A Den of Thieves. Legislature is an event upon which the newspapers of the State of all politica parties are congratulating the people We breathe freer now, for we know the extent of the damage which has been done us and that no further injury can be inflicted for nine months to come.-Would that the Legislature did not meet again for nine years! for the Institution has got to be a common nuisnce, which, if it continues to grow in intensity as it has been growing for the past few years, will effect the utter ruin

of our country.

The late Legislature has left behind it a record, compared with which the foul acts of its predecessors seem almost commendable. The acts which it pass ed and the still more atrocious laws which it essayed but failed to enact, will brand it as infamous forever.

The personnel of the body was such as to fill every one who saw it with horror, to think that such a set of men were the law-makers of the State.-Philadelphia had a villainous delegation in the body but there were plenty of country members who were equally vile. They looked like thieves, acted like thieves and were thieves. The rascality, we are bound to say

was not altogether confined to the Republican members who were in the ma. of a Territory. He fills all the first class responsible for the legislation. There was a small body of Democrats who were in the Ring and who were up to journals by treating their conductors their eyes throughout the session in every scheme of corruption that was only refuses to tender any position of broached. One or two of them were honor to Horace Greeley, the great Cremen whom we found it difficult to be- ator of the Republican party, but he lieve were so base. We regretted in even refuses to oblige him by giving an particular to learn that one young man office to a friend for whom he earnestly from a neighboring county, had dis- asked it. So too he ignores the claims of graced an honored family name and Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, sold himself for money. The conduct and secures the hostility of that Tomaof other men did not surprise us. The hawk and Scalping Knife. Even our Honorable Samuel Josephs, of Phila- neighbor Hiestand of the Examiner delphia couldn't astonish anybody by backed up as he was by the Pennsylany act of baseness. But the Democracy of his District are every bit as bad | couldn't secure the inconsiderable posias he is, for they knew what he wanted | tion of United States Constable, and is to go to the Legislature for when they therefore strongly and justifiably of the sent him, and they, every one of them, opinion that Grant is a fool. The newsdeserve six months imprisonment at paper press, both Republican and Demohard labor for voting for him. We un- cratic, are commenting upon the strange derstand that he is the paymaster re- appointments and removals of our disfrom the Harrisburg Patriot:

We are informed, upon good a that one of the paymasters of the "ring publicly gave his checks, at the Bolto Friday evening last, to a nun paper press, if the people themselves are impervious to a just sense of the shame impervious to a just some or encounter, which their representatives are bringing upon them? There is a stringent statue for the punishment of britery and corruption. Let it be enforced.

and the party seems to be able to endure it. But the Democracy cannot. We are the special champions of honesty and integrity in the administration of the government, and we must not allow any one whom we put in office to belie our principles by his practice. It is our duty to denounce and cast off all such rotten members of our party, which at all hazards must be kept pure and without repreach: for it is our mission t check the wide spread corruption which exists in all departments of the government, and which, if it continues will prove fatal to the life of the Re

## Evidences of Incompetency.

Previous to the Presidential election Grant was represented by the Radicals as being a Conservative, as the people's candidate, and not as a representative of any ultra faction. Since his election, however, it seems that the great Hiram Ulysses is completely in the power of Sumner, Butler, and other New England fanatics and demagogues. At the Instance of such men-the vilest and nost unprincipled of the whole Radical crew -- Mr. Grant has sent negroes to represent the United States at Havti and Liberia as Ministers resident. To one of the most lucrative offices in Nev Orleans he appoints a negro. A. Northern strong-minded women is selected to make room for any of his political for the Post Office at Richmond. The friends. notorious scoundrel and corruptionist, Jim Ashley, who failed to be re-elected to Congress, from the Toledo Congres slonal district in Ohio, is appointed Governor of Montana. The n gave him houses and lands and checks faced the enemy. At Harrisburg, George for large sums of money occupy prominent positions in his Cabinet. Important public positions are filled by his and holding fat offices, has been own and his wife's incompetent and given the post office. General Knipe, needy relatives-in short, Grant's anpointments alone indicate him to be the most incompetent man ever elevated to the exalted position of Presi- to be a Brigadier General, who left a dent of the United States.

THE New York World says have now the patriotic rule of number | man from Atlanta to the Sea, and who one. "For thirty-five positions in the bears on his body many wounds which gift of Superintendent Rice, of the should have plead his course success reasury building, there were over fully, was summarily kicked out of three thousand applications." Just office to make room for a political ,85 5-7 patriots to a "posish," And all | mountebank who is making thousands

Because Commissioner Wells' Report on the Revenue militated against the interests of the New England manufacturers and other capitalists, who grow rich off the labor of the people Congress, with characteristic meanness refused to appropriate money to pay his stipulated salary.

GRANT has ordered the registration to be continued in Texas, preparatory to a vote on the Constitution. That will add to the power of the whites, i they avail themselves of it, and may result in a defeat of Radical candidates It is said the same order will be applie to Virginia and Mississippi.

THE Imperialist still lives. The news agents refused to circulate its first issue but its publishers claim that it has already a circulation of over 10,000. It is run in the interest of the bondholders and impudently asserts that a complete triumph of the Democratic party would be equivalent to repudiation.

CHARLES A. DANA, of the New York Sun, has been excoriating Grant severely of late. Notwithstanding his severe eriticisms he has been appointed appraiser of the port of New York. We are anxious to see what effect this will have upon the columns of his news-

THE Imperialist, the paper published in New York advocating the establishment of an Empire in this country, indignantly denies the rumor afloat that it is dead or about to collapse. The Imperialist is right-as long as the Radical party is in power and have the control of the Government they will not fail to aid the advocates of an empire in publishing their paper.

to the Government they will not ference with local preferences. So we in publishing their paper.

A Secret Friend. The best friend the Democratic party as just now is President Grant. The aten party is not usually very sanuine of its ability to sweep the country at the fall elections of the year succeed not often that the new administration is magnanimous enough to aid it in recovering from its defeat. With the the appropriation bill with this clause powerful assistance now being rendered is by General Grant, we have every eason to feel very hopeful of the elec-

whose President he is.

suicidal movements, the deep game which we believe he has in view, of

ble view of his performances :

mocracy in whose fold he was reared.

-----

Andrew Jackson and U.S. Grant.

make his reputation. President Mon-

were numerous applicants for the posi-

for pot-house politicians, who never

from Pennsylvania, a bold and successful

of dollars every year out of contracts for

public printing and other jobs which

are freely given him by a corrupt Radi-

cal Legislature. A widow of another gallant soldier was an applicant for the

majority of the Republicans of Harris-

burg, but Simon Cameron insisted upon

back on the soldier's widow, and com-

And now this political cormorant,

his having offered a clerkship to the

We ought to beg pardon for coupling

the name of Jackson with that of Grant,

but we ask every soldier and citizen to

contrast the conduct of the two men.

