NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

SPECIE shipments Saturday amounted to $1,000,000.

THE War Department thinks more troops are not needed in Utah.

NEW ORLEANS has voted against the tax for the completion of the Pacific Railroad of Texas.

THE Old Catholic census in Germany shows that the membership is 53,640 against 49,808 last year.

A PARIS dispatch says: Several radical journals have been prosecuted for attacking the laws of public order.

THE announcement of the coming government sale of a million in gold had little effect in Wall Street.

SENATOR LOGAN declines the Brazilian mission, because he did not wish to enter forced retirement, and again because he could not afford it.

THE Spanish minister has informed the Secretary of State that an international exhibition of fine arts will take place at Madrid in January 1878.

DR. WESTLAKE, of Elizabeth, N. J., on trial for manslaughter in killing Walter Levis, with choloroform while extracting a tooth was found not guilty.

THE *Times* says, Mr. Morton's letter pleases the President greatly. It is regarded as the strongest and most complete analysis of the southern question yet made.

REPORTS from Nebraska show a large increased acreage, especially in corn. Crops generally are looking well. Grasshoppers don't seem to be doing any damages.

MR. T. HATCH, of the North Troy, Vt. *Palladium*, was assulted Saturday by Miss Hallock, who first threw red pepper in his eyes then cowhided him unmercifully. An article reflecting on her character was the cause.

JACK WILSON was hanged Saturday, at Dover, Tenn., for murdering Wyley McClish. Bill MacBee, his accomplice, was granted a new trial, but a mob lynched him. Subsequently Wilson's confession implicated himself and MacBee.

THE vote at the recent county elections in Virginia was very light, members of both parties having forgotten last autumn's constitutional amendment, requiring every voter to pay a state poll tax. Not one in twenty colored Republicans voted.

EX-CONGRESSMAN SEELYE has been installed paster of the College Church at Amherst, Mass.

EZEKIEL HOWELL, chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is charged with embezzling from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars of the Company's funds, which he sank in private business ventures. He has been suspended pending a full investigation of the charges.

NEW ORLEANS special says arrangements have been made with the states of Mexico, Sinaloa, Hidalgo, Chipas, Jalisco, Tubasco and Campeche to pronounce for Lerdo as soon as a movement is made on this side. Lerdo's followers boast that they will hold the Mexican capital within three months.

THE debt of Lebanon borough is $350,000.

THE Bullion oil district produces 3,000 barrels a day.

EX-SHERIFF M'GEE of Clinton county, has been taken to the Danville lunatic hospital.

THE property of Lafayette college, Easton, is worth $817,414.75, but of this only $257,079.38 is classed as productive.

ALL the breakers through the Panther Creek Valley, Carbon county, have stopped work until further orders on account of scarcity of empty cars.

SIXTY applications have been made to the board of examiners who are in session at Pittsburg to select three mining inspectors in accordance with the requirements of the bituminous ventilation bill.

AT Hileman's Mills, near Hollidaysburg, a five year old boy, son of Milton Lotz, pointed a revolver, which he found in a bureau drawer of his granfather's house, at his sister, aged nine. The bullet went through the girl's brain, killing her.

HENRY TOMEN'S residence at North Clarendon, Mass., burned Saturday night. Two of his children aged nine and eleven, were burned to death.

REV. T. FRAKER, President of the First National Bank of Wichita, Kansas, who absconded with $90,000, has been captured on the Mexican border. The cash was not.

THE United States troops at Norfolk, Va., Saturday participated in the decoration of the graves of confederate dead. Graves of union and confederates were impartially decorated.

VESSELS heretofore engaged in the Baltic and Mediterranean grain trade will hereafter be used in trading with the United States, the Baltic and Mediterranean ports being closed by the war.

THE Illinois Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $50,000 to complete the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, and the Governor has signed the bill.

FOUR of the National banks of Chicago have reduced their capital $2,400,000, an average of $600,000 each, owing to unfriendly State legislation and burdensome taxes.

THE Pension Bureau has now 99,000 unadjusted pension cases on its files, besides 60,000 rejected cases, two thousand of which are opened every year upon presentation of additional evidence.

THE suggestion is made that plumbers be licensed only upon passing a satisfactory examination, in view of the fact that typhoid fever and other diseases are caused or promoted by defective drainage.

THE Boston *Advertiser* says: "The increase of the India trade will it is predicted, make the shipping of Boston larger this year than for several past. Already thirty-eight Indiamen have been reported on the way to this port."

THE pastor of Congregational church at Northville had a row with his people, or they with him. They locked the doors of the church against him, whereupon he threatened to burn it down, and burn it did. When tried for arson, the pastor, however was acquitted.

