinent inquiry from the Philadelphia *Times*:—

*To the Ed. of The Times:* In all the discussions and surmises in regard to the late Presidential election I have not seen or heard any thing about the amenability to the law of the Returning Boards in the Southern States. Surely there must be some statute which would render the men composing these boards liable to severe punishment in case they should falsify the returns. Is there no statute, or are these men beyond the pale of the law?

REPUBLIC.

There is law in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida ostensibly for the punishment of such offenses, but when every channel of authority, including the courts and their machinery, are dependent upon the same agencies of fraud to maintain them in power, conviction and punishment are utterly impracticable. No attempt was ever made to punish the confessed and flagrant election frauds in Louisiana in 1872 or 1874, although they have been publicly exposed and repudiated by both branches of Congress.—ED. TIMES.

A SCHOOL BILL.—The following bill has passed the Senate and has been messaged to the House. What its fate will be there no one can tell at this time.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That on and after the passage of this act no person shall hold the office of county superintendent of Common Schools within this Commonwealth who is a manager, teacher, principal or agent of any private school or academy: Provided, This act shall not apply to any county superintendent whose salary does not exceed nine hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. That if any person who has been elected to the office of county superintendent of Common Schools shall take the management or become a teacher, principal or agent of any private school or academy, or receives any tuition fees or pay for managing or teaching, or as an agent of any academy, school or class, he or she so offending shall forfeit his or her salary for that school year.

THANKS.—Came to hand on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1877, seven numbers (67 to 74) of the Legislative *Record*, bringing the proceedings of that body up to the 21st of the same month. How enterprising! The Congressional *Record*, printed one hundred and twenty miles beyond Harrisburg, received the next day after Congress adjourned. Now why cannot the same thing be done at Harrisburg, at $14 per page. The *Record* would be very useful if delivered in a reasonable time, and if it cannot be gotten out at Harrisburg in less than a week, we would advise the officers of the Senate and House to send their copy to Washton and have the document completed in a reasonable period after the proceedings transpire. Think of seven days behind time this telegraphic age when counting boards assume the voting duties of the people.

A BAD GENERAL.—Gen. McArthur, who has been serving as Postmaster at Chicago, and Treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, seems to be short in his Post office account. The General is one of Grant's first choice of "Christian Statesmen." He is a sample of many of the men who have engaged in perjury and robbery under Grant who have been caught at their wicked work and exposed. But then that is all there is about it. If sent to the Penitentiary it would only render a pardon necessary. Hence he had better be let off, and give some other "loil" man his place, and let the "Soldiers' Home" and the Postoffice Department look out for the next fellow.

BAD CASHIERS.—Hassler, the defaulting Cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, whose account was found short $15,000 went and hanged himself when arrested. The Sheriff gave him privilege to hunt bail, but instead of that he secured a rope and put one end around his neck and tied the other end to a rafter, and when found was stone dead. The most remarkable part about this is the fact that about fourteen years ago the account of the cashier, Bertram was found short $150,000 and he hung himself too, on the same rafter used by Hassler. The latter was an elder of the German Reformed Church, aged about fifty years and leaves a large family.

CLOSE SHOOTING.—The Radicals over in Blair county kicked up a fuss over their nominating system last summer and the county committee had it so arranged as to hold an election on February election day, and submitted the system to a vote of the party. A full return shows that 1,103 voted for the Crawford system and 1,094 for the Delegate system. We hold that either system is good enough if those who hold the elections act honestly, and if they design to act dishonestly neither system will prevent them.

## *HANDSOMELY CURSED.*

Representative Ellis, of Louisiana, in the debate on the report of the commission in the case of Louisiana on the 19th ult., thus severely but justly characterized the fraud and its authors:

Sir, the commission refused to hear any proof of fraud. Fraud! it vitiates, it poisons everything; it unclasps the clutches of the most stringently drawn mortgage act from around the reality; it vitiates even the sanctity of the marriage tie. And yet this great government which was able to summon three millions of men in its defense, which [illegible] struggle for self preservation, nevertheless must fall helpless, puny and paralyzed before the poison and fraud commended to it by four men whose hands are black with crime, whose souls are scorched with perjury, aye, blacker than Judas Iscariot's, and whom it were base flattery to call villains.

