The Republican.

GEORGE B. GONDLANDER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 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.

Read "the Siamese Twins," in poetry, on our fourth page.

"Godless Games," found on our first page, should be read and studied by old and young, rich and poor. Next to intemperance it is the greatest moral evil that pervades this Continent.

BANK FAILURES.—The State Bank at Harrisburg, and the State Bank at New Brunswick, New Jersey, both closed their doors the past week. The loss to depositors will be heavy. The officers tell the old story—everything will come out right in the end, noteholders and depositors fully compensated, etc.

A STATE AGAIN.—The government having ordered the army of occupation out of the Capitol of the Palmetto State, South Carolina is once more a free Commonwealth, and Gen. Wade Hampton is Governor. This Hayes-ing business nearly kills the Patriot (!) Forney and his carpet-bag followers. Their fate will soon overtake their brethren in Louisiana. The public robbers begin to see the hand writing on the wall.

THE NEGRO'S MISFORTUNE.—The frequent attempt of Radical Congressmen and their confederates to transform an African into a Caucasian, by Constitutional amendments and "by appropriate legislation (!)" is as great a failure as would have been Jonah's attempt to swallow the whale. In proof of it we refer the reader to an article on our fourth page entitled, "The Wages of Sin is Death."

"Gath at Harrisburg"—George Alfred Townsend—is good racy reading, while "Structures" and "The Cabinet Indicted" are stubborn facts which should be read by all men.

"An air of insolence," on the part of Wade Hampton, is what annoys "the Dead Duck" these spring mornings. Poor Forney!

RETIRING.—An exchange says: "The Columbia county bank, of Bloomsburg, and the National bank, of Berwick, are closing their business, and will cease to exist in a short time. Lack of business is the cause in both cases, and nobody loses anything.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Lillie May Dickey, a twelve-year-old daughter of a Lewistown family, was burnt to death last week. She was suject to epilepsy, and it is supposed she was attacked with a spasm and fell against the stove, setting her clothes on fire.

GETTING HIS EYES OPEN.—The editor of Harpers' *Weekly*, Mr. Curtis, sees the point. He says: "Whatever wrongs may be done anywhere in the country to any citizen, the remedy is to be sought under the law, and under the law only. There cannot be one kind of national protection in one State and another kind in another State. If the army may be a police anywhere, it may be so everywhere." Mind that Mr. Hayes.

AWFUL! AWFUL!!—Col. Forney in his *Press* of Saturday, makes this inquiry: "SHALL THE TRAITOR WADE HAMPTON, DICTATE TO HAYES THE PATRIOT!" Well, Colonel, it looks that way just now! "And what are you going to do about it?" The "Dead Duck" has an awful road to travel. In a scriptural sense, the way of the transgressor is a hard one; and the Colonel assumes the responsibility.

A Washinton politician says that President Hayes is so completely possessed of the pacification idea that he "would not be surprised if he were to send for Sam Tilden to try and conciliate him. He has succeeded so well in setting up a dual reign in the Postoffice Department that it is possible he may try to compromise with Tilden by giving him the Presidency of the South, while he remains President of the North."

FORNEY STILL UNHAPPY.—It appears that the "dead-duck" cannot be rendered happy, no difference what occurs. The editor of the *Press* speaks of "rebels, who in any other country would have been shot by drum head court martial." Suppose Colonel Forney gives us a double leaded shot at thieves, with their plunder in their pockets, loaded down with bribes of $25,000, who, "in any other country," would have been hung at the first cross roads."

A NAKED FALSEHOOD.—Those letters, of which Foster and Matthews regretted so much that they had kept no copies, have come out at last. Brown, of Kentuckey, has had them, and he seems to think it time to let the public read them. And so it is. It is doubtful if Mr. Hayes would have been President if these letters had not been written. If they did not represent his views he had better say so at once. Foster and Matthews have at least played a very sharp trick.

THE NAKED TRUTH.—Col. Forney, editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, in alluding to affairs at Washington remarks: "How marked the contrast between Hampton and Chamberlain!" But we can go no farther. The former is a gentleman and the latter a knave, though the $25,000 subsidized individual holds otherwise. Poor Forney! He once amounted to something, but now he is discounted more heavily than either of Hampton's house Servants. The way of the transgressor is a hard one.

"A READY-MADE LOUISIANA REPORT."

"The government" has finally succeeded in getting up another Commission to go down to Louisiana and try to get a look at what did happen behind the "Returning Board." The names of the members of the Commission are as follows:

Judge C. B. Lawrence, of Illinois.
Ex-Gov. J. C. Brown, of Tennessee.
Gen. Jos. R. Hawley, of Connecticut.
Gen. John M. Harlan of Kentucky.