Jackson was a Democrat; Grant is

Trouble About the Foreign Appointments.

There is serious trouble about Grant's

foreign appointments. Many of the

nominees are considered to be unfit for

the positions to which they have been

sequences. The virtuous Senate has,

pointments to the Radical representa-

missioned Bergner.

Phillips.

friends.

ion of our candidate for Governor. Grant used to be a Democrat, and we presume that it is a lingering love for officers to be stricken out, and the bill vent the payment of the money our grand old party that inspires him indirectly do all that he can to promote our welfare. He is making a clean sweep of all federal office-holders, putting out with ever, one Democrat was induced to vote after the act of secession was not such a strict impartiality old Republicans for it, and it only remained to secure government as could bind the people to and old Johnsonites, both good and bad, and putting in new men, who are J. W. Fisher changed his vote and the property of the State. The counsel for always as bad as he can get them. To bill passed with the clause providing the defendant set up the answer that the be sure, he promised in his Inaugural to make ability and integrity an essential pre-requisite to appointment to ofConnell, of Philadelphia, in the followprosecuting such a case as this in the fice, but he has changed his mind since, ing letter which we find in the Express. as he thinks he can aid the Democracy

SENATE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, April 15, 1869. better by pursuing a contrary course and thereby disgusting the people with o the Editors of the Express: himself and with the Republican party I think it due to your Senator, Gener Fisher, that I should state the circumstance

The Paster and Folder Swindle Finally

The infamous scheme of enforcing the

pasters and folders was finally consum-

for paying them. It will be remem

in it. A committee of conference, con-

mated by the passage of the appropria-

under which he finally gave his support t the General Appropriation bill, passed thi In our own county for instance he ha emoved from the Assessorship Mr. ay. As Chairman of the Committee of Fi-Warfel, who was too honest to aid Dickey nance, having charge of the bill in the Sen ate, I was naturally anxious that the bil should pass before the adjournment of the in grabbing \$40,000 of Uncle Sam's money, and has put in his place a young man who is appointed as the facile tool an extra session of the Legislature might be avoided. The Committee on Finance had stricken out the item providing for the payment of the extra officers employed by the House, before the bill was considered; so that question was never discussed or yoted upon in the Senate. When the Committee of our great little Congressman. He removes also Assessor Webster in New York, a Radical who was just about making millions of dollars for the Government out of the Wall street brokers, ernment out of the Wall street brokers, who have hittierto evaded paying tax upon their capital. He appoints the notorious scoundrel Ashley, Governor of a Territory. He fills all the first class foreign missions with third rate men. He furthermore strives to alienate from himself all the influential Republican

on the House refused to concur in the amendment made by the Senate, and insisted that the item paying their officers should be restored. The Senate Committee was forced to yield, or the bill would have fallen in Committee of Conference.

General Fisher voted against adopting the report of the Committee because it sanctioned the payment of the extra House of items, and thereby contributed to the defeat of the bill.

The question coming up again, having been reconsidered to-day, General Fisher again voted No; and when all the Senators had voted, and it appearing that the vote of one Senator would change, the result, (ien. Fisher yielding to the necessity, as the only means of preventing an extra session of the Legislature at a cost of perhaps a hundred thousand dollars to the State, arose and refuctantly changed his vote.

The pay of the extra officers of the House will be about \$15,000, while the cost of an extra session would porhaps have reached with ignominy and contempt. He not

vania Senators and Representatives, tinguished General President, and are puzzled to know what to make of them. They don't detect in his apparently

tleman with whom we never had any acquaintance or communication before, writes it is a letter which will be found elsewhere in this paper, to explain and apologize for the course of Gen. Fisher in finally voting for the Appropriation bill, embracing the item for the payment of the pasters and folders unlawfully appointed by the House.

Why and through whose dictation or prompting this letter to us was written by Mr. Connell, it is not difficult to penetrate; but it is very certain that he fails to make out a plausible excuse for the extraordinary course of Gen. Fisher. Gen. Fisher, according to his apologist, was strongly opposed bringing the Democracy back into power s speedily as possible. The New York Express takes the following uncharita-Gen.Grant and the Departments in Washing to his apologist, was strongly to the bill and steadily voted again ably knew little or nothing of all this. It is swept about as others order. The dutie of his office are too laborious for him t of his office are too laborious for him to attend to, and necessarily he must be "run" transession, he changed his vote and went transcription of the same time at another Hotel in-Harrisburg, drawing checks in favor of Republican Legislators. But as to him we feel less interest. It is nothing singular for Republican politicians to be corrupt, and the property and to the two Senators alone from the same time at the same time at another Hotel in-Harrisburg, drawing checks in favor of Republican Legislators. But as to him we feel less interest. It is nothing singular for Republican politicians to be corrupt, and the property and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible, and to smoke his cigar as much as possible. In the very beginning Congress whipped him out, both on the official Ten-sion which simply shows that Mr. Connell, store the sake of getting his friend out of a scarpe, is willing to testify to a thing it is impossible he could know any-and the proposition where the charged his vote and went to ever to the other side; and thus short state over to the other side; and thus short state over to the other side; and thus short state over to the other side; and thus short state over to the other side; and thus short state over to the oth State whence the appointes come, have himself is competent to say that his vote been assigned the power of deciding whether her shall be reported favorably on or not.

Gen. Grant is very like to follow in the end to vote in a manner that would expose

wake of his military predecessors, Gen. Harrison and Gen. Taylor, who did not so nuch administer the government, as be administered upon on the principle of de bonis.

But the Express must surely be mistaken. Our great General, who successfully guided vast armies, would never think of enverged and so injurious to allow it to fail, he twice voted against it within the decrease of the process. lever think of surrendering to others ie government of the country nor perthe government of the country nor permit himself to be whipped by Congress.

Our theory is much more reasonable, gave it. Did not the General the described in the form of the promptly gave it. Our theory is much more reasonable, that his purpose is to so administer the government as to destroy the Republican party, in order that its effects may be administered upon by the De-

gave it. Did not the General know just as well at the time he was professing to oppose the bill as when he came round in its tavor, whether its defeat would necessitate an extra session, and at what cost? If such evil consequences were to flow from its failure why did he persist so long in opposing it? What new light was shed upon the subject in the course of a single half hour, that caused him to desert in the very pinch and crisis of the battle with the corruptionists, and thereby earn the praise of Senator Connell, who is well known as the Head Centre and file leader in the Senate of all extravagant expenditures and every measure of doubtful honesty in legislation? The truth of the matter, it cannot be doubted, is just this: General Fisher, knowling his constituents were opposed to the General Jackson, when President, id not remove his old comrades in arms, the men who had assisted him to roe appointed Colonel Solomon Van tensselaer as Postmaster at Albany, ing his constituents were opposed to the pasting and folding swindle, and to the New York. The Colonel was a veteran pasting and rolling symmer, and to the payment of these unlawfully appointed "officers" out of the State Treasury, pro-fessed to be of the same opinion, and there-fore voted with Senator Billinglelt against the appropriation—no doubt earnestly hop-ing and praying that there would be votes enough to mass it without his year, when nd wreck of the war of 1812. When Jackson was elected President there tion of Postmaster at Albany, but Old life of Postmaster at Albany, but Old Hickory sternly refused to turn out a gallant soldier, though a staunch Whig, to make room for any of his political How complete a contrast does this afford to the course of Grant. He has, in numerous instances removed gallant and deserving soldiers to make places for pot-house politicians, who never found in the mask and appear in his true colors, as a member of the Grand Army of Corruptionists. Hickory sternly refused to turn out a he gallant soldier, though a staunch Whig,