The commissioners had sworn to decide according to the Constitution. They sat there, its high priests, its chosen ministers, with the sword which is held by this House and the Senate placed in their hands to guard that Constitution, and to guard this government against all illegal votes in this electoral college. Yet they sat there and refused to hear the most positive and convincing testimony of the ineligibility of two of the pretended electors from Louisiana.

Sir the deed is done, the crime is accomplished. For four years from the 4th of March the Republican party will hold the shadow of executive power. I say the shadow, because the substance of the usurped power is never and can never be realized. The immortal pencil of Gustave Dore have illustrated the legend of the Wandering Jew. You have all seen it. If the dreary march of years he found no rest, no peace from his crime and its memories. Whether among the busy haunts of men, or in the dim aisles of the forest, whether upon the mountain top or amid the roar and spray of the ocean storm, there was ever the memory of the crime, the spectre of the pale suffering face of the Redeemer, and the accusing voice forever in the wanderer's ear. So it must be with the Republican party forever. The spoils of office will not compensate it; the splendors of Presidential reception and levees will not banish its presence; the silence and gravity of cabinet meetings will not banish or hush its accusing voice.

And in four years more this great American people, thus wronged and outraged people, will rise in their majesty and will hurl these "drunken guests" at this Thyestian feast from power everywhere, and brand with the indelible brand of infamy these men who have aided, countenanced, abetted and defended this monstrous crime.

THE "COUNTED IN" IN A HURRY.—The Philadelphia *Times*, of Monday morning, says:

"President Hayes took the oath of the Presidential office at the White House on Saturday evening, while enjoying the last of Grant's State dinners. As the Chief Justice was at hand, the little ceremony was disposed of without extra trouble, and as Hayes seemed to be most uneasy about his more than distrusted title, he was determined to take time by the forelock and swear in about as irregularly as he was counted in. As there was no vacancy in the Presidential office at the time Hayes took the oath, it will doubtless be repeated to-day, when the formal inauguration takes place. Some captious fellows may incline to carp about Hayes swearing in so promiscuously; but why not? Although not elected President, he had a reasonable prospect of getting into the place, and it was well to assume the solemn obligations of the Presidency and get the hang of its dignity a little in advance. As no man is safe against election to the Chief Magistracy of the nation in these days of patent election figures, patent return boards and electoral commissions, and as one day is as a score or more of years in qualifying for the office before inauguration day, we see no reason why every male citizen of the United States may not quality himself as President before the most convenient Justice of the Peace. It may not be useful, but then it will be just so much toward the ornamental."

A BUSINESS THRUST.—The editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in alluding to the conduct of the late Commission, says:

"That which will live in history and in the minds of the vast majority of the public is this: that the seven voted to look into the evidence, voted to take testimony, and voted to let in light, so as to get at the truth, and that the eight voted all the time to turn away from evidence, to shut out the light, and so to close the door upon all efforts to find the truth. The seven voted in a way to promote the great object for which the Commission was created; the eight voted in a way to make the Commission utterly useless for the principal purpose for which it has any reason for being in existence at all. The Senator, the Judge, the Presidential aspirant, the party that supposes the eyes of the American people can be closed to this vital aspect of the matter is making a signal and perilous mistake. The American people know what is honorable, fair, manly and just; and their ultimate decision always shows that they not only know, but that they act upon their knowledge."

The proprietor, Mr. Geo. W. Childs, is a warm bosom friend of Grant, and loves Bradley and Strong as brothers; yet, his newspaper tells the truth nobly in this counting jugglery case.

A RELIEF BILL.—House bill No. 155 reads as follows:

An Act to relieve persons who have been committed to prison charged with deserting their wives and families.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That whenever any husband charged with deserting his wife and family shall have been committed to prison in default of security to comply with the order made by the court in the premises, shall have remained in confinement for the space of three months after such committal, he shall, upon application to the court, be discharged from such imprisonment, and no other commitment shall be made or other imprisonment imposed, unless it shall be shown to the court, by proper evidence, that he has real estate, money or investments of any kind which he refuses to apply towards the support of his wife and children.

Counted in, but not elected. Perjury, fraud and flagrant violations of the Constitution have been a success. We hope Bradley and Strong will have "God" put in the Constitution, and see if those rogues cannot be held a little closer, and have a little more respect for that document. There is no safety now. Our penitentiaries are filled with criminals whose crimes do not amount to the dignity of a mole hill. And yet, the men, Wells, Bradley and Strong, and Mrs. Pinkston, whose crimes rise to Alpine heights, are outside of a prison wall, and with some people pass for respectable persons.