WINNETTA MONTAGUE, a noted actress, died in Brooklyn, Sunday.

FINLEY VERITY, of Roslyn, L. I., eloped with his wife's sister, aged fourteen.

GEN. LOGAN will be appointed Collector at Chicago at the close of the fiscal year.

A LONDON dispatch says Rob Roy is the favorite for the Derby race by odds of 7 to 2.

Two men, Wm. Opdyke and Hamilton Buckman, died at Trenton, N. J., Saturday from over exertion.

THE race for the championship of the Thames was won by Robert Watson. He is now champion of England.

THE young child of John Dunn, of Binghamton, was fatally burned Sunday night while playing around a bonfire.

Building Nos. 118 and 120 Franklin street, Chicago, occupied by the National Printing Co., was burned Monday. Loss $75,000.

JOHN NUCHOSLAR, of Baltimore a prosperous business man, committed suicide because his wife decorated the grave of her former husband.

ANOTHER attempt was made Sunday night to burn the Exchange Hotel, at Bloomsburg, Pa., H. G. Crammer was arrested for the crime.

THE Laws shooting affair at Jackson, La., turns out to be a family matter, and was probably instigated by his wife, from whom he was endeavoring to procure a divorce.

ERASTUS BROOKS retires from journalism June 1st, Tammany Hall having purchased his interest in the New York Express. The new editor is said to be ex-Sheriff Connor.

FREIGHT rates on oil have been largely reduced in consequence of a rumored combination of Pennsylvania roads to make Philadelphia the principal centre of the country.

A STRANGER arrested in New York for intoxication, died in the station house. Upon being examined it was discovered that he was not intoxicated, but died from injuries.

THE manager and engineer of the English postal telegraph are at Washington studying the American telegraphic system, particularly the sound system, which has not been introduced in London.

THE International Express Co., at Montreal, have sued Daniel Shields, Geo. Sharp and John Sharp, Jr., for $24,000 for conspiracy to obtain possession of their property and carry on the business

Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:

E. O. GOODRICH. S. W. ALVORD.

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, May 31, 1877.

A NUMBER of the Catholic churches of New York are taking a new departure in the matter of church music. Or, rather, they propose to go back to the old and what many regard as the better practice, and to restore music belonging to the Church only, and to discard all operatic airs. The movement is said to have the approval of Cardinal McCLOSKEY. Good music has come to be one of the great attractions to the churches of both the Catholic and Protestant denominations, but it is a question in the minds of devout worshipers whether the desire to excel has not carried the practice beyond a proper limit, and whether a halt should not be called. We see no reason why there should not be good music without paying large salaries to professional singers, who, in order to earn their money, regard it as their bounden duty to make musical combinations which are harmonious and pleasing enough to the ear, but which the congregation cannot participate in. Hence they appreciate the artistic skill manifested, but are oblivious of the worship. When the preacher says "Let us praise God," it should be for the whole congregation to obey devoutly, and not for a few cultivated singers. A return to the jangling old-timed congregational singing would be going to the other extreme, but there is no reason why under proper leadership the voices of the congregation might not be made to blend harmoniously together in the music that properly belongs to the Church.

THE London papers all comment on the coming of General GRANT. The *World* says that the guardians of etiquette are severely exercised over the matter. It hopes that it will be harmoniously arranged beforehand whether General GRANT shall first call on the Duke of Cambridge or whether the Field Marshal Commander-in-chief shall forget his royal blood for a moment and pay a visit to the ex-President. "Let etiquette," it says, "be strained or disregarded rather than have a fresh grievance or new indirect claims be preferred." The *World* hopes that the military clubs will show GRANT all possible attention. The *Herald* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that General GRANT is expected in the German capital in the autumn for the purpose of witnessing the army manœuvres. The heartiest reception is assured him, as Baron VON MOLTKE and the leading generals greatly admire the former commander of the Union armies.

THERE are strong indications that Greece is drifting into war. The people and press have already declared themselves in favor of aiding Russia. The popular sentiment has now communicated itself to the Deputies, who have overthrown the Ministry, which has hitherto observed a cautious policy. Strong efforts will doubtless be made by England to restrain King George, but he may be as powerless as was his predecessor to resist the national will. Should he go with the current he might send 14,000 men and 14 war vessels, including one ironclad, against the common foe. The strategic position of his kingdom, however, renders its alliance of greater consequence than its military strength.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has, upon the unanimous nomination of the State Board of Agriculture, appointed THOMAS MEEHAN, agricultural editor of THE PRESS, botanist to that body. Mr. Meehan came to this State thirty years of age, and in recognition of his contributions to natural science has been made honorary member of thirty learned societies. He sails for Europe on June 7, and will enter on the duties of his position on his return.