afford to the course of Grant. He has, and deserving soldiers to make places Gen. Fisher's present term in the Senate is about to expire, and it is understood he intends to be a candidate for re-election. If his constitueries require a man of his stamp in the position, they will now know just how well he is deserving of their support. Bergner, a man who made a large fortune during the war by speculating We do not care to mix in this delightone of the bravest soldiers who went ful family quarrel. Our Radical friends officer, a man who rese from the ranks will have a happy time settling their next local ticket under the Crawford

County System. We shall stand aside sick bed to take part in the battle of and enjoy their fight. Gettysburg, who marched with Sher-We would, however, like the people

office, and she was recommended by a General Taylor and General Grant. Grant has summarily removed from a small office in Greenville, Tennessee having his lick-spittle appointed, and Andrew Johnson, Jr., a son of the late Grant turned out a soldier, turned his President. When General Taylor became President he found a son of his opponent, General Lewis Cass, the Minister of the United States at Rome. vhogobbles upsuch an immense amount | General Taylor declined to make any of patronage, is making much ado about change, declaring that it would seem like an indelicate act for him to do so, soldier's widow who was repudiated by and would subject him to the suspicion help to fix right views in the minds of Grant. The widow very properly de- of being governed by personal motives. thinking people; and it is but the beclined to be made an underling of Berg- The great Ulysses has no such delicate ner. In so doing she showed that she scruples. Considering his past life such was worthy to be the wife of a soldier, a thing is hardly to be expected we its sway over the minds of the Amerition of one who dled for his country. resign from the army to escape dismissal strictly regarded, and the Constitution, on account of grossly ungentlemanly with all its provisions, be held sacred conduct, could not be reasonably supposed to be troubled with those nice feelings which influence the actions of Radical enough to suit even Wendell temptibly little his conduct appears true gentlemen. How mean, and conwhen contrasted with that of

soldier and a real gentleman. DANA, of the New York Sun. declines the position of Appraiser of Merchandize at the port of New York. The dollars. That is the real reason of Rea's

assigned, and the whole batch have says: been hung up to await the result of a conference with Ulysses. Here is a paper, and I am persuaded that to abandon it or neglect it for the functions you often conference with ulysses. however, agreed to refer all revenue appointments to the Radical representation the pure and efficient administration to the pure administrat

Texas a State in the Union. The Supreme Court has decided that The infamous scheme of enforcing the Texas was never out of the Union, and disposed of by the Supreme Court has payment of the twenty-seven extra in rendering that verdict has in effect excited much attention, and was made pronounced the entire reconstruction the object of special legislation by Conat the fall elections of the year succeed mated by the passage of the appropriation patchwork of Congress to be unconstiting a Presidential contest, but then it is it it is too bill, with a clause in it providing tutional, and a mere inert mass of dead Supreme Court of jurisdiction, in order legal rubbish. Those who held the to avert a decision which would have bered that the Senate refused to pass reins of government in Texas during adjudged the so-called reconstruction the rebellion sold certain bonds issued acts to be unconstitutional. Mr. McArdle to that State in compensation for her was the editor of a newspaper in Mississisting of three members of each House, was then appointed. The members be used in aid of the Southern Confed- authorities on charge of publishing a from the House refused to allow the eracy against the United States. clause providing for paying the extra The injunction was desired to prewas finally reported back as it originally due on these bonds, and the pepassed the House. A vote was again titioners alleged that Texas being a State in the Union could bind the people to allegiance or lawfully dispose of the Director of the State. The counsel for the defendant set up the answer that the State of Texas had severed her relations to the United States. That distinguished States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States. That distinguished States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States. That distinguished States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States. That distinguished States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States. That distinguished States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States. That distinguished States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States. That distinguished States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States. That distinguished States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States. That distinguished States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States. That distinguished States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States. That distinguished States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States. That distinguished States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States. That distinguished States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States. That distinguished States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States. That distinguished Island was considered to the United States. That distinguished Island was considered to the United States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States. That distinguished Island was considered to the United States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States of Texas had severed her relations to the United States of Texas had severed had on it in the Senate, and it was again a State in the Union could not lawdefeated. At the last moment, how- fully secede, that the government set up another Rapublican. In this crisis Gen. allegiance or lawfully dispose of the appeal was taken to the Supreme Court for paying the extra pasters and folders. State of Texas had severed her relations as counsel by McArdle, and under his

his argument. He says:

A State, in the ordinary sense of the Constitution, is a political community of free citizens, occupying a territory of defined boundaries and organized under a government sanctioned and limited by a written constitution and established by the consent of the governed. It is the union of such States under a common constitution which forms the distinct and greater political will, which that constitution designates as the United States, and makes of the people and States which compose it one people and one country.

The States of Market of Market of the consent of the governed. It is the union of such States which compose it one people and one country. his argument. He says: The State of Texas was admitted to the

The State of Texas was admitted to the Union in the year 1845, being invested with all the rights and subject to all the response the Union, and was represented in Content of the Union, and the year 1845, being invested with the Democratic officials of the State of New York. The advice it contents in the State of New York. T

will be about 5,00,000.

Believing that Gen. Fisher did all that any man could to defeat the obnoxious payment to the extra officers of the House, I think he did wisely in choosing the commonwealth thousands of dollars.

Very truly yours, GEO. CONNELL.

The editor of the Express is not at all disposed to accept the excuses made by Mr. Connell as valid, and he cuts up the Senator in the following savage article:

General Fisher Deserts.

Mr. George Connell, a member of the States never was a purely artificial and arbitrary relation. It began among the colonies and grew out of common origin, mutual sympathies, kindred principles, similar interests and gregory and sanction from the hands who can afthough the senator in the following savage article:

General Fisher Deserts.

Mr. George Connell, a member of the counting and apply the form, and character, and sanction from the poluminance or communication before, writes in this paper, to explain and apologize for in this paper, to explain and apologize for the Appropriation bill, embracing the for the Appropriation bill, embracing the for the Appropriation bill, embracing the folders unlawfully appointed by the House.