## *NEWS ITEMS.*

—The tobacco trade is looking up, since that dispatch was sent to Morton.

—The exports from Philadelphia last week amounted to $908,569.

—Farming operations have already been begun in some portions of Illinois.

—A vein of lead ore has been discovered near Sterling Run, in Cameron county.

—During the year 1876, Luzerne county sent 922 persons to jail and 31 to the penitentiary.

[illegible] publicans to Washington.

—The glass trade looks very blue; notwithstanding which, everybody seems to be delighted.

—Nearly all the land on the Allegheny river from Coudersport to Olean is leased for oil territory.

—Grasshoppers are hatching by the million in the vicinity of Austin, Texas, especially on low ground.

—The Legislature has been in session nine weeks, and in that time has scarcely passed half a dozen bills.

—There are now in store in Philadelphia, awaiting shipment demand, over one million bushels of corn.

—Brigham Young is now so feeble that he has to be rolled about in an easy chair, being unable to walk.

—It is said that only four of the eighteen furnaces on the Susquehanna, south of Harrisburg, are in blast.

—Col. E. B. McCrum, editor of the Juniata *Tribune*, embarked in his third matrimonial venture on the 28th of February.

—It is said the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's report will show a surplus profit of $2,000,000 over the dividends.

—I want to go to Morton, and with old Morton stand, a smile upon my wrinkled brow, a postoffice commission in my hand.

—A vein of marble has been discovered near New Oxford, York county. It is of the variegated variety and susceptible of a high polish.

—The Reading Railroad Company has resolved not spend any money for improvements this year not necessary to the dispatch of business.

—Philadelphia policemen have within five years committed eight murders and needlessly shot seventeen persons without fatal consequences.

—Thirty-four men from Lancaster, Dauphin, Berks, Schuykill and Lebanon counties are to shoot a match for a 2,000 pound ox at Johnstown.

—An Albany letter carrier has been arrested for dishonesty. He was fond of playing "Keno," and stole money letters from the mail, in order to make a raise.

—Patrick Fehl, a night clerk in the Pittsburgh postoffice, was arrested last week. Five pilfered letters were found upon his person. He confessed to the theft.

—It will take a pretty thorough course of blue glass and sunlight to tone up our Supreme Court again after the Judges get back from the Electoral Returning Board.

—The Altoona *Mirror* says that several engineers and firemen recently took an oath before the aldermen of that city not drink anything intoxicating for six months.

—Europe wants for 1877, 3,000,000 bales of cotton, and, upon the basis of 5,000,000 for America, and liberal estimates elsewhere, it is calculated there will be a deficiency of 5,000.

—Since getting his medal at the Exposition, one Philadelphia manufacturer has shipped his drills, cultivators and hoes to Russia, England, Denmark, Australia, and the Sandwich Islands.

—Chief Justice Moses, of South Carolina, is seriously ill from an attack of paralysis. He has no control of the limbs on the left side, and the muscles of his face are affected. His age is 72.

—The Permanent Exhibition company on the Centennial Grounds at Philadelphia has decided to increase its capital stock to $600,000, and the Exhibition will be opened with all due ceremonial about May 1.

—The Methodist Episcopal Church is about to erect in Boston the largest house of worship in the denomination. It size will be of capacity to seat five thousand persons, and it will be so arranged that it can be emptied in a few minutes.

—Ben Butler is holding his tongue and letting his hair grow long behind. He holds his tongue so as to make a space between him and a bad record. He is letting his hair grow because he means to be a Senator from Massachusetts.

—Hester, McHugh and Tulley, the Mollie Maguires who were tried at Bloomsburg last week for the murder of Alexander Rea on the 17th of October, 1868, were found guilty of murder in the first degree.

—The Pennsylvania Canal Co made a profit of $568,602.05 in its operations last year. Navigation was opened on its several divisions on April 1, 1876, and was generally closed by the ice on November 30, affording 244 days for the running of boats.

—The Honesdale, Pa., *Citizens* says the Dorflinger glass works of that place are filling an order for 72,000 hand lamps to be shipped to Japan. At the same time the Honesdale works have just sent 115,000 fruit jars across the continent to San Francisco.