The enterprising editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, Col. McClure, with the intention of forwarding the labors of the Commission has prepared an elaborate report which reads as follows: "President Hayes has had infinite vexation in his efforts to get a Commission to hold together long enough for roll call to go to Louisiana, to divide with him the responsibility for the inevitable withdrawal of the troops from that State. The trouble is to get reputable gentlemen to accept the position for the reasons that commissions leave a bad taste in the mouths of the people just now, and that the Sherman report made on Louisiana to sugar-coat the fraud by which the State was given to Hayes, has fastened ineffaceable disgrace upon its authors. It is feared by the invited commissioners that they will be distrusted from the start by both parties; that if they tell the truth they must invoke the assaults of mendicant organs and that if they don't tell the truth, they will be execrated by honest men. Apprehending that the delicate and exhausting labor of making a report in the Louisiana case may deter some good men from accepting a place on the commission, THE TIMES comes opportunely to the aid of all such and furnishes the following as an entirely safe report on all the disputed points, and it is all the more handy as it can as well be verified and adopted over a dinner at Welcker's as in New Orleans. We submit it in detail, so that there need be no mistakes in filling up skeleton work, viz:

"1. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the status of the dual State governments in Louisiana have carefully investigated the law and the facts in the case, and respectfully report that nobody outside of a lunatic asylum or a Federal or State office seriously disputes the fact that Mr. Nicholls was honestly elected Governor of the State by over ten thousand majority.

"2. Considerations of delicacy have prevented the commission from presenting to the President and the country their unanimous judgment as to which electoral ticket carried the State by over eight thousand majority.

"3. Governor Kellogg, candidate for elector, and Marshal Packard, candidate for Governor, selected the registering officers for the entire State; had registered whom they chose to have registered; rejected whom they chose to reject, and all were absolutely disfranchised under the law who were not registered. They therefore decided, in the first place, who should and who should not vote.

"4. The said Kellogg and Packard, candidates as before named, selected the Supervisors of Election in every city and parish in the State.

"5. The Kellogg-Packard Supervisors of election appointed the election officers to hold the election in every precinct or division of every parish, and they decided where the elections should be held, passed upon the qualifications of every voter presented to them and accepted or rejected his vote.

"6. The election officers thus appointed by the Kellogg-Packard Supervisors, after receiving such votes as they thought best to receive, counted and certified the returns and delivered them to the said Kellogg-Packard Supervisors to be approved and forwarded to the capital.

"7. That the aforesaid Kellogg-Packard Supervisors have the right under the law to receive affidavits of intimidation, fraud or mistake as to the election, and when such affidavits are made at the time, the Supervisors are required to report the same as part of the return, in which case, and only in such case, the Returning Board is empowered to inquire into the integrity of the return.

"8. That the aforesaid Kellogg-Packard Supervisors did make such legal complaint of the returns from two or possibly three parishes in the entire State, and that all the other returns were certified without legal or even formal complaint from any officer.

"9. That the said Kellogg and Packard, candidates as aforesaid, had three regiments of United States troops to protect the voters they had decided to allow the right of suffrage; that said troops were stationed in obedience to the directions of said Kellogg and Packard; that they had all the troops they called for or desired; that they had from twelve to fifteen hundred deputy United States Marshals appointed by Attorney General Taft to guard the polls and protect voters at the cost of the National Treasury; that they had the Louisiana militia in organized readiness to aid in maintaining the peace and protecting voters; that they had a swarming constabulary at hand to support them at the cost of the State, and to all of which may be added the entire large list of county and district officers, judicial, magisterial and otherwise, all of whom held their places by the favor of the aforesaid Kellogg and Packard.

"10. That the Feliciana parish, where intimidation is alleged, has been carefully considered by the commission, and the unanimous conclusion has been reached that with two Republicans to one Democrat in the parish; with all the Federal troops asked for; with all the State militia desired; with all the deputy United States Marshals petitioned for; with all the constabulary that the aforesaid Kellogg and Packard chose to have, and with all the district and parish officers to aid the voters who were two to one in numbers; that with overwhelming numerical superiority and troops and officials enough to protect every poll and escort every voter to his home, the rumor of intimidation is quite too attenuated by a large majority.

"11. That the votes so registered, so received, so protected, so counted and so certified by the officials selected by the aforesaid Kellogg and Packard, gave Nicholls ten thousand majority for Governor, and his election against all the moral, political and physical power of the government of the State teaches how futile must be every effort to defy the manifest will of the people.

"12. That Louisiana is a sovereign State in the Union, and the presence of Federal troops, in her capitol when her people are peaceful, and the effort to subvert the government chosen by them, are in flagrant violation of the Constitution, of the laws and of every principle of justice." All of which is

"The commission will save itself much trouble and gain much credit from the honest men of all parties, by adopting the foregoing report as a whole. It will help President Hayes out of the slough of the Louisiana Returning Board, and enable him to strangle his own children with apparent decency before the world."