DECIDELY COOL.—The impudence of the *Argus* is only equalled by its ignorance. In its last issue its readers are informed with apparent candor that the Democatic House of Representatives is entitled to the credit of reducing the price of sewing machines. We hardly know which most to commiserate, the stupidity of the editor or the gulibility of the few "dyed-in-the-wool" who still repose faith in that organ

THE Republican State Central Committee met at the Lochiel Hotel in Harrisburg, on Tuesday. There was a full attendance, and from every section of the State, news of Republican prospects was most cheering. There will be no unpleasant wrangling over the nominations, and the success of the ticket is already assured. The Convention will convene in Harrisburg on the 29th day of August.

AT a meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in Baltimore on Monday evening, resolutions were adopted declaring that under its rules and regulations, they cannot, as a body, decorate the graves other than Union dead on memorial day, but nevertheless will respect the action of any members individually decorating the graves of the Confederate dead.

BEN BUTLER and WAYNE MCVEAGH, are exhibiting bad temper through the columns of the newspapers.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

The Governors of the Southern States now hold the destinies of the late rebels in their own hands. If the persecutions and murders of Republicans are permitted to go on unchecked, and the criminals allowed to go unpunished, by them, the President will be compelled to afford protection to the persecuted and see that justice is meeted out. The *National Republican*, that has given a candid support to the southern party of the Aministration, makes these remarks in regard to recent events in Mississippi and Flordia:

"The pledge made by the Southern leaders to the President must be kept, or the President will have to exercise his undoubted prerogative and afford protection to every citizen in the Southern States. The people have waited long, and are waiting still, for Governor Stone to take some decisive action in relation to the cruel and cowardly murder of Judge Chilsholm and his family in Kemper county, Miss. The assassins should have been ferreted out and brought to justice long ago. President Hayes has received a great many friendly letters from persons in various parts of the country begging that he will make an effort in some way to secure the punishment of the murderers. The letters nealy all assert that this massacre standing unavenged will be a lasting rebuke to his Southern policy, and that even if he is powerless to directly act in the matter of bringing the murderers to justice, he should use his influence with Gordon, Lamar and other Southerners."

"The President and his Cabinet have, we understand, made a move by the preparation of a strong letter, in which Governor Stone's attention will be called to the subject in a manner that he cannot mistake. And now on the heels of Chisholm tragedy comes the account of the assassination of James Laws a colored man, in Louisiana. Laws was a member of the last State Legislature, and is reported to be one of the best and most conservative colored men in his district. His murder was unprovoked and brutal, and if Gov. Nichols fails to act promptly in this case, the people of the North will lose all faith in the pledges of Southern men, and such a sentiment of indignation will be created that President Hayes will be compelled to exercise all the power of the Government in the interest of the protection of life and property. Whether the President's peace policy is to be a success is a question for the Southern people to determine. They must now demonstrate to the country whether they are knaves and fools or wise men."

CONTRACTION IN REAL ESTATE.

In an article devoted to the above subject the Germantown *Telegraph* says:

The progress of the great and long continued contraction of values has developed a serious trouble with regard to investments in real estate mortgages, hitherto represented to be the best possible security. It appears that in New England and New York the inflated values had been carried up so extravagantly, the mortgage and assessments keeping pace with them, that under forced sales the properties sell for less than the face of the incumbrances. The money borrowed on these mortgages was invested in business, and much of it has been lost. Rents have fallen heavily, and the holders of the mortgages compelled to buy in the properties, find themselves heavy losers. Thus it appears that the inflation damaged the real estate interest in the same way that it did the railways, and the holders of the incumbrances are not much better off in the one case than the other.

"In the North-eastern States the rate of interest on mortgages is seven per cent., with the cost of a bonus besides. Here in Pennsylvania, where the rate of interest has always been six per cent., desperate attempts were made in the flush times to raise the rate to seven, but the country members of the Legislature were always too smart to be fooled on that point. Consequently, the inflation of real estate values were never carried to the same extent here as in New York, New England and the West. It was an unnatural and unwholesome condition of things, and the collapse has been ruinous. Savings banks and insurance companies invested enormous sums in mortgages, and when the crash came the companies began to prove bankrupt. These huge assets were found to be unavailable; and in trying to realize upon on their mortgages they have proved worth only a fraction of their face value. The high values returned by the assessors were really used for the purposes of the borrowers.