The editor of the Express is not at all and arbitrary relation. It began among the consistency of common origin, mutual sympathies, kindred principles, similar interests and gregory of common origin, mutual sympathies, kindred principles, similar interests and sanction from the accessities of war, and received definite form, and character, and sanction from the articles of confederation. By these the relation of the states never was a purely artificial and arbitrary relation. It began among the constitution of the principles, similar interests and gregory deleased to "be pertual." and when these articles were found to be inadequate to the exigences of the M. I war for the payment of the pay

to convey the idea of indissolution with the more clearly than by these words. What can be indissoluble if a perpetual union made more perfect is not.

An Unreconstructed Rebel Nominated for Governor of New Mexico. can be indissoluble if a perpetual union made more perfect is not.

But the perpetuity and indissolubility of the Union by no means implies the loss of distinct and individual existence or of the distinct and individual existence or of the right of self-government by the States. Under the articles of Confederation each State retained its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right not expressly delegated to the United States. Under the Constitution, though the powers of the States were much restricted, still all powers and delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the states are respectively. served to the States respectively or people. And we have already had oc to remark at this term that "the peo people. And we have already had occasion to remark at this term that "the people of each State compose a State, having its own government and endowed with all the functions essential to separate and independent in the campaign which is being carried in the campaign which is being carried on under Grant Gangral Mitchell is a mittee of the campaign which is being carried in the campaign which is being carried in the campaign which is being carried on under Grant Gangral Mitchell is a mittee of the campaign which is being carried in the campaign which is being stitution, but it may be not unreasonably said that the preservation of the States and the maintenance of their governments are as much within the design and care of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the National Government. The Constitution in all its provisions looks to an indestructible Union, composed of indestructible States.

There was no place for rec revocation except through revolution through consent of the States. Consider by the convention and rathied by a majority of the citizens of Texas, and all the acts of her Legislature, intended to give effect to that ordinance, were absolutely null. They were utterly without operation in law. The obligations of the State, as a member of the Union, and of every citizen of the State, as a citizen of the United States, remained perfect and unimpaired. It necessarily follows that the State did not cease to be a State, nor her citizens to be citizens, of the Union. If this were otherwise the State must have become foreign and her citizens

nust have become foreign and her citizens foreigners. The war must have ceased to be a war for conquest and must have become a war for conquest and within a war for conquest. The above covers the vital points of the question as to the perpetuity of the Union, and from the premises laid down mists.

Gen. Fisher's present term in the Senate war, and the rights of the State as a

to remember all that has been said on the subject of this outrageous swindle and recover money, as this provisional stupidity of the President and his nefarious by the Express and other Radical papers, and would respectfully urge every Republican to remember that only a single Democratic Senator could be induced to vote for it. It had its origin with the Republican members, and with the Republican members, and upon their heads must rest the operation of the Radicals are restanced robbery of struction theories of the Radicals are respectfully. A Subscriber. It is for all other purposes a company valid State Government, such as is recognized by the Constitution of the United States; and if that of Texas be such, there were those in all the other Southern States equally so, and the reconstruction theories of the Radicals are respectfully. A Subscriber. The subscriber is for all other purposes a company valid State Government, such as is recognized by the Constitution of the United States; and if that of Texas be such, there were those in all the other Southern States equally so, and the reconstruction theories of the Radicals are respectfully. A Subscriber. States equally so, and the reconstruction theories of the Radicals are respectfully. A Subscriber. surdity. The Chief Justice weakened his opinion when, in dodging the gravest issue before him, he said: "We do not inquire here into the constitutionality of this legislation, so far as i

elates to military authority or to the para mount authority of Congress." And again : "Nothing in the case before us require e court to pronounce judgment upon the enstitutionality of any particular provisginning of the end. The time must surely come when reason will assume can people, and when law will be again

as it once was. THE reason that Dickey selected Rea to be Assessor is rea-dily guessed to be because he believed Rea would prove a rea-per of the taxes, who would not object, as did Warfel, to his benefactors ea-ching his hands into the treasury whenever, as in the Hackman case, he felt disposed to rea-lize forty thousand

' raise.' "THE DRUMMER BOY" this week is inflicted upon Harrisburg.

Harrisburg has our sympathy. THE Cincinnati Commercial advocates the removal of the National Capial from Washington to New York. The New York World is opposed to it on the grounds that it would tend to honest collection of the strengthen the centralizing tendencies of the present time.

The McArdle Case. The McArdle case which has just been seditious article. In order to test the constitutionality of the law of Congress under which the military commander held the anomalous position of Governor of Mississippi, and undertook to do away with this civil law, a writ of habeas be subjected to imprisonment by an

The following circular has been i

United States, and by a convention declared herself a sovereign and independent State, and subsequently united with the other seceding States and aided in the formation of the Southern Confederacy. In all respects and so far as the object could be accomplished by ordinances of the Convention, by acts of the Legislature and by votes of the citizens, the relations of Toxas to the Union were broken up and new relations to a new government were substituted for them.

Did Texas in consequence of these acts cease to be a State? Or, if not, did the State the country's prosperity, liberties, unio and peace. We would therefore recom mend the immediate formation of news paper clubs in your town, and that you en-list the efforts of your friends and neighbors, with your own, to place a Democrat newspaper, every week in the coming year in the hands not only of every Democrat who can afford to puy for it, but also of those who cannot, and of every "doubtful"

ALLEN C. BEACH, Lieut. Governor. H. N. NELSON, Secretary State. W. F. ALLEN, Controller, W. H. BRISTOL, Treasurer.

ed C. C. Crow, an unreconstructed rebel, in his place. General Mitchell, who is displaced, bears on his body the scars of no less than sixteen wounds received in the service of his country. In one of the battles of the West, General

Mitchell defeated a rebel force under nder Grant. General Mitchell is a gentleman of high intelligence and the gentieman of high intelligence and the on Sherman's corns, and there's the trouble, strictest integrity. He has made a most The last time when these committees of the excellent Governor, and the affairs of New Mexico have prospered greatly

office, and so he appointed John P. Rea to that position. Mr. Rea originally belonged to Chester county, was a resident of Illinois for some time, and, having studied law with Col. Dickey, has just been admitted to the Bar. What qualifications for the office he may have, besides being a carpet-bagger, and Dickey's law partner we know not. We presume he was selected with especial reference to Col. Dickey's own personal interests.

The Alabama Treaty. The Alabama treaty has been rejected

by the Senate, only one Senator voting open again, and the new Minister to England will have some more serious work before him than writing a history of the Dutch Republic. We shall see how he will acquit himself. He did not exhibit any marked ability at the Conrt

the Chief Justice argues that the gov- City Councils has eloped with a negro-

I'' A Chapter on Lamentations."— Under this head the Detroit Free Press refers to the disappointments that have attended the tors and editors of radical papers in Michigan, to the new administration, and remarks: "The friends of Senator Chandler alone are the recipients of Executive favor. The bright dreams of the campaign have turned to sad, dark reulities. "Grant is not President of Michigan," but Chandler is. So far as Michigan is concerned Grant is only admitted to sneeze whenever Chandler takes snuff." dler takes snuff."