THE BLOODY SHIRT ABANDONED.—After Hayes delivered his Inaugural address, Blaine, Cameron, Morton, Ingersoll, and others, showed their teeth and growled. They had expected that as Hayes had made great professions of friendship for the poor negro, he would take a radical position towards the South, and they were ready, and likely had prepared speeches, to sustain him. To their utter amazement and confusion, he took the very opposite course they had anticipated. They were thunderstruck, and at once counseled opposition to the new administration. But a general public sentiment at once gave vent in favor of the moderate policy of Mr. Hayes, and the Radical conspirators concluded to join in and save themselves rather than be left out in the cold altogether. So they suddenly veered around and announced themselves in favor of the new policy, and began to extol it as the necessary policy for these times. If, however, Mr. Hayes had taken the course they desired him to take, no other flag but the "bloody shirt" would now wave over the capitol, showing themselves by this sudden turn to be the veriest time servers, ready to do any bidding so they can keep on the warm side of power. Their course depended entirely on the course of Mr. Hayes. If he would be radical they would have been still more so, but as he took a conservative course they followed, although they did so against their natural inclination. What statesmen!

CONSTITUTION BREAKERS.—The Constitution is so seldom in the way of the Radical leaders, that we deem it scarcely necessary to call the attention of our readers to that fact. However, it is proper that we should call public attention to the fact that the conduct of the majority in passing a bill through our Legislature in relation to the appointment of Sheriff's deputies, because the violation of the fundamental law of the State is so gross that it would be compounding crime to allow it to pass unnoticed. One of the provisions of the Constitution reads as follows:

All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens, or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State.

Notwithstanding this provision of the Constitution, the Radical Legislature and Governor have made a special law for Philadelphia, to prevent the Sheriff from appointing deputies on election day, and to give that power to the Mayor. It is done because the Sheriff is a Democrat and the Mayor a Radical. But it was not done for Pittsburg, where the Mayor is a Democrat and the Sheriff a Radical. Can anything be more partisan and unfair?

HAYES-ING.—The editor of the Cambria *Freeman*, in alluding to the $10,000 legislative steal, talks to the members as follows:

Although the Legislature was ashamed to pass the joint resolution donating to each of its members a copy of Purdon's Digest, it took a new departure and voted away $10,000 of the people's money for the publication and distribution of 5,000 copies of Paul's History of the Soldiers' Orphans Schools of the State. This was literally robbing Peter to pay *Paul*, for the money is really appropriated for the benefit of Paul himself, who, when he failed to make his history pay, conceived the business-like and brilliant idea of getting the State to buy 5,000 copies of it at $2,00 per volume. This book is to be distributed FREE GRATIS among the members of the Legislature and the State officers at Harrisburg. The plunder then going to each member will be about sixteen copies. If this is not one of the most brazen and unblushing of robberies, under the thin cover of legislation, we are at a loss to know by what milder name to call it. No Democratic member should soil his hands with the booty when it is ready for delivery. It he does he will, like Hayes, be guilty of receiving stolen goods.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.—The Warren *Ledger*, in a dessertion on the prospects and freaks of the oil business in that region says:

"The already celebrated gas well at Sheffield, had another freak a day or two since. Parties were at work cleaning out the wall, when a gas vein which had been closed by the caving in of the well, was opened, and the gas getting under the casing in some manner, sent one hundred and seventy feet of it up through the top of the derrick and skywards to the height of two hundred and thirty feet, and came down perpendicularly and struck beside the derrick, and entered the ground to the depth of sixteen feet. The weight of the casing was about 2,500 pounds. The tools were blown out, which weigh about 3,000, and sent them about 1,300 feet, and blew the bottom of the derrick out. All must know of the tremendous pressure to do all this work, and as said above, it seems almost a miracle that no person was injured."

TROUBLE ALL AROUND.—An exchange remarks: "And now another fire in the rear has been opened upon the badgered Hayes. An Ohio delegation has waited upon him to demand prompt recognition of Packard and to inform him that any failure to recognize Packard will be regarded by Ohioans as discrediting Hayes' own title." Well, that's about the way Blaine blubbered it out in the Senate a few weeks ago. It is seldom that these Radical "Christian Statesmen" tell the truth, but when they "open up" they tell it in plain English. If Hayes was elected, so was Packard. That is as true as the needle to the pole.

The "anti-Cameron ring" is mentioned by the Erie *Dispatch*. It evidently refers to Hayes, Evarts and Schurz.

THE ESCAPED CONVICT.

Two weeks ago Sheriff Ryan, of Cambria county started to the Penitentiary with six prisoners, one of whom "played him the slip" before the party reached Cresson. A reporter of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* interviewed the Sheriff on his arrival in that city, and details the escape in this way:

Cannon, the party who escaped, is but eighteen years of age. He was sitting in the seat with Boucher, to whom he was handcuffed, while Gog-

[illegible] constituted the remaining couple. The Sheriff and prisoners occupied a special car, and at Cresson, it was attached to the Pacific Express west.