—The boiler of Kocher & Baker's saw mill in Huntingdon, Indiana, exploded on the 1st inst., killing Samuel Hall, and fatally wounding Frederick Allen, Joseph Brown, James Collins, W. Frazer and John Kocher. The building was shattered to atoms.

—Gen. Andrew W. Denison, for nearly eight years Postmaster of Baltimore, was found dead in bed in that city on Saturday morning. He had retired in good health, and apoplexy is supposed to have carried him off. Deceased was in his 46th year.

—A portion of the Columbia Jam has been torn out, and it is hoped the damage cannot be repaired until shad fishing time arrives. Should the dam not be reconstructed by that time our fishermen will be kept busy drawing shad from the Susquehanna.

—The wife of John Heffner, of Reading, has just presented her husband with their forty-fifth child. The occurrence is the topic of conversation in that neighborhood. There is probably not another family in the State having so many children.

—The Forest *Press* exults in the fact that the report of the inspector of the Western Penitentiary shows that "Forest is the only county in the whole Commonwealth that has not been represented in any form or manner whatever at the institution during the last year."

—In the suit against the Rector and Wardens of St. Mark's Church, of Philadelphia, to restrain the ringing of the chimes of the church, on the ground that their sound was a nuisance, the opinion of the court was delivered Saturday morning, granting the injunction as prayed for. The court, however, expresses an earnest desire that counsel will come to some agreement by which a moderate tolling of the bells on Sundays before the morning and evening service may be permitted.

THE FIVE HERO CRIMINALS.—We doubt that if the infernal regions were raked back for a thousand years, whether the equals in crime to Eliza Pinkston, J. Madison Wells, Judges Bradley, Strong and Miller, could be found. These five human beings, or earthly devils, have done more to obliterate "Virtue, Liberty and Independence," than all the criminals since the discovery of the Continent. As equals in crime we might name Judas Iscariot, Nero and Robespierre, but we have exhausted the catalogue of history and [illegible] count even. The names of the five perjured political prostitutes indicated will be recorded on the pages of history in letters of gold, and will be despised by all human beings.

REWARD OF MERIT.—If "counted in" President Hays rewards the heroes of his party according to merit, then Eliza J. Pinkston, J. Madison Wells, Joe Bradley, and Bill Strong will receive the undivided attention of "the government," and the fattest places in its gift. The other *four millions* of Radicals who cast their votes for Hayes, amount to nothing. Eliza and Wells made the President, assisted very ably by Bradley and Strong. These four political trumpets are worth a million apiece over the common herd. Pinkston and Wells can afford to shout, but the other four million had better dry up.

JUST THE PLACE FOR THEM.—It is rumored that Eliza Pinkston and J. Madison Wells, will both be members of "counted in" Hayes' kitchen Cabinet, while Bradley and Strong will act as advisory members. This is one of the best Returning Boards that was ever formed. The Constitution and their oaths are as little in their way as a twenty-five cent padlock is to a horse thief, when he wants an animal of that kind.

POSTPONED.—Both Houses of the Legislature had passed a resolution to adjourn on the 15th of March, but reconsidered that motion on Friday and fixed adjournment day on the 21st, so as to allow all to go and see counted-in Hayes inaugurated. As he was the first President ever elected on this new plan, a large number of the members repaired to Washington for the purpose of seeing the end of the Wells-Bradley job.

EXACTLY RIGHT.—There is a bill now before our Legislature which requires Constables to endorse the hour and minute on their execution when they make a levy on property. If they fail to do this the penalty will be ten dollars in each case. It is House Bill No. 285.

The "counted-in" Hayes is 55 and Wheeler 57. Mrs. Pinkston is also 55 and Wells 57. This is a remarkable coincidence, but not more so than the count.

It is rumored that Senator Morton could walk without the use of his canes, immediately after receiving that dispatch from Clearfield.

Congressman Mackey and Senator Wallace have placed us under renewed obligations for valuable public documents.

## *OBITUARY.*

REV. ALEXANDER MACLEOD.

[From the Meadville Republican of Feb. 14th.]

