The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

THE REPUBLICAN DILEMMA.

Congress will soon complete the ninth week of this session, and yet no real progress has been made in the public business. The packing of committees by Speaker Keifer, instigated by the new Republican boss, Robeson, whose creature he is, has thrown confusion into the ranks of the majority. The notorious ex Secretary of the Navy under Grant, with his pettifogging, lawyer-like tact, thought to soothe the resentment his work had caused by an enlargement of fourteen committees, shrewdly keeping his own untouched. But this scheme failed to work, and only added a brand to the flames of resentment which, since the organization of the House, have been burning so fiercely.

The end of the quarrel is easily foreseen, and must result in an open collision between the Stalwarts and the Half-breeds. President Arthur, by most conservative action—by which he has won universal approval, has thus far avoided any grounds of complaint from the opposing faction of his party. Some of the hot-headed, but least influential of his opponents, attribute his course to weakness and fear, and they look upon his retention of Collector Robertson, of New York, in office as an evidence of this. Unquestionably great jobs will soon be launched upon the House—they have been under consideration for months—and the conflict between the opposing Republican factions may be averted only by an equitable division of the spoils.—Unless this be done the suspension of hostilities cannot long be maintained.

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE.

Philadelphia Times: "Pennsylvania will be reasonably certain to have two Congressmen-at-large to elect next fall, and that will enable the leaders of both parties to divide things around more satisfactorily. Three Congressmen were elected at large in this State in 1872. Judge Scofield an Generals Todd and Albright were the successful Republican candidates over Richard Vaux, Hendrick B. Wright and James H. Hopkins Now there will be two to elect, and the Republicans couldn't do better than to take General Todd, their old and successful candidate of 1872, with Colonel Dick, who is likely to command the favor of the Republican leaders, and the Democrats couldn't do better than take Richard Vaux and James H. Hopkins as their candidates.

"Albright and Wright are dead, and Scofield has accepted a life office on the Court of Claims, so that Todd, Vaux and Hopkins remain as available for a repitition of their old race. Hopkins is casting wistful eyes toward the Governorship, but that will be likely to go to a fresh man in the end, and both parties may as well settle down to what is left of their admirable tickets of 1872 for Congressmen-at-large. It would be a luxury to see the veteran Bourbon Vaux in Congress, and he is too big a man and to exalted in his Bourbon ideas to represent anything less than a whole State. He might not be elected, but it's worth a trial."

The SOURCE of CAMPAIGN REVENUES.

The Pennsylvania Ring has always found it easy to manage Philadelphia and Allegheny. In the latter place the delegates have been named by a county committee packed for the purpose. This year "Boss" Magee brought his committee together as usual, to execute orders from headquarters, but he was somewhat taken aback when confronted by a petition signed by some of the manufacturers of Pittsburgh—men whom he well knew to be able to control thousands of votes at the polls, demanding that the choice o delegates should be left to conventions called for the purpose. In yielding to the wishes of the signers of the petition, he took occasion to make some remarks. He said that he had great respect for these Pittsburgh manufacturers, that they had made millions where the politicians had made cents, and if anybody was interested in keeping in the old ruts they were. This is a frank confession, by one competent to know, that heretofore Republican campaign funds have been regularly recruited from the profits of business firms and corporations, who have thus bought special privileges from the party in power. We are glad "Boss" Magee has seen fit to own up so handsomely.

—Messrs. A. Vogeler & Co., of Baltimore, proprietors of that truly wonderful remedy St. Jacob's Oil, appeal to the press and the public in behalf of the proposition to abolish the stamp tax on proprietary articles. We cordially second this appeal. It ought to be abolished. It was imposed as a war measure to raise revenue for the purpose of carrying on the struggle of the civil war. The war was finished seventeen years ago, and of the debt which it created a great portion has already been paid off. The internal revenue taxation ought to be entirely wiped away from the statute book. There should be no tax gatherers going about to levy a direct excise upon the products of any branch of American industry. Blot out the system altogether!

—The long talked of prize fight between Sullivan and Ryan took place Tuesday at Mississippi City, Mississippi, in presence of a large crowd, including "many prominent citizens of New Orleans." After nine rounds Ryan gave up the fight, and the beaten brute, disgustingly disfigured in the face as well as bruised about the body, was removed in an exhausted condition to his quarters, where stimulants were administered to him. A physician called in to examine him said he was suffering from hernia and advised him to "forsake the prize ring."