About a mile this side of Cresson, just when the train was approaching the block signal station, a brakeman unlocked and entered the rear door of the Sheriff's car. He did not relock the door, but passed through. Scarce had he disappeared when Cannon arose to his seat and made a break for the rear door. The Sheriff had been watching him, and was after him in instant, but Boucher jumped into the aisle, in the way of the Sheriff, and as he approached caught him by the throat, breaking the flesh with his finger nails, and attempted to throw him. The Deputy Sheriff ran to the door at the other end of the car to guard it, and Sheriff Ryan, who is quite powerful, soon succeeded in throwing Boucher down. He held him with one hand and reached for the bell rope, signaled the engineer to stop. The rope did not work, however, and the brakeman had to go to the next car forward to signal.

Cannon, on reaching the platform, leaped therefrom while the train was running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and although he fell on his head, he regained his feet immediately and started to run through the woods. Some trackmen saw him leap, and they are of the opinion that he was pretty severely hurt. The train ran a considerable distance beyond the signal station before it was stopped, and the Deputy Sheriff was directed by Sheriff Ryan to go back and institute search for the prisoner.

At Johnstown, Deputy Sheriff McDermott, was taken into the car, and a wire which was used by Cannon in opening his "bracelets" was turned over to him. It is a piece of thin wire, bent at the end, while the other end is rolled into a coil, and serves the purpose of a handle.

It is supposed that Cannon got it up; indeed, his companion, Boucher, admitted that Cannon had prepared it, and that it was arranged that McDevitt and Goggin and Cannon and himself should escape. Cannon first unlocked his bracelets by inserting the wire into the cuffs and sliding the ratchet, and Boucher was then to unlock his. The key was to be transferred to McDevitt, and when he and Goggin had released themselves a break was to be made, and the escape completed by an assault upon the Sheriff and his deputy.

Once on the way down from Ebensburg McDevitt tried to escape through one of the windows, but the design was frustrated, and when Boucher assaulted the Sheriff, and attempted to choke him, one of the other desperadoes suddenly appeared with a large piece of pipe composed of brass and lead, with which he attempted to strike the Sheriff. For a time the situation was a thrilling one, and looked as though the four rascals would effect their release, but Boucher, McDevitt, and Goggin appear to have weakened, when the Sheriff displayed so much coolness, and desisted in their attempt upon his life.

The rascals stated to the Sheriff that they found the piece of pipe referred to in the car, but this is not believed, and the Sheriff thinks that it was furnished the prisoners by some of their friends before leaving Ebensburg.

The prisoner, Boucher, states that the attempt planned by which four were to escape, would have been carried out had it not been for the haste of Cannon, who, while Boucher was unlocking the cuff on his wrist, observed the brakeman enter and leave the door open. Here was his chance, and he availed himself of it, leaving post haste and shooting through the car and off the platform like a deer.

The other five prisoners were brought to the city and conveyed to the penitentiary in a carriage.

THE P. M. WAR.—Our down river Lock Haven neighbors are still agitating the Postmaster business. That city is in need of a P. M., but for some unaccountable cause no one has been counted in. The editor of the *Democrat*, in alluding to the subject, says:

"The Postmastership in Lock Haven is still an open question, with all eyes turned upon the new Senator—the young Boss—to whom the several candidates are paying their addresses. Last Friday a colored delegation, headed by the sable plumes of three coal black "Bishops ob de Lord," waited on their R. B. President, and in response to their congratulatory address, he told them that "the race represented by you will never be neglected by my administration." This has infused fresh courage into the sable and off color elements of our civilization, and renewed the prospects of the "dark horse." Now, if the young Boss and the old grayback Postmaster will only accept the cue given them by his Returning Board Excellency, and nominate for presidential favor one of our African fellow-citizens, we will have the new departure in Pennsylvania in all its nakedness, and this would be a capital point to start from. Why not a "Radical" change—one that will show to the down-trodden sons of Ham and their first cousins in the bonds of political brotherhood, that their race will not be neglected? Why not a ham fat man for Postmaster?"

THE OLD SCOUNDREL HUNTING HIS PAY.—J. Madison Wells is trying to get his work in by way of compensation for the Louisiana frauds. As political rewards for ballot thieves are most uncertain, or rather most certain not to come in showers, from the Hayes Administration, Mr. J. Madison has turned his attention to a cash settlement, and he accordingly appeared before the Southern Claims Commission on Tuesday with a little claim of over $500,000 for losses during the war. The claim has already been considered and rejected by an appreciative Republican Congress, and the Commission is not likely to find any eight to seven arrangement to enable him to plunder the Treasury as he plundered the ballot-boxes of his State. It looks if Mr. Wells will have to go hungering about the temple he has opened to its present occupants. He may think and wail over the ingratitude of the fortunate, but who will care for the squeezed and rotten lemon now?—*Exchange.*

NOT A DOLLAR FOR BULL-DOZING.—Hayes has concluded to convene Congress in extra session on the 4th of June. As the business to be transacted is to make an appropriation to support the army for the coming year, we hope not one dollar will be voted unless coupled with the condition that the troops are not to be used to sustain either State government in South Carolina or Louisiana.