The funeral of the Rev. Alexander MacLeod took place yesterday at 3 P. M. from Christ Church, of which the Doctor was a member. The coffin was placed in front of the chancel rail, on the communion table were bouquets of flowers, and on the Baptismal font a handsome cross and crown of white flowers, were placed. The pall bearers were Hiram Betts, Wm. Reynolds, J. T. Limber, Wm. Thorp, Thomas Van Horne, Alfred Huidekoper, John McFarland, sr., and Leon C. Magaw. The Rector, Rev. D. I. Edwards, announced as the request of the deceased that his funeral obsequies should be simply the prescribed form of the Episcopal church. This beautiful and impressive service was then read by the Rector, the choir singing effectively the hymns selected by deceased, "Nearer My God to Thee," and "Rock of Ages" After the Church service the body was taken to Greendale Cemetery for interment.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Died in this City on the 9th day of February, 1877, in the 77th year of his age, the Rev. Alexander MacLeod, Post Chaplain, U. S. A.

In June 1872 Chaplain MacLeod with his family returned to Meadville, being on sick leave; his health had been long impaired; and he gradually continued to decline, until now, the end is come, and we are called upon to record his death. A brief review of his life will not be unacceptable to his numerous friends.

Forty years ago Dr. MacLeod came first to this town and established himself in the practice of medicine. He brought with him a professional reputation. The following facts will show how this reputation was based. He was born in Canada in 1799, and was sent by his father, while yet a mere child, to New York, to his uncle, the late Rev. Dr. MacLeod, one of the most eminent Clergymen in that city, and by him, he was brought up and educated. In 1817 he went to Philadelphia and entered the University of Pennsylvania, and the private office of a distinguished physician, as a student of medicine. In the third year of his University course, he was asked to accept the appointment of Surgeon to an East Indiaman ship, about to sail from Philadelphia. Two sons of the owner, (the late Robert Ralston, Esq.) were to sail in the ship as Supercargoes. Dr. MacLeod accepted the appointment, his chief inducements being, that he would have an opportunity with his two "Compagnons du voyage," of visiting various ports in Europe; for the ship was to sail for London, afterwards for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and London again, and then prosecute her voyage to Canton, China; this put it in the power of these young gentlemen to visit much of Western and Middle Europe. Their ship lay for some considerable time in London, waiting for the manufacture of a cargo of English bale goods, for the Canton market; the time of the ship's stay in London being lengthened by the first invoices of goods not answering the orders, so that second invoices of new and better goods had to be furnished. Dr. MacLeod as an American student, formed the acquaintance, and attended the lectures, and witnessed the capital operations of the great leading surgeons in London; it was no slight advantage to know such chiefs as Abernethey, Sir Astley Cooper, Key, Travers, Brodie and others. Arriving at Canton he spent the winter season there, and at Whompa the Port Entry to Canton where the Doctor continued to practice his profession. On the voyage home the ship stopped for some time at St. Helena, for repairs, water, and provisions. Here the Doctor had much to see and learn, Bonaparte had just died, and the English troops were still there; General Sir Hudson Lowe, the Governor, and Sir Thomas Reade, the Lieut. Governor, and parts of two Regiments, besides a fleet of ships of war, and a number of East-india-men. The whole armament however embarked for England whilst Dr. MacLeod, and his ship lay there. The Vigo 74, Admiral Lambert leaving with General Lowe and his suite. The Doctor saw and conversed repeatedly with Surgeon Short of the British Army, who had been much by Napoleon's bedside and took part in the 'post mortem.' After Doctor MacLeod returned to Philadelphia he was thrown into the circle of a distinguished [illegible] man Philips, Esq., he had just arrived from a visit to England, bringing a bride with him, and was on his way to his home in Philipsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania where he owned extensive lands, and built up large manufacturing establishments. He made tempting overtures to Dr. MacLeod to accompany him, and settle there in the practice of his profession. Most of the Doctor's friends advised him to accept, and he finally did so. He remained there for several years; then removed to Lewistown, Mifflin County, being invited to settle there. He afterwards moved to Pittsburgh and opened an office there, and continued in the practice of his profession for some time, until becoming acquainted with some of the gentlemen of Meadville, he was ultimately led, and invited in fact, to remove to Meadville, which he did, and this brings Doctor MacLeod's record to April 1st, 1833. He was first married in Meadville to a daughter of the late Jared Shattuck, Esq., and with but two exceptions all his first family lie buried here. In a few brief months he buried most of his children and their mother. This proved a turning point in Dr. MacLeod's life; after maturing the whole subject in his mind, with such counsels as were vouchsafed him; he turned all his thoughts to the ministry. He made a visit to the late Bishop McIlvaine, then living at Gambier, seat of Kenyon College, Ohio; the good Bishop lent a favorable ear to the Doctor's statement of his