—It makes one sad to read that Rev. George W. Dunlap, a Western revivalist, has eloped with a beautiful young convert. Married clergymen should leave such boyish pranks to their bachelor brethren.

—A Philadelphia jury vigorously upheld the rights of passengers to seats in street cars, by awarding a woman $12,000 for injuries caused by a fall in a street car to which she had to stand.

—A New York inventor claims an invention which he calls a bicycle railroad, by which one could travel around the world at 150 miles an hour. Like the Keeley motor, this new scheme will require money for its development, and its originator is probably not averse to organizing a company, with a large capital, and beginning operations at once—provided he can handle the funds.

—The unfavorable news from Europe has caused a decline in the price of wheat, and some of the big operators have been caught heavily on the wrong side. One eastern speculator in Chicago has lost over $300,000 personally in one transaction. He and his friends had expected to be able to put the price of wheat up to $1.50 per bushel.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

In the Senate on the 3rd inst., the Post office Committee reported adversely the Senate joint resolution granting the franking privilege to Congressmen for official business, and it was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Ferry introduced a bill providing for postal cards with flexible covers to conceal the writing thereon. The Sherman Funding bill was considered.

In the House, Mr. Prescott, of New York, gave notice that he would call up the Apportionment bill on Tuesday next. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, from the Committee on Coinage, reported bills authorizing a new metric gold coin for international use; also the issue of goloid coins of different denominations. They were referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Dunnell, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill, which was similarly referred, repealing the export tax on tobacco. The Post-office Appropriation bill was considered.

In the Senate Friday, Mr. Teller, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill granting to Lucretia R. Garfield, Sarah C. Polk and Julia G. Tyler, widows of Presidents, life pensions of $5000 per year. It was placed on the calendar. Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported the Electoral Vote bill, which, he said, was identical with the one reported by Mr Edmunds from the Judiciary Committee and passed by the Senate in 1878 It was ordered to be printed. Mr. Logan's bill for the distribution by the National Board of Health of pure vaccine virus at cost price was taken up and passed. The Sherman Three per cent. Funding bill was passed yeas 38, nays 18. Mr. Conger introduced a bill to regulate the carriage of passengers by rea.

In the House the day was devoted to private business. The bill releasing the Reading Railroad from payment of tax on its wages certificates was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported to the House unfavorably, and laid upon the table. This virtually kills the bill.

In the House, on Saturday, a resolution was adopted for the payment of Sergeant at-Arms of $800—expenses incurred by him in connection with the Garfield obsequies. Mr. Rice, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to give notice to the British Government of the termination of the fishery provisions of the Treaty of Washington. The Post office Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, but was not disposed of.

In the Senate Monday, the bill for the purchase of the Freedmen's Bank property, on Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington was passed. Mr. Morgan offered a concurrent resolution declaring for reciprocity with Mexico, which, at his request, was printed and laid upon the table, as he desired to speak upon it hereafter. Mr. Williams addressed the Senate in favor of tariff revision by joint Congressional Committee. Mr. Ingalls also spoke in support of his resolution declaring that the Pension Arrears law ought not to be repealed. Mr. Harrison introduced a bill defining the powers of the Mississippi River Commission. The Senate then went into executive session.

In the House, a resolution offered by Mr Belmont, of New York, was adopted, asking the President to furnish a transcript of certain letters to J. R. Shepherd, of New York, and inquiring "what measures have been taken to recover the letters declared to be missing from the files of the State Department." A number of bills and resolutions were introduced under the call of States. Mr. Burrows moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing that no person guilty of bigamy or polygamy shall be eligible to a seat in Congress as Delegate from any Territory. The House being inattentive, there were few responses, but the Speaker declared the motion carried. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the appointment of a Commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic was lost, for want of two-thirds in the affirmative.

In the Senate Tuesday, the bills in relation to the Japanese Indemnity Fund and for the retirement of Brevet Brigadier General Meigs, with the rank and pay of Major General, were reported favorably. Mr. Coke, of Texas, made a speech on the Tariff Commission bill, favoring tariff revision by a joint Committee of Congress. The Pension Arrears resolution came up, and was laid over as unfinished business.