Wells, the man that made Hayes President, has a little claim of $692,031, which he proposes to have settled before he will give the Returning Board party a receipt in full.

A CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.

One incident of the Republican victory in New Hampshire is the reappearance in politics of James W Patterson, formerly a Professor in Dartmouth College and afterward a United States Senator. Patterson lives in Hanover, and was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature entirely by the student vote which is thrown in that town. He will be remembered as a Senator who, like Schuyler Colfax, sold himself to the Credit Mobilier

[illegible] solemn protestations of innocence, was afterward shown to be a perjurer as well as a bribe-taker, and escaped punishment for his crimes only through the leniency of his political associates. Like Schuyler Colfax, Patterson is a hypocrite. Since his disgrace five years ago he has obtruded himself frequently upon the notice of the public as a lecturer on political morality. An oration of his urging the importance of electing only high-toned and scholarly men to office, has won the admiration of the young men of various New England colleges. Patterson is one of the worst of the canting shams who have made the term "Christian statesman" a term of reproach.—*N. Y. Sun.*

HOWLING.—The fact that the "Confederate trooper" is in full command in South Carolina, these Returning Board times nearly kills the disunionists of the Phillips-Chandler-Forney stripe. As none of that class of desperadoes hurt anybody during the four year conflict, neither will they now; unless they get their hands into the Treasury. The "Confederate trooper" was in search of the individuals indicated, for four years, from Chambersburg to the Rio Grande, but never encountered one of them. They will not annoy him now; only, with their tongues and that a great way off.

BULL-DOZING.—One of the members of the Philadelphia M. E. Conference is educating his three daughters at a Catholic seminary. The following resolution was passed by the Conference last week:

Resolved, That it is a sense of this Conference that it is highly improper for either male or female members of the methodist church to send their children or wards to Roman Catholic schools, or in any way to countenance or patronize such institutions; and that we strongly concure any such action on the part of any member of this body.

That may be set down as the keynote in the future on the educational point, no difference how cheap or thorough the education.

THE NATION'S ENEMIES.—It is announced at Washington that two of Hayes' Cabinet are opposing the policy of "the government" as manifested toward Louisiana and South Carolina. We allude to Sherman and McCrary. The brother of the former is at the head of the Army and he is disposed to give him a job. The one at the head of the Treasury and the other commanding the Army would secure some "fat takes," for the family; Provided, a war could be inaugurated. That's what the Sherman family is at.

OUT OF HUMOR.—The editor of the Philadelphia *Times* remarks: "The postoffice must have slipped through the fingers of the editor of the Clinton *Republican*, or he wouldn't talk so scandalously as this: "As between Key and Tyner, each of whom is ½ P. M. G., the public will be at the same disadvantage, when trying to discern the tail from the head that they labor under who give their minds to the solution of the similar problem presented by a mop-terrier. Does Tyner wag Key, or Key wag Tyner?"

The Governor has vetoed two items in the General Appropriation bill—one to pay $268 for the funeral expenses of the late Representative Lewis, Schuylkill county and one to pay $623 to a stenographer appointed last year to investigate the affairs of the House of refuge in Philadelphia.—*Exchange.*

The vetoing of HUNDREDS while frauds amounting to THOUSANDS are going through, is no evidence of integrity or statesmanship.

The Washington *Republican* thinks Wade Hampton will be the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency, and that he will be a formidable candidate, because "his conduct during the last campaign won for him the respect and confidence of all classes, North and South."

MEDDLING "CARL."—The St. Louis *Globe* accuses Secretary Schurz of dictating in the matter of nominations for city offices there. Well, he's always meddling; but then he belongs to a party controlled by meddlers, and he is simply carrying out a Radical idea.

The Pittsburg *Post* thinks that putting Sitting Bull Morton at the head of a Louisiana Commission could only be equaled by appointing a Commission to revise the Bible with Bob Ingersoll at the head of it.

Two thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars was collected in Mercer county last year as dog tax. The dogs tried to work out the tax by killing all the sheep they could, but they fell short.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is authority for the statement that Senator-elect Matthews will give a full explanation of his connection with that Southern policy. He should waste no time about it.

"The Confederate Brigadiers" are mowing quite a wide swarth these Hayesing times. They are not satisfied with ranning Congress, but they are now trying to ran Hayes. O! it's awful!

The Boston *Post* is surprised to see Pennsylvania falling back on Penn, Wayne and Franklin, when they might have put Simon in the Capitol for all time.

Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen is preparing his Electoral Commission speeches for publication, and will remain in Washington until May for that purpose.

Charles Colbath, a half-brother of the late Vice President Wilson, died suddenly at Hingham, Mass., on Tuesday. He was a stone-worker by trade.

The Democrats of the West Branch valley seem to be rallying around Judge Mayer, of Lock Haven, as a candidate for Supreme Judge.

Think of it. Hampton, Hill, Gordon, etc., managing Hayes' Cabinet with a Tennessee *Key* at that.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Wild pigeons are plentiful in Luzerne county.

—There is a prosperous silk factory in Scranton, Pa.

—New Orleans revels in green peas and new potatoes.

—"Texas is no place for a mechanic," writes one who is there.

—The Pennsylvania Legislature was in session eighty-one days.

—One hundred tramps are now confined in the Bucks county jail.

[illegible] feet of snow at her pretty feet.

—Neal Dow estimates Maine's share of the National drink bill at $17,000 annually.

—Philadelphia shipped $127,619 worth of fresh beef to Liverpool in February.

—The Empire Bank, Allentown, which has just closed, owes its depositors $66,000.

—Two car loads of agricultural implements have been shipped from Harrisburg to Norway.

—The State Sabbath Schoool Association will meet in Harrisburg some time in June next.

—Water has been let into the Pennsylvania Canal, preparatory to the summer boating season.

—A backwoods shoemaker puts blue glass windows in the box toes of his client's boots to cure corns.

—Schurz has one advantage over the other members of the Cabinet. All his relatives live in Germany.

—Two hundred clerks were dismissed from the Treasury Department at Washington on Saturday last.

—Hayes has been invited to spend the summer at Long Branch, and he is going—to send a commission.

—Lida Galloway, of Delaware county, was prostrated by lightning on Thursday last, but is recovering.

—A woman eighty-eight years old, is doing the household work for a family of five persons at Taunton, Mass.

—The new postal cards to be issued on the first of May will be tinted—a light buff on one side and a pale-green on the other.

—The locomotive engineers of the Reading Railroad are summoned to give up membership in the Locomotive Brotherhood.

—There are ninety-two distilleries in the Eighth district, comprised of the counties of Berks, Lebanon, Schuylkill and Lehigh.

—The Grant House, a large hotel at Wheeling, West Va., was burned down on Friday last. Loss $100,000; insurance $55,000.

—At Florence, Arizona, there is a restaurant kept by a Chinaman, with a Mexican wife, a negro cook and a white man for a waiter.

—Northampton county is a fine butter producing region. The amount of butter produced in that county last year was 828,860 pounds, valued at $124,000.

—A Grangers' Insurance Company has been organized in Bradford county with its headquarters at Troy. It takes no risks except for Patrons of Husbandry.

—Seven ex Governors of Mass., yet live, and breathe the vital air of Yankeedom. They are Boutwell, Gardner, Banks, Bullock, Claflin, William B. Washburn and Gaston.

—The number of vessels belonging to or trading with ports in the United States, reported totally lost and missing during the year 1876, is 449, and their estimated value is $7,890,000.

—Great pecuniary distress prevails in Belgium. Manufactures have stopped, workmen are out of employment, trade is dull, and the theatres are empty. Germany is an equal sufferer.

—A watchman on the Pennsylvania Road, near Johnstown, treed a wild cat the other night, but was unable to capture him. Wild cats are said to abound in that mountain region.

—The Raleigh *News* reports the death of Benjamin Johnson, of Chatham, N. C., at the age of one hundred and twenty years. He lived to see his great-great-grandchildren married.

—The city of Pittsburg has no money in its treasury to pay the interest on its bonded indebtedness April 1st. The amount in default is $262,764. This comes of Radical management.

—Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, of Philadelphia, has received a cash testimonial of $7,806 because of her services in connection with the Centennial Exhibition and the founding of the Woman's Pavilion.

—Of the ten professional divorce lawyers in Chicago one is a woman—a Mrs. Sims. She is a nervous, active woman, but neither young nor pretty, and her practice, though large, is not profitable.

—Mr. Hayes is said to be an industrious reader of the Bible and the Philadelphia *Times* wants to know it he ever stumbled upon the first verse of the tenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John.

—At the fall election in Pennsylvania there are to be elected an Auditor General, State Treasurer, and two judges of the Supreme Court. Candidates are beginning to appear in all sections of the State on both sides.

—The men who for some time past have been digging loam or sand back of the Allentown Rolling Mill Company's works have unearthed thirty-two arrowheads, two stone axes, one stone knife and other Indian relics.

—Alex. White, a brother of Hon. Harry White, of Indiana, Pa., was tried and acquitted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Philadelphia last week, of the murder of a man named Wm. Boyd. The shooting was in self-defence.

—Mr. A. J. Cassatt, second Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is to assume, in addition to his present office, the duties of President of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, a post lately filled by the Hon. Thomas A. Scott.