"It is difficult to understand upon what principle these values were ever fixed. For example, a single dwelling in New York city that probably cost ten thousand dollars to build, sold for thirty thousand and then rose to fifty thousand. Of course, while such property was salable at such values money could be borrowed correspondingly on it. But the real value was always far below the mortgages. Those who will apply this generally will see that the losses in real estate have not been sufficiently apprehended, and that their magnitude must be something difficult to calculate. This is the cause of the spread of mercantile bankruptcies and of the insolvency of savings banks and insurance companies."

SINGULAR CASE OF FORGERY.

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* details the following case of forgery of a very unusual kind:

Last Saturday a letter of resignation, signed by Chief Justice Lewis, of Washington Territory, was received by the Attorney-General. It was couched in unusual language, and requested the immediate appointment of his successor in order that, as the letter stated, he might leave the Territory at once. At the Cabinet meeting yesterday, Judge Green, of Pennsylvania, was selected for the vacancy, and Judge Lewis was notified by telegram of the acceptance of his resignation. On Wednesday morning Secretary McCrary, who is an old Iowa friend of Judge Lewis, received a dispatch from him, quoting the telegram just received from the Attorney-General, and asking an explanation. The dispatch said that any resignation received from him was a forgery, as he had sent none and did not intend to.

Secretary McCrary went to the Department of Justice and examined the letter of resignation. Being familiar with Judge Lewis, handwriting, he saw at once that the letter of resignation was a forgery, excuted so badly that no attempt was made even to imitate his signature.

Senator Michell also received a telegram from Judge Lewis, to investigate the matter, and coincided in the opinion of Secretary McCrary. The President was consulted and at once withdrew the appointment of Judge Green.

What makes the case more remarkable is the fact that three years ago, when Judge Lewis was Chief Justice of Montana Territory, and while he was absent on a summer tour, a forged letter of resignation was received from him by President Grant, who accepted it and his successor was appointed, confirmed, and had already reached the seat of government before Judge Lewis knew anything about it. The forgery was proven, and to avoid doing him injustice, Pres. Grant made him Justice of Washington Territory. These two forgeries, it seems, are the work of the same person, who is undoubtedly some enemy of Judge Lewis, and an attempt will be made to discover and punish him.

SENATOR MORTON ON THE PRESIDENT.

The following is a careful digest of a letter written by Senator MORTON in reply to one in the New York *Times* from a prominent Southern Republican:

"The Republican governments of Louisiana and South Carolina have gone down before an armed minority whose threats of further violence were guaranteed by a long train of bloody deeds in the past. I regret the real character of the insurrection should be observed in the least by the pretended investigations or negotiations. Stripped of all disguises and pretenses the simple fact is that Packard and Chamberlain were not able to maintain themselves in authority, and the government in the exercise of its discretion refused them support. Their Legislatures finding themselves defenceless fell to pieces, and from their ruins in part, new Legislatures have been constituted, whose legality consists only in the fact that they explained that there are none to oppose them.

"The threatened Democratic majority in Louisiana at the late election cost many lives, and was the product of most infamous and daring crimes. Murders and crimes had been proved, and the blood stained majority set aside by lawful process.

"The administration decided that contending parties must be left to their own strength and resources. It was apparently worked out through the presence of the commission and seemed to take the form of negotiations. Assurance was given that the rights of all classes should be protected and the government administered for the equal benefit of all.

"General promises of this kind amount to little, especially when left to voluntary execution of the party which believed the colored man ought not to have political rights, even personal freedom, and who never considered them a part of the people. Hayes was urged to give up Louisiana and South Carolina at once, and was told it was only a question of time, that at the next election they would go as Mississippi, Alabama and other States had. However repulsive this argument, it was unfortunately true. This was the argument of expediency, not right and justice.

"What might have been the result had Grant promptly recognized Packard and Chamberlain in January and declared his purpose to sustain them, it is not now necessary to discuss but he did not, and when Hayes came into power he found these governments existing only in name, surrounded by enemies, living only from day to day, by the presence and protection of troops. Would it have been in the power of the President to maintain them by the army? The Democratic House of Representatives recently withheld appropriations for the support of the army except on condition that it should not be used in the Southern States. A majority House of Southern Democrats, late Confederates, and desperately in earnest, and Northern Democrats, wholly subservient, thus threatened the existence of the army, and had if in their power to destroy it. The question was, should the President yield to the inevitable? There are, and have been for years, many Republicans in the North who have deprecated the use of the army for supporting Republican State governments in the South. The Republican majority in the Senate upon the Southern question is but nominal, if it exists at all. While in my judgment it was clearly right for the President, under the Constitution, to recognize Packard and support him by military force, the undertaking would have been rash and a failure and disastrous. With a divided public opinion in his party, and both Houses of Congress against him, he would fail in the end.