In the House Mr. Crapo, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported the bill to enable national banks to extend their corporate existence. The Apportionment bill was taken up, and a number of amendments—one of them fixing the membership as high as 365—were offered. Pending discussion of the bill the House adjourned.

In the Senate Wednesday, Mr. Blair introduced a Constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation or exportation of alcoholic beverages after the year 1900. Mr. Call offered resolutions directing the Secretary of the State to negotiate for reciprocity with the Central and South American States. They were laid over to enable him to speak upon them. The Pension Arrears resolution was discussed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Tariff Commission bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Randall gave notice that he would offer an amendment providing that the Commission should consist of two Senators, three Representatives and four experts. Mr. Reed, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to re establish the Court of Alabama Claims, and Mr. Lacey of Michigan, from the Committee on Post-offices, reported the bill to establish a postal savings depository. The Apportionment bill was discussed, and the Sherman Funding bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The death of M. P. O'Connor, of South Carolina, was formally announced, and, after the usual eulogies, the House adjourned.

The old locomotive works at New Haven, near Connellsville, which are owned by Pittsburg capitalists, will soon be put in operation again.

H. W. Miller, a clerk in the Pittsburg post office, was Friday arrested by Special Agent Camp for robbing the post office of stamps to the amount of $1500.

State Treasurer elect Silas M. Baily has chosen A. C. Nutt, esq., of Uniontown, Fayette county, as his cashier. Mr. Lemoy, the present cashier, will return to Pittsburg.

Benjamin Meyer, of Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, a laborer on the Colebrook Valley Railroad, was crushed to death on Friday by a mass of earth and rock falling u on him.

A man is travelling about Dauphin co., visiting people who are entitled to pensions, and by false representations that he will establish their claims secures some very handsome fees.

Louis Beltz, a married man employed at the tube works of the Reading Iron Company, in Reading, was Friday struck on the head by a large pulley, which became detached from shafting overhead, and fatally injured.

Mr. Lawler, a coppersmith of Corry, has sued Mr. Anson Porter, a banker of the place, for libel, placing his damages at $10,000. An Indianapolis house asked the banker about Mr. Lawler's business standing, and upon information furnished refused to ship that gentleman certain goods.

WASHINGTON.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1882.

The indications are rather in favor of the passage of the apportionment bill recommended by the census committee. This bill fixes the membership at 320. The Senate recognize the right of the House to control the matter of apportionment, and will therefore, probably, concur in any measure which the latter sees fit to pass. Under the pending bill the states of Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Florida and New Hampshire, will each lose one member, as compared with their present representation; while Arkansas, will gain 1, California 1, Georgia 1, Illinois 2, Iowa 2, Kansas 3, Kentucky 1, Maryland 1, Massachusetts 1, Michigan 2, Minnesota 2, Mississippi 1, Missouri 1, Nebraska 2, New York 1, Ohio 1, Pennsylvania 2, South Carolina 1, Texas 4, Virginia 1, and West Virginia 1. As the delegates from the states which are accorded an increase in this bill constitute more than a two-thirds majority (209) of the House, it is reasonable to conclude that the measure will get that support. It however deprives Rhode Island and Florida each of a member, thus leaving a large proportion of population in excess of the ratio in those states without representation; and it gives an additional member to other states upon a fraction of the ratio. But Rhode Island and Florida are left in the minority and will probably have to suffer.

Ex-Secretary Blaine has replied to recent criticisms upon his management of American relations with Chili and Peru. Mr. Blaine says there is no foundation in truth for the statement that the instructions to Mr. Trescott, signed by him, were drafted and committed to Mr. Trescott without the knowledge of President Arthur. The instructions were twice read to the President for criticism and change. The change of policy recently made, Mr. Blaines accounts as none of his business, and makes no attempt to explain it. Mr. Blaine also says that he instructed Mr. Hurlbut not to use the influence of his position in aid of the Credit Industrial or the Cochet claim, but to ask for the Landreau claim a hearing before the proper tribunal. Mr. Blaine freely expresses his views of the Chilian conquest of Peru, and its effects upon American influence and American commercial interests on the South Pacific coast.