—Newspapers in Colorado are warning Eastern people against investing in certain pretended mines in that region. Whatever may be the motive of this particular caution, it will probably be entirely safe for Eastern people to let Colorado mines severely alone.

—The spring freshets at Lawrence and Lowell, Mass., are seriously interfering with mill operations, and at the former place eight hundred or nine hundred operatives are idle. The water at Lowell is higher than it has been since 1870. No apprehension is felt, the storm having ceased.

—Capt. Bogardus, the champion marksman, shot a match at glass balls in New York one evening last week. He broke one thousand glass balls, one at a time in seventy-seven minutes and forty seconds. He only missed twenty-eight balls out of one thousand and twenty-eight.

—Mr. Wilkins, of Harrisburg, owns the only pure Spanish bloodhound known to exist in the North, a fiendishly ferocious beast with enormous jaws, ears twelve inches long, red eyes, and an irrepressible longing to eat everybody he sees. His owner values him five hundred dollars.

FOSTER'S LITTLE GAME.

FOOLED MR. HAYES KNEW NOTHING ABOUT IT—HON. JOHN YOUNG BROWN TELLS HIS SIDE OF THE STORY WITH SWEET SIMPLICITY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 28.—To-morrow's *Courier-Journal* will contain an interview with Hon John Young Brown, of Kentucky, Who says:

Herewith I publish the letters of Hon. Charles Foster and Stanley Matthews, addressed to Hon. J. B. Gordon and myself. The circumstances attending their origin are in brief as follows: [illegible] tatives to the Senate Chamber for my distinguished friend, Gen. Gordon, and he came over in a few minutes. I told him that I wanted an interview with Hon. Charles Foster, at which I desired his presence. I outlined to General Gordon what I intended to say to Mr. Foster, and he said he would with pleasure accompany me. We found Mr. Foster in the room of the committee on appropriations. No one else was present during the interview. I told Mr. Foster that I had, as he knew, been voting against all dilatory motions and had in a speech advocated the inflexible execution of the electoral bill; had stated in a Democratic caucus that I would so vote if I were the only man from the south to do so; that the vote was approved by my judgment; that I felt under an obligation of honor to stand by the result, bitter as it was, feeling that the situation was not chargeable to the electoral bill, but to a majority of the commission which we had agreed to trust. I told him I had received despatches and letters from home, from cherished and trusted friends, conveying most emphatic remonstrance against my course; but that, with my convictions about the question, if a petition signed by every voter in my district should be sent to me, requesting me to support the dilatory motions, it would not alter my purpose by a hair. I further said to him that there was but one thing which would change me, and that was if I thought that by voting to complete the count, which was to result in the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, I would be aiding, directly or indirectly, in perpetuating the usurpations of Packard and Chamberlain in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, I would reverse my action, and do my very utmost to defeat the execution of the bill, regardless of consequences, calamitous to the country as I believed they would be.

I furthermore told him that if I changed my position I knew of several prominent gentlemen who would join me, and if at that critical hour, when the daily and nightly scenes surpassed by far in wild excitement and violence anything ever witnessed in the Legislative history of the country, the line of the Democrats, who were voting to execute the law, should be broken, it would result in a stampede among them, and Mr. Hayes would no more be President than he (Foster) would be. Foster said he believed this.

I have the highest respect for Chas. Foster. I believe him to be an honorable gentleman, and I told him that it was my confidence in him that had brought me to him. He represented the district of Gov. Hayes. He had just made a manly and patriotic speech, in which he had said that under Mr. Hayes, if inaugurated, the flag shall float over States, not provinces; over freemen, not subjects. I referred to this speech, and told him I had come to request of him written assurances that if Gov. Hayes was inaugurated President, he would restore home rule in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, and that the people of those States should control their own affairs in their own way, as free from any intervention by the federal authority as the State of Ohio.

This conversation was long and earnest. I told Mr. Foster that I wanted to make no bargain, no agreement, that I scorned the thought of it, that I had declined a re-election to Congress, was voluntarily withdrawing from political life, wanted no office that a President could give me, and that my object was unselfish and that I desired a written assurance from him that the policy of Mr. Hayes would be as indicated, and from him specially, by reason of his very intimate relations with Gov. Hayes.

MR. FOSTER'S REPLY.

His reply to all this was frank, full, earnest and satisfactory to my friend, General Gordon, and myself. Indeed, Mr Foster said he had a letter in his pocket, just received from Gov. Hayes, thanking him for the speech to which I have alluded, and endorsing it.

He offered this letter to Gen. Gordon and myself to read, but we declined it. He agreed to give me the desired letter and said he would also request Hon. Stanley Matthews to sign it. He promised to meet me that night at my rooms. He came about midnight and said that by reason of his interview with General Gordon and myself, he had that evening procured a meeting of some gentlemen from Louisiana and South Carolina at Wormley's hotel, at which also the Hon. Henry Watterson was present. At the conclusion of the conference these gentlemen had expressed great satisfaction at what had been said to them. On leaving he remarked that I should have two letters next morning. On the next day he came to my desk in the House of Representatives and handed me an unsigned letter.