The Advantages of Having Honest Relatives.—A Western paper remarks: 'Grant's pledges that he would appoint only honest men to office are being rather strangely redeemed. He evidently thinks that all his relatives are honest."

Checks .- A. Western paper wants to know where General Lee comes in under the dis-tribution of good things, and adds that he gave General Grant several checks in 1864. "In the Nick of Time."—An Ohio paper states that a citizen of Covington, Ky., District. He was not so fortunate as to be long to the Grant family, but his wife has a baby in the nick of time, and he called having due notice of this fact, wil govern themselves accordingly.

A Valuable Ring.—A Southwestern paper states that there are scores of political rings of every character, but that the greatest of all the rings is Grant's family circle.

Delegation of Ouskers. the proposed by mean way.

It is proposed by mean to the government or the

An Interview With Senator Sprague-What He Says and Thinks. A correspondent of the New York Herald purchasers and proque capital to carry on their business. There is always in New York a class of speculators who buy up all such stocks and wait for the favorable has had an interview with Senator Sprague, and found him very communicative. We make the following extracts from his reall such stocks and wait for the favorable films—next month, we will say—when the war Treasury, in place of \$20,00,000, pays out \$30,000,000. Then money becomes abundant and those stocks are rushed in upon the market and the gamblers make their hargest. You see there is no equilibrium here. Our money market is all the time fluctuating, influenced by that vast overgrown corporation, the national Treasury. Then, again, all kinds of stocks are affected in this way. I can go into the market in New York any day in my business and by the process that obtains. port of what he saw and what was said: A mild mannered man is the Senator from Rhode Island; not timid, not diffident in asserting his opinions, and ridiculously indifferent to the criticism of the whole world and the world's wife combined. He has one of the 'elements' of the 'element ients of greatnes into the market in New York any day in my business and by the process that obtains there smash by my superior force of capital the small dealers that venture competition with me. The whole country is affected by this. Money is entirely too dear. The cotton planters at the South pay almost twenty-five per cent. for the capital to work their plantations. England is the chief market for cotton, but she is every recent added. nenced, as Samson, by a vigorous and per-istent application of an assinine jawbone of the heads of the Philistines made are

for copies of my late speeches. Just run your eye over one of these bundles," he decision which may well cause every one hundred and fifty letters received by

the morning mail.
We did so, and not without sincerely be lieving, that inispite of all that is said to the contrary Sprague has touched the most vital chord in the popular heart. One letter was brief, simply requesting fifty or a hundred copies for distribution. "Just the music for the people" was the emphatic endorsement, and then, by way of postcript, "Let us know if there is any charge." Another letter might cover two pages of foolscap, giving the writer's views as exactly coinciding with Sprague's, and winding up by an earnest request, in a Sumuer 12001 ism, to "stick." A third letter comes from a member of Congress, one of whose constituents asks him to send along fifty copies of Sprague's speeches, and so on ad infinitum. Every principal town in the country is represented in the entire collection, which might probably number two thousand letters, representing a total request for perhaps fifty thousand copies of the Senator's speeches. Ordinarily Senators send their effusions to the country without any specially expressed desire from their constituents, but in this instance the people sacrifice their postage stamps to tell the Senator they want to bear him. Most of the pamph.

t speeches that leave here by mail find let speeches that leave here by man much their way finally into retail butter stores; but Sprague's, it is safe to say, will meet a better and less unctuous fate.

"Well, Senator," said we, "the workingmen of Washington call upon you tonight. What will you have to say to them?"

"There it is "he replied, pointing to ingmen of Washington call upon you to night. What will you have to say to them?"

"There it is," he replied, pointing to seven or eight pages of manuscript which General Halsted, a gentleman with an iron gray mustache as large as a cataract, was diligently engaged in copying.

"Does that complete the series of your speeches, Govornor?" we asked, using his titles alternately for the sake of varioty.

"Yes, sir; that's the first series complete. I have got the Senate now, sure. I have got the Senate now, sure. I have got "em; yes, sir, I have got 'em right so," saying which the Senator laughed grimly, held up his hand and gave an illustration by doubling up his fingers of the firm hold he had on the entire body of the United States Senate.

"Got Anthony, too, I suppose?"

"The Whiskey and Tobacco and.

The Whiskey and Tobacco and.

The Whiskey and Tobacco and.

The following is the full text of the supplementary Ax bill passed by Congress and signed by the President:

M An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1808, be amended as follows, to wit: That section 8 be amended so that in case of a distillery or distilling apparatus in was proved July 20, 1808, be amended as othat in case of a distillery or distilling apparatus in was proved July 20, 1808, be amended as other in was a supplementary Ax bill passed by Congress and signed by the President:

Be it enacted, &c., That an et entitled M. An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1808, be amended as follows, to wit: That section 8 be amended so that in case of a distillery or distilling apparatus in was proved July 20, 1808, be amended as othat in case of a distillery or distilling apparatus and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1808, be amended as the say to with the supplementary Ax bill passed by Congress and signed by the President:

M M Can the was of the Supplementary Ax bill passed by Congress and signed by the President:

the return of spring.

forfeited to the United States, and be d posed of us provided for in said section. That section 59 be amended so that and after the first day of May, 1869, ove person who rectifies, purifies, or refin

ititigation, or where the owner is possessed of the fee, but encumbered with a mortgage executed and duly recorded prior to the Got'em in a tight place, too. They have no mercy to expect from me."
"Pray, Senator, what has been the de-

"Well, before this recent occasion of my too modest and too generous to get along ir politics.' The moment, however, I showed them what I was and what I th them I was puppy dog no longer. No, sir; growled too loud for puppy dog. I'm mastiff now, and they are the puppy dogs."
"Why don't they put you on the Committee First and the Committee of First and the Committe

New Mexico have prospered greatly under his control.

The New Assessor.

Col. Dickey has finished up the appointments for this district. He came to the conclusion that it would be pleasant and possibly profitable for him to have his law partner in the Assessor's office, and so he appointed John P. Rea finances and taxation have had so few of their bills passed. They know just enough to be dangerous, but they will never know enough to do the country any good. Well, I was put, at my own request, on the Committee of Claims and the Committee of Public Lands. On both committees I put the brakes down very soon. You have no idea what a rotten institution our public land system is, and it's very few people know anything of how things are managed in these committees that have charge of the public domain. I found a claim before us one day professing to date back twenty years for a tract of land out West on which improvements had been made and settlers "Yes," he replied: "there's another com

ome in there revent them out the fourth paragraph thereof relement. But everything, wengaged is wengaged is well and including the words, "be required to pay the special tax wholesale liquor dealer," and insert in

exhibit any marked ability at the Conrt of Austria.