The fact that Mr. Sackville-West, the new British Minister, is a bachelor, and still the rumored father of a family, rather confuses social etiquette in the fashionable circles. At all events, Mr. Sackville-West has been unfortunate in being the victim—justly, or not, I cannot say—of ugly rumors concerning his social estate, and for a capital Washington has very high-toned notions of what constitute respectability. If the ox bits that fly about be true, the mother country had best bestir herself to investigate the domestic relations of the aristocrats she proposes sending to this country on official business. As matters are now, Washington dames are asking the question "bought we to visit him?"

The President sent to the House of Representatives yesterday a communication from the Commissioner of Pensions, in reply to a House resolution, calling for information as to what amount of appropriation would be required annually to pay pensions during the next twenty-five years, based on the following conditions. If all the claims for pensions arising from the war of the rebellion shall be adjudicated within the seven years' period terminating June 30, 1888, and if at the end of that period the survivors of the war with Mexico and their widows shall then be pensioned at $8 per month. The Commissioner estimates the amounts which will be required for the twenty-five years ending with 1906 at $1,347,651,503, of which $1,264,229,877 are rebellion claims filed prior to June 30, 1880, $31,500,000 rebellion claims filed after June 30, 1880, and $51,921,616 Mexican war claims. The amounts grow gradually less annually from $62,000,000 to $23,000,000.

Senator George has a bill pending which proposes to encourage agriculture and manufactures by replacing the duties on imports now levied on machinery for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods; on goods composed of hemp or juter also on tools of mechanics which are used solely in manual labor; also on all agricultural implements and on all cotton ties. This bill of Senator George is to "encourage industry" by giving the farmer, mechanic and manufacturer cheap implements, tools and machinery. Farming is now carried on in this country chiefly by the aid of machinery, and the tariff for protection keeps the price of this machinery so high that it is beyond the reach of the poor man.

August.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Washington, Feb. 6, 1881.

To return to the "impressive" House, something concerning its methods may be of interest to the general reader. Most people suppose that a member of the body can take the floor whenever he feels inclined either to speak or to make a motion; and even those who have passed days in the galleries looking at the panorama below, know little of the laws or code of rules by which its proceedings are governed. Writers for the press have often referred to the House as the "beer garden," and not without some reason, for it appears sometimes as much like pandimonium as anything I ever saw. During the recent debate on the proposition to increase the membership of the committees the fact was made apparent that to the minds of the more experienced and reflecting members has come the conviction that the House is by means of its rules incapable of performing any serious work of legislation. The most that ex Speaker Randell could claim was that under the new revision of the rules there were greater facilities for reporting bills from the committees, but other members could not see the practical difference between pigeon holing in committees and death from suffocation in the House. It is an idle farce for members to waste time in perfecting measures which are never heard of after they are reported. Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, characterized the rules as the most infamous governing any legislative body in the world. Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, prayed for a new Christopher Columbus to discover a pathway through the boundless sea of legislation. Mr Robinson, of Massachusetts, one of the most clear-headed men in the House, gave expression to his despair, and at the same time rebuked the Speaker for his utter failure to maintain order. And Mr. Belford, of Colorado, suggested, in ridicule, that all committees should be abolished except two—the Ways and Means and the Appropriations—that all the members of the House should be assigned to these two committees in alphabetical order and that every member should be furnished with one clerk and two bootblacks. Notwithstanding the grotesqueness of the Belford proposition, it really contains a germ of good sense and an indication of the only possible remedy for the disorder and incapacity of Congress.

The experience of new members who enter upon their duties without a due appreciation of the patient study and persevering practice necessary to become parliamentarians and obtain a foothold is sometimes pathetic. Many a new member with a budget of bills and resolutions which he firmly believes is to reveal to the country its future great statesman, has entered the hall of the House in undoubted faith that he has passed the portals of a brilliant career. He rises in his place and addresses the chair. He is sure he was up as soon as any one, but the speaker seems unaware of his existence. He is a little dazed by the fact that a dozen more are doing the same thing, and that the loud talking, the clapping of hands for the pages, and the total unconsciousness of the body that he is trying to gain an audience, makes a combination of untoward circumstances very like trying to address the people in the omnibusses from a curbstone on Broadway, and he takes his seat a little flustered, thinking he will watch the course of things a little and try it again. The next time he determines he will not be foiled by modesty, and shouts "Mr. Speaker," so loudly that, as much to be rid of him as for anything else he is recognized by the chair. "I desire to present a resolution and asks its adoption." "It can only be done at this time by unanimous consent," the speaker replies, and "I object" is heard from several members at once. Some one else is given the floor, and our friend subsides again to reflect again upon the cruel obstacles in his path of glory. By the help of diligent thumbing of the rules, and by curbing his pride so as to seek some advice of an old member, he learns that the roll of the States will be called on Monday and then he will be in order.