FOSTER'S LETTER.

I read it, took my pen and erased one paragraph, and told him that it could be made fuller and stronger, but that from the honorable men who gave it in good faith it was sufficient. In an hour afterward I went to his desk and he delivered me a letter signed by himself and Mr. Matthews. I observed that it was in a different hand-writing. I read it hastily and remarked to him that it contained some generalities I did not like. He replied that Mr. Matthews had re-written it, and added, "Brown, it is intended to cover the whole case, and I can promise you there will be no doubt about the fulfillment of all the assurances I have given you."

I noticed the original letter on his desk and said, "Sign that also," and he replied, "Certainly, with pleasure." As I was leaving he called me back and told me that President Grant would, as soon as the count was completed, issue a certain order to General Augur in Louisiana. He requested me not to mention this fact for several days, but expressly gave me permission to make any use of the letters I might desire. The order referred to was issued by President Grant. I gave copies of the letters to Mess. Levy, Ellis and Burke, of Louisiana, and to Gen. M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, with authority to use them whenever they pleased. When I saw that the Democratic victory, so fairly won, was lost, my deepest concern was for my suffering southern countrymen. To contribute to their delivery from bondage was the passionate aspiration of my heart. Had I believed that the policy of Mr. Hayes, if inaugurated, would not relieve them from the hateful and unrepublican supervision by the army and the further plundering and oppression by men alien to them in birth and sympathies, I should never have voted as I did. Hon. Charles Foster secured the inauguration of Hayes; but for his speech and these letters the result would never have been reached. The conversation and contents of the letter was made known to many.

CONFIDENCE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

The confidence of Democrats in him and in his authorization to say what he did composed the representatives and caused them to remain unshaken in doing what they believed was right amid the storm which was raging around them, and in the face of the earnest remonstrances of their constituents. If a few had faltered the panic would have been general, the work of the commission would have been fruitless, and before this time, in my opinion, a hurricane of war would have been sweeping over the land.

Hope deferred has sickened the heart of southern men. I do not understand, nor do I appreciate the delay of Mr. Hayes. He should not hesitate; the whole country expected this great and good work at his hands. Passion-

[illegible] voted to stand by the electoral bill. This pains me; but causes me no regret for my action.

FAITH IN HAYES.

In conclusion I will say that I have full faith in the assurances contained in the letters of Messrs. Foster and Matthews. They are honorable men. I cannot believe that they would attempt a deliberate deception. They are the intimate friends of Mr. Hayes. They know his views and expressed them in these letters. An honest construction of their language means that the autonomy of Louisiana and South Carolina should be restored. It is impossible that Mr. Hayes, under all the circumstances that in view of his own utterances and the promises of his friends, can refuse at once to make Louisiana and South Carolina as free as Ohio and have the flag float over States, not provinces; over free men, not subjects. If done the peace and prosperity of the republic will be secured. If not done, the whole responsibility for the consequences, whatever they may be, will rest upon Mr. Hayes.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN.

TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT.

The following is the first and principal one of the two papers, the other being a mere memorandum, as will be seen, of a conversation with President Grant:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, February 27, 1877.—*Gentlemen:* Referring to the conversation had with you on yesterday, in which Governor Hayes' policy as to the status of certain southern States was discussed, we desire to say that we can assure you in the strongest possible manner of our great desire to have him adopt such a policy as will give to the people of the States of South Carolina and Louisiana the right to control their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof; and to say further that from our acquaintance with the knowledge of Governor Hayes and his views we have the most complete confidence that such will be the policy of his administration. Respectfully,

STANLEY MATTHEWS,
CHARLES FOSTER.

To Hon. JOHN B. GORDON,
Hon. JOHN YOUNG BROWN.

The second is a memorandum which has this endorsement:

The within was handed to us by Hon. Stanley Matthews at the capitol building in Washington, office of Clerk of Supreme Court, on the 27th of February, 1877. WILLIAM M. LEVY,
E. JOHN ELLIS.

The memorandum is as follows:

WASHINGTON, February 27.—In an interview with the President this morning, in the course of a conversation on the subject of Louisiana affairs, he stated to me that as soon as the Presidential count was finished and the result officially declared, it was his intention to notify General Augur by telegraph that the existing military orders for the purpose of preserving the *status in quo* of the political situation were rescinded except so far as simply to require the troops when necessary to the preservation of the public peace. He authorizes me to communicate this declaration to Mr. Ellis, of the Louisiana delegation.

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

It is proper to add that these written communications only confirmed and made definite verbal communications made to the southern men not only by Messrs. Matthews and