"People say, Governor, that they do not comprehend exactly what you are driving at. Some insinuate that you are bidding for the Presidency; others, that you want to cut losse from your party, and still more state in downright terms that you are crazy."

As the father professed to believe in consider the professed to believe in the consideration of the professed to be of the portion stricken out the followir Retail dealers in liquors shall pay every person who sells, or offers for every person who sells, or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines or mair liquors, in less quantities than fly galionAut the same time, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in liquors; wholesale 'liquor dealers shall each pay \$100; every person who sells, or offers for sale, foreign or domestic distilled spirits; wines, or mair liquors, in quantities of not less than five galions at the same time, shall be regarded as a wholesale liquor dealer; dealers in liquors whose sales, including sales of all other merchandisc, shall exceed \$25,000, shall each pay an additional tax at the rate of \$1 for every \$100 of sales of liquors in excess of such \$25,000, and on every \$1,000 of the Chief Justice argues that the governmental relations of Texas to the Union remained unaltered during the Union remained unaltered during the War, and the rights of the State as a member of the Union and of her people as citizens of the Union and of her people and the feather professed to believe in cludion of the Union and of her people and the constitution of the Union and of her people and the feather professed to believe in cludion of the Union and of her people and the feather professed to believe in cludion; the Union and of her people is of the Market of the White House and I am an not bidding for the Presidency either. If it were office the Union and the feather professed to believe in cludions of the Union and the feather professed to believe in cludions of the Union and the f shall each pay an additional tax at the rate of \$1 for every \$100 of sales of liquors in excess of such \$25,000, and on every \$1,000 of sales of other merchandise shall pay at the same rate as a wholesale dealer, and such excess shall be returned, assessed, and paid in the same manner as required of wholesale dealers; but no distiller or brewer, who has paid his special tax, as such, and, who sells only distilled spirits or malt liquors of his own production at the place of manufacture in the original casks or packages to which the tax stamps are affixed, shall be required to pay the special tax of such that either the proprietor's name of the barrels annually, shall pay a special tax of such sale. That section \$8 be amended so hat either the proprietor's name or the manufacturer's name shall be printed on the label for cigars provided for in said section. tach myself to the Democratic. Both as parties are rotten, but I intend to build up a new party, in which politics will have little to do. My party will have for its one grand principle the reform of our finances, the rendering of money cheap, the reduction of taxation, the elevation of the working classes, the protection of labor, the improvement of our cotton, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests—

tion of taxation, the elevation of the work ing classes, the protection of labor, the improvement of our cotton, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests—in short, the making of this country really erent, strong and prosperous. All your talk about the nigger, niggersuffrage, State in the should the nigger in the sound the should be should be

is scarce those who have the least put their lations for carrying out the provisions of stocks on the market at a low rate to induce this section as in his judgment shall be deemed proper and necessary; and the co lector may in any case, at his discretion allow snuff and smoking tobacco. many same as on cigars imported after that date.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard.

HOW IT IS TO BE MANAGED The following statement of the Forema Boiler Maker, Mr. James Patton, will giv

Just now in the Navy Yard at this place.
The order issued by Borie, to discharge all mechanics, laborers, &c., who are not Republicans, is something unprecedented in the history of our government workshops, and is alike discreditable to the head and heart of a man who it was supposed had been selected by President Grant for his character as a high-toned, honorable man.

MR. PATTON'S STATEMENT.

On the 27th of March last, I received orders from Chief Engineer Andrew Lawton to make a survey of all work to be done by the boller makers and smiths necessary to fit the sloop Juniata for service. I acted accordingly, and recommended some of our best mechanics, according to Navy Beaulamanufacturing interests. Twenty years ago it our firm in Rhode Island was one among to twenty little ones, now we have the whole if field to ourselves; but then we crushed out the others and are now engaged fighting the big fellows, until finally New England will thave nothing but a small aggregation of enormous monopolies, wielding a power dangerous to the State and to the liberties and happiness of the people. But think of all that money that goes into the Treasury being committed to the charge of a boy, to formerly a secretary of mine, whereas in the community are invariably selected for the duty of receiving and looking after the public linds. The Treasury, above all things, is should be jealously guarded, and all its incomes and expenditures scrutinized with exceeding care. the sloop Juniata for service. I acted accordingly, and recommended some of our be best mechanics, according to Navy Regulations, Sec. 16, paragraph 336, that master workmen and foremen, when there is to be a na increase in the force, may name those who in their judgment are most competent in their respective branches, with the approval of their superior officers.

Chief Engineer Lawton paid no attention to my recommendations and sent for a sec. Chief Engineer Lawton paid no attention to my recommendations, and sent for a man who was not in the employ of Government, named Sargeant, and requested him to make out the necessary recommendations. The knowledge of this fact coming to me, I immediately went to the commandant and stated to him the facts, also directing his attention to the paragraph alluded to above. exceeding care.
"Who are these people in Rhode Island

you alluded to recently in your onslaught on Anthony?" we inquired. fore the Commandant, who instructed hit as to the law governing the employment of men; after which I was summoned in the present of the law summoned in the present of the law summoned in the present of the law summoned in the law summoned by the law summoned in the on Anthony?" we inquired.
"Brown and Ivers," replied the Senator.
"They belong to that class of capitalists that are the bane and the burden of the that are the bane and the burden of the country. They have Anthony for a champion. They hold him, body and breeches, and make him perform all their dirty jobs."

"That's pretty hard on Anthony."

"No; not half hard enough. That whole State is in the hands of these men. Now, com out of that big bundle of applications for my speeches, only two come from my State. The truth is unpalatable and they don't want to hear it."

"Well, Governor, when do you intend to renew your attack on legislative incompetency and/corruption!"

"In due time I shall have my heavy artillery in position, and shall blaze away at men." the presence of Chief Engineer Lawton, who interrogated me as follows: Chief Engineer.—I find, Mr. Patton, that by section 16, paragraph 395, U. S. Navy Regulations (producing a copy), foremen and masters have the right to select and re-commend the workmen to be under their charge.

Mr. Patton.—It has always been the

Mr. Patton.—It has always been the practice heretofore, as well as the law; and I hold that if men are taken into the Government employ without, and regardless of, the recommendations of masters and foremen, they will not be subject to the orders and directions of such masters and foremen. They would naturally say, "You did not employ me, therefore you cannot discharge ine."

Chief Eng.—That may be so; but I have promised to not those you character. "In due time I shall have my heavy artillery in position, and shall blaze away attillery in position, and the control of course I shall reply; but in a few days I must go home and recruit; and by the middle of summer my health will be fully recomperated, and by the time Congress assembles again my voice will be heard about the ears of those fellows up there at the Capitol."

And directions of such masters and fore middle in the motion shall not employ me, therefore you cannot discharge ine."

Chief Eng.—That may be so; but I have promised to put those me (showing a list of names) to work, and if you will oblige may recommending them, you may use your own pleasure in fature.