He plucks up fresh courage and on that day is on the alert, his State is called, he gets the floor, sends his resolution to the clerk and clears his throat for a speech. A sharp rap of the gavel followed by "No debate is in order; the resolution can only be referred to the proper committee," and before he can rightly understand what has happened the current has swept over him, and he takes his seat with a waning sense of his own importance. Upon inquiry of the committee he finds that there are fifty other bills before them on the same subject and that he can only wait their action. He waits, and a month or two after he some morning catches a few words of a report from that committee which simply that they have introduced a bill which is ordered to be printed. In time he gets a copy of the bill, finds it at war with all his ideas, and burns with the thought of exposing its fallacies when the matter comes up. But there are still weeks of delay and finally when the subject is under consideration he finds to his disgust that all his cries of "Mr. Speaker" avail nothing. He can not be heard except by arrangement with the Speaker and the members of the committee who have absolute control of the debate.

But I have taken up all my space without saying anything about Mr. Scoville's futile efforts to secure a new trial for Guiteau, or about Capt. Eades' great ship railway enterprise, or a dozen other things of general interest. One thing is regarded certain here: Guiteau must hang. That yarn about the jurors reading a newspaper and writing their names on it is a clumsy put up job, by which Scoville has been imposed upon.

Dom Pedro

For the Carbon Advocate.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The rainfall of Cherrapunji, a small Indian station in southwestern Assam, is believed to exceed in quantity that of any other known place. Cherrapunji occupies the summit of one of the Khasia Hills, at an elevation of 4100 feet. These hills rise abruptly from low plains, and lie directly in the course of the southwest monsoon from the Bengal coast. Surcharged with moisture, the air currents sweep across the lowlands and are deflected upward by the hills, the expansion of the currents on rising causing a fall of temperature and condensation of the moisture. The effect is surprising, for, while the low plains have an average yearly fall of only about 100 inches of rain, the annual rainfall of Cherrapunji is 493 inches, or more than 41 feet. As a comparison, it may be stated that the annual rainfall of the United States is from 12 to 50 inches, being greatest near the seaboard.

—In a late paper, Dr. James Geikie shows the great size of the Gulf Stream and its vast influence upon northern climates, and concludes that the opening of the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama will have as much effect upon the Gulf Stream and the climate of Northwestern Europe as the emptying of a teapotful of boiling water into the Arctic Ocean would have in raising the annual temperature in Greenland.

A French manufacturer claims the discovery of making use of leaves of the eucalyptus tree as a substitute for tobacco leaves in cigars. The eucalyptus leaves emit a delicious odor in burning.

—A European observer, M. de Merejowsky, has lately studied certain of the lower crustaceans with a view of deciding whether or not those creatures are able to distinguish colors. As a result of his experiments, he has concluded that, while the crustaceans are fully alive to the difference between light and darkness, it is solely the quantity of light and not the quality which affects them, for they cluster in nearly equal numbers around two rays of equal intensity, whatever may be the colors There appears to be, then, a wide difference between the lower crustaceans and man in the perception of light. While we see different colors and their different intensities, the crustaceans see only one color with variations of intensity. We perceive odors as colors; they only distinguish them as light.

—According to the recent calculations of Mr. G. H. Darwin, the earth and the moon must have formed only one body some fifty-four million years or more ago, and at a time when this body was rotating at the rate of about one revolution in five hours the mass now forming the moon became separated from it. Thus was the moon born; and Prof. Ball, in his exposition of Darwin's views, concludes that in time the wound on the earth became entirely healed, leaving no scar to testify to the mighty catastrophe To this final conclusion Mr. O. Fisher now offers an amendment. He believes that the scars yet exist, and that those scars are the ocean basins. When the moon's mass was thrown from the earth, the liquid interior must have risen to fill the hole, and portions of the granite crust must have been borne toward the cavity. The hole only partially filled up and the crust became broken into the fragments which now form the continents.