Mr. Patton.—Sir, I am sorry to say that your catton in the matter, as well as your

Capitol."

Here we bade the Senator good afternoon with a parting word of encouragement to fight it out on that line if it took him till

your action in the matter, as well as your experience. I have invited some good mechanics whom I know to be faithful men, to count to work, and rather than break my word by granting your request, I prefer being removed. Chief Eng.—This is very unpleasant.— Would you support the present Adminis-

tration?
Mr. Patton.—Yes, sir.
Chief Eng.—Are you a loyal man?
Mr. Patton.—Yes, sir.
Chief Eng.—Were you loyal during the

war?
Mr. Patton.—Yes, sir.
Chief Fag.—Did you serve the government during the war?
Mr. Patton.—Yes, sir, for three years.
Chief Eng.—What tacket do you vote!
Mr. Patton.—The Democratic ticket, and always will unless I have some proof of a batter. Chief Eng.—I like to hear a man talk tha way. You will please remain here while go and talk with the Commandant. I mean to "settle this hash" just now.

s of the see, on encommored win a mortgage executed and duly recorded prior to the said 20th of July, 1868, and not due; or where the fee is held by a fenume coverte, minor, person of unsound mind, or other person incapable of giving consent, as required by said act, a bond may be taken at the discretion of the commissioner, as provided for in said section, for a distillery erected on land, the lease or other evidence of title to which was duly recorded prior to the passage of this act; provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed to apply to any di illery or distillery apparatus not created prior to July 20, 1868.

That section 20 be so amended that in case of distilleries having a producing capacity of less than 100 gallons in 24 hours, and in which grain or meal is mashed by hand and without the use of steam, 60 gallons of mash, or beer-brewed or fermented from grain, shall represent not less than one the majority.

Chief Eng.—How do you reconcile the
double assertion—that of voting the Democratic ticket and supporting the present
Administration? Administration?

Mr. Patton—I consider that a man who performs his duty and is a law-abiding citizen is supporting the present Administration

Chief Eng.—Well, sir; you go and make out your recommendations, and if you cannot get a sufficient number of names, enter some of those on your list, (handing Mr. Patton a list of names); they are recommended by Mr. Myers, Mr. Kelley and Mr. O'Neill. We must try to satisfy those outside politicians; and if you do not go about blowing and telling everybody you are a Democrat, and in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, you may be here as long as you like. from grain, shall represent not less than one bushel of grain.

That section 56 be amended so as to extend the time for withdrawing distilled spirits from bonded warehouses until the 30th of June, 1869, but subject to an additional tax on each proof gallen deposited. ike.
Mr. Patton.—Sir, there is a circular letter our office forbidding political interfer-ce in the employment or discharge of nce in the employment of discussion nay.

Chief Eng.—There is an order now in the person who rectifies, purifies, or refine distilled spirits or wines by any proces other than by original and continuous distillation from mash, wort, or mash through continuous closed vessels and pipes until the manufacture thereof is complete, and active wholessle or weed! Its complete, and active wholessle or weed! office that no workmen be employed in the Navy Yard unless they support the present Mr. Patton.—I have no official orders

men here upon my list are good workmen, and will, like good citizens. support o put them to work, not bec mended by politicians, but because I know they will be faithful in the performance of their duties.

[Hore a Mr. Gegan who represents Conresamen O'Neill's interests in the yard and acts as the Chief Engineer's adviser in and acts as the Chief Engineer's advisor in regard to appointsment, and perhaps other matters, was called in.]

Gegan.—Well, Chief, I do not know a single one of these men; they cannot be Republicans, or I would know them.

Chief Eng.—(To Mr. Gegan)—Take the names of those men Mr. Patton has recommended, and seeif you can account for them as Union men, and as having voted the Republican ticket; if you cannot, I will scratch every one off.

as Union men, and as laving voted the Republican ticket; if you cannot, I will scratch every one off.

Mr. Gegan, (after examining the list.)—I cannot find any one by whom they are known, and I therefore believe them not to be Union men. The men whose names I gave you have been recommended by Mr. O'Neill, and are good Union men.

Chief. Eng.—Mr. Patton, you must put the names presented by the gentlemen on your list of recommendation. I will not approve any other.

Mr. Patton.—Perhaps the men I have recommended may have voted for the present administration; I will inquire.

Chief Eng.—It is not worth while. I will not approve any unless recommended by Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Myers, or Mr. Kelley; and if you cannot tell who supported the administration by their votes, you must recommend those who are made known to you. If you will not act as I direct, in reference to the employment of men, you may tender your restoration.

you. If you will not act as I direct, in reference to the employment of men, you may tender your resignation
Mr. Patton—I would much rather resign.
Chief Eug.—You might as well resign as to be kicked out, although I regret you cannot comply with the wishes of parties outside, for I understand you are a competent man. side, for I understand you are a competent man.

This was an "elegant sufficiency" for Mr. Patton, and he left the Chief Engineer and the man Gegan to fix up matters to the entire satisfaction of Messrs, Kelley, Myers and O'Neill, as best they could, with the determination of sending in his resignation, which he did. as follows: MR. PATTON'S RESIGNATION. U. S. NAVY YARD.)

Dept. Steam Engir Philadelphia, March 30th, 1869. Str:—In complaince with your request that I resign, "if not competent to give assurance and to certify that all men recommended by me supported by their votes the present administration." I hereby certify that I am not competent for the task, and therefore most respectable for the that I am not competent for the task, and therefore most respectfully tender you my resignation.

Very respectfully, James Patton.

Andrew Lawton, Chief Eng. U. S. N.

Approved and signed,

Andrew Lawton, Chief Engineer.

Approved and signed.

J. B. Marchand, Commandant.

State Convention of O. U. A. M. State Convention of 0. U. A. M.

A State Convention of the Senior am Junior Order of United American Mechan ics was held in Harrisburg yesterday. Thatendance was large, nearly every Councibeing represented. The Senior Order held morning, afternoon and evening sessions in the half, of Fulton Council, No. 35. The Lunior Order held a morning session is at the hall, of Fulion Council, No. 35, Junior Order held a morning session in Democratic Club room, and sessions in afternoon and evening in the hall of House of Representatives, the use of we had been granted them previous to the Juny many of the Toristics. journment of the Legislature. The proceetings of both bodies were conducted wit closed doors. A grand banquet was give at ten o'clock in the evening, at the Stat Capital Hotel, at which Governor Gear delivered an address, toasts were offered and a large number of distinguished gen them were present.

Terrible Storm in Hillinois. ay was one of the severest and

Reported Confession of Geo. 5. Twitches, The Philadelphia Fost says it will be remembered that William B. Mann, in his defence of George S Twitchell, Jr., strennously combatted the theory of the Commonwealth that the murder of Mrs. Hill was committed with a poker, and insisted that the character of the wounds indicated that they were inflicted by some blunt instrument, probably by a slung shot. Surgical testimony to this effect was produced by the defence. It now appears that the counsel for Twitchell had good reason for making this assertion.

this assertion.