—"Is the human skull growing thinner?" is a question raised by Mr. W. B. Cooper, who endeavors to prove by generally accepted laws of evolution that such must be the case. These laws teach that the stronger organisms must survive the weak in the struggle for life, and that all living creatures possess the natural tendency of becoming accommodated to altered circumstances within certain limits. Mr. Cooper argues that when barbaric warfare and the dangers of the chase were common occurrences the law of natural selection must have operated to eliminate individuals with skulls too weak to withstand the severe shocks to which they were exposed. Adaptation, also, must have exerted an influence in causing the bony armor of the brain to become thickened to serve as a protection for that delicate organ. With civilized man a change is found. Natural selection no longer has special occasion to remove persons of weak crania, as the skull is seldom exposed to violence. For the same reason, the law of adaptation, which like all evolutionary laws may be either progressive or retrogressive, tends rather to decrease the skull's thickness than to increase it—the brain no longer having need of a strong protective covering. Men's skulls are now less exposed to violence than at any former period in the world's history, but in view of the fact that the most advanced races of to-day, were barbarians a few centuries ago it is obviously too early too look for any great change. He maintains, however, that in accordance with theory the brain must be fast losing its shield, and points out that it is no unusual event nowadays to hear of fractures ascribed to unusual thinness of the skull.

GUITEAU SENTENCED.

On Saturday last Judge Cox overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Guiteau, convicted of the murder of James A. Garfield, and sentenced him to be executed on the 30th day of June next. In passsentence, Judge Cox said:

You have been convicted of a crime so terrible in its circumstances and so far-reaching in its results that it has drawn upon you the horror of the whole civilized world and the execrations of your countrymen. The excitement produced by such an offence made it no easy task to secure for you a fair and impartial trial, but you had the power of the United States Treasury and of the Government in your service to protect your person from violence and to procure evidence from all parts of the country. You have had as fair and impartial a jury as ever assembled in a court of justice. You have been defended by counsel with a zeal and devotion that merit the highest encomium, and I certainly have done my best to secure a fair presentation of the defense.—Notwithstanding all this, you have been found guilty. It would have been a comfort to many people if the verdict of the jury had established the fact that your act was that of an irresponsible man. It would have left the people the satisfying belief that the crime of political assassination was something entirely foreign to the institutions and civilization of our country; but the result has denied them that comfort. The country will accept it as a fact that that crime can be committed, and the Court will have to deal with it with the highest penalty known to the criminal code to serve as an example to others. Your career has been so extraordinary that people might well at times have doubted your sanity. But one cannot but believe that when the crime was committed you thoroughly understood the nature of the crime and its consequences—[Guiteau. I was acting as God's man]—and that you had moral sense and conscience enough to recognize the moral iniquity of such an act.—[Prisoner. That's a matter of opinion.]—Your own testimony shows that you recoiled with horror from the idea. You say that you prayed against it. You say that you thought it might be prevented. This shows that the conscience warned you against it, but by the wretched sophistry of your own mind you worked yourself up against the protest of your own conscience. What motive could have induced you to this act must be a matter of conjecture. Probably men will think that some fanaticism or a morbid desire for self exaltation was the real inspiration for the act. Your own testimony seems to controvert the theories of your counsel. They have maintained, and they honestly, I believe, that you were driven against your will by an insane impulse to commit the act, but your testimony showed that you deliberately resolved to do it, and that a deliberate and misguided will was the sole impulse. This may seem insanity to some persons, but the law looks upon it as a willful crime. You will have due opportunity of having any error I may have committed during the course of the trial passed upon by the Court in banc, but meanwhile it is necessary for me to pronounce the sentence of the law, which is, that you be taken to the common jail of the District, from whence you came, and there be kept in confinement, and on Friday, the 30th of June, 1882, you be taken to the place prepared for the execution, within the walls of said jail, and there, between the hours of 12 m. and 2 p. m., you be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

Mr. Scoville took an exception to the judgment and sentence of the Court, and the case will be appealed to the District Court in banc, where it will be heard during the April term, but there does not appear to be a single point on which to expect a reversal of judgment, and there is no reason to doubt but that the miserable cuss will be executed on the day appointed.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of ANNA MARIA HORN, Dec'd

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Anna Maria Horn, late of Lehighton, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said place, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

W. M. RAPSHER, Administrator.

Lehighton, Jan. 14, 1882 w6

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