We have received information, on good authority, that shortly after the murder, Mr. O'Byrne, one of the counsel for the defence, was told by Twitchell that a sluugshot would be found hidden in a hole in one of the country of the state of the upper rooms of the house at Tenth and Pine. Mr. O'Byrne instantly made the search and found the weapon in the place described. It is a heavy piece of lead, fas-The following-statement is said to have peen made by Twitchell to his cor

his counsel do not say so, though, if it is a fact they must have consented to its publics. On the day previous to the murder of fis. Hill, Twitchell, bent upon effecting er death with his own hands, made a sinn shot at his place of business in Camden... With this murderous weapon he struck the old lady a formidable blow, no one but the then, unassisted, threw the body from the window into the yard. He then walked down stairs into the yard and proceeded to wash the blood from his hands at the hydrant. While so engaged he noticed that the body of his mother in-law, lying near him, still exhibited manifestations of life. As soon as this discovery was made he hastened into the house, entering the kitchen first. The first unriderous weapon which he encountered here was the poker found near the body of the murdered womat. This he selzed, and, hurrying back to the yard, dealt the dying woman another blow on the head, finishing the murderous work. He then repaired to his room, and the deal was discovered in the manner with which the public is already familiar."

This agrees singularly with one of the accounts of the murder which Twitchel

The Odd Fellows' Celebration. The Joint Committee on the Senit Ced-tennial Celebration of the L. O. O. F. held an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening, P. G. M. J. W. Stokes in the chair. The reported proposing to take part in the cere-monies amounted to about 21,000, exclusive of over 12,000 belonging to Philadelphia Lodges and Encampments. The Committee on Marshals and Divis-ions reported that they had selected a num-ber of gentlemen to act as division marshals. The Committee on Street Music reported that they had engaged eighteen bands, at a cost of \$2,000, and that twenty lodges had also answead bands. also engaged bands.
The route for the parade was also adopted after a long discu umittee on Invitations stated that

the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city would participate in the celebra The parade will be the feature of the cole ation in which the public are most di ectly interested.

The Grand Encampment of Pennsylva nia will be represented by its officers in regalia with jewels, past officers and memient, The dress worn on the occasion will be a with gold trimmings.
The marshals of the subordinate Encamp nents will be on foot, and their dress a regalia will be the same as those of Gra acampinent marshals. The encar

not required to do so. They must, however be uniformly dressed.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania will e represented by the Grand Lodge officers, lothed in their regalia and jowels, and by

Washington, April 16.

A large number of nominations were confirmed by the Senate yesterday, including H. Van Aernam, of New York, for Washington, April 17.
Among the Senate confirmations yesterday were Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curth as minister to Russia; T. H. Nelson, of Indiana, Minister to Mexico; Robt. C. Kirk Secretary of Legation at Florence; Wm H. Barnes, Collector First Pennsylvania District; Chas. A. Dana, Appraiser at New

District; Cases of Parket Covernor Pollock for Director of the Mint, and Wilmer Worthington for Appraiser at Philadelphia.

Washington, April 19. The U. S. Senate The U.S. Senate on Saturday confirmed the nominations of W. A. Howard as Min-ister to China; Edward M. McCook as otto as Minister to Costa Rica; and L. b. Kellogg as General Appraiser for the South. Among the nominations on Saturday were A. A. Torbert, of Delniware, as Minister to Salvudor; A. L. Russell, of Pensylvania, as Minister to Ecuador; H. A. Millin, of Arkanssa, as Minister to the Sandwich Islands; F. O Dumas (negro), of Lonisiana, as Minister to Liberia; and Titlan J. Coffee, of Pennsylvania

Petersburg.
The Senate on Saturday atternoon, in Executive session, spent some time in debut-ing the motion which had been entered to reconsider the British naturalization treaty. Washington, April 20. In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, before executive business was taken up, Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, offored a resolution directing the President to begin negotiations with Great Britain for the transfer of her North American possessions to the United States; and he argued in favor of his proposition as the way to settle the Alabama difficulties. The resolution was referred. erred.
Among the confirmations by the Senate.

Among the confirmations by the Seinte, yesterday, were Win. P. Webster, of Muss., for Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main; Edward Robinson, of N. Y., Consul at Hamburg; Dexter E. Clapp, of N. Y., Consul at Buenos Ayres; G. Henry Horstman, of Penna, Consul at Munich; Edward Scull, Assessor of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania District; and J. J. Martin, of Alabama, for Sixth Auditor of the Treasury. The nomination of Edward Stephens as Consul at Leeds was rejected. nation of Edward a Leeds was rejected.

The State Legislature.

IIARRISURG, April 16.

The Slate Senate yesterday reconsidered its vote on the Appropriation bill, and agreed to the conference report upon it by one majority. Both Houses have passed bills to prevent the salting of the Passenger Railway tracks, to authorize inspections of milk, establishing a State Board of Charities, and in reference to the militia. The latter leaves the militia tax at two dollars. The Legislature adjourns at noon to-day. The Legislature adjourns at noon to-day as taken for Speaker, the candidates being Charles H. Stinson, of Montgomery, Republican, and William M. Raudall, of Schuykill, Democrat. The former was elected by a party vote.

After the usual valedictory proceedings, the Senate, at noon, adjourned size die. the Senate, at noon, adjourned sine die.
In the House the customary farewell In the House the customary farewell speeches and presentations took place, and at 12 M., the House adjourned sinc die.

The following is a summary of the condition of some of the most important bills of the session on the day of adjournment:

Passed.—The General Registry law, which includes Philadelphia; the bill giving a salary to the port wardens; the Philadelphia Trust and the State Board of Charities bills. Exempting Sewing Machines of Seamstresses from Levy; to prevent Sating of Passenger Railway, Tracks, Tuxing and Saving Banks One Per Cent. on their Capital, and Exempting them from Local Taxation; Allowing Parties to be Witnesses in their own cases; Relating to Cruelty to Animals.

Defeated.—The Cattle Market bill: Reto Animals.

Defeated.—The Cattle Market bill; Revised Tax bill; Inspector of Drugs bill; Giving Port Wardens power to arrest Captains; Militla bill reducing the tax to 50

tains; Militia bill reducing the tax to 50 cents; Metropolitan Police and Telegraph bills; Abolishing Capital Punishment; Repealing laws exempting property from taxation (this was incorporated in the Revised Tax bill, and died with it). The bill authorizing commutation of the death. ported and withdrawn from a United States bonded warehouse, and the several rates of tax imposed on such goods by the act of July 20, 1868, as aforesaid assessed and paid, and that the claimant had in all respects complied with the internal revenue have as far as they have been or may be applicable to such articles. The collector of internal revenue is hereby authorized and employed to prescribe such rules and regu-