"We have had so much talk about conciliation and fraternity that many well-meaning people in the North had come to believe that all that was necessary to secure tranquility and equal rights in the South was to withdraw the army, Republicans to abandon the struggle and nominate the government to the white Democrats of these States. Professed yearnings for peace and fraternity of the very men who planned and executed the massacres in Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina have been received with disgust, intensely nauseating to people who understood the fact. The painful truth is that the political murders in the South have ceased to be shocking, and are readily justified by the energetic talk about carpetbaggers, scalawags, and radical thieves.

"Not a man has been punished for the butcheries at Hamburg, Ellenton, Colfax, Oakchitta, Mechanicsburg, Vicksburg, Clinton, Vicksburg, or any other of the hundred slaughters of Republicans that might be named.

"I do not believe the President intends to destroy the Republican party and attempt the erection of a new one. I believe in his patriotism, high integrity and undivided purpose to make the administration beneficient.

"Mr. Hayes began to conduct national affairs under circumstances extraordinary and difficult, when the minds of men were greatly divided as to what should be done, while all were agreed that something should be done and that things could not long go on as they were. He marked out his course and addressed himself to it with undaunted courage.

"Hayes was elected as a Republican, and I believe will be a Republican President, not in a mere partisan way, but in a sense of devotion to Republican principles, and maintenance of the Republican organization, by placing political power in the hands of worthy and qualified Republicans.

"Organization in politics is as necessary as in war. The men South are not now preparing schemes for future secession, but are with intense earnestness revolving plans for recovering from their great losses, for this purpose they will support the Democratic party north as long as it is subservient to their policy

"Mr. Morton dwells at length on this point and says the South will stand by the party that favors their ends. Among them payment for rebel property taken or destroyed by the Union army.

"He says Tilden's letter on the rebel claims lost his hold upon the South, and had much to do in restraining them from filibustering to prevent the electoral count in the late House. If the dividing line between the rebel and loyal claims was ignored, with a single Democratic administration it would be obliterated. When this comes to pass, distinction in the rebel and the Union debt will be obliterated and lost, slaves will be treated as other property sacrificed by our government. It will not all be done or avowed at once, but step by step. Rebellion has ceased to be a crime—scarcely a mistake. A complete restoration of fraternity will demand the abolition of all distinction in law between loyalty and treason. The Republican party was never more necessary to the nation than it is today.

"The proposition that the party which saved the Nation and which embodies in its creed moral principles on which it must live if live it does, and which has a record most glorious in the annals of human organizations, shall commit suicide as an act of conciliation to the late enemies of the Republic, silences comment, but in its audacity we are but realizing what has been virtually coming for several years from 1868. Mr. Morton refers to the overthrow of the Republican party of the South and charges it to deeds of violence. He asks if anyone believes the Democracy of the South has been convertted to the doctrine and accuracy of equal rights of men. He says the body of the Southern Democracy is unchanged and if Tilden had been elected, the 14th and 15th amendments would have been substantially overthrown. In most of the Southern States this would have been accomplished by methods recently illustrated in Mississippi and other States. Mr. Morton devotes considerable space to the alleged intimidation of the large Republican vote in different Republican States, and says it is folly to allege that there was liberty, protection and equal rights in these States. He says the quietness of affairs in each State was that of strangulation and paralysis. If South Carolina and Louisiana with their large Republican majorities are to be contributed and quelled in the same way, the hopes and promises held out to the President will have been broken in every part. If on the contrary the Republicans in those States, white and black, shall be protected I shall be the first to acknowledge the grand result. It is to this happy condition that the President and his party are earnestly pray for a full realization of his hopes. The Republican party of the South, with all its errors, waged a noble contest for the right. If the voluntary withdrawal of the army from the South, had been placed on her good behavior, should she fail to protect all rights and their rights, most conservative Republicans will see, there is no security but to preserve the government in the hands of the Republican party. As the Democracy have asserted the old South by force, the Republicans should acquire a solid North by vigilance and eternal justice of their cause. Should the north by unhappy discords, be divided, and this fall a prey to the solid Confederate South, the rebellion will be suppressed in vain, the fruit it was will be lost and our last condition be worse than our first.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DEVENS has furnished a practical answer to harsh criticisms of WENDELL PHILLIPS, which will be appreciated in all sections of the country, by appointing THOMAS SIMS, who was remanded back from freedom to slavery in the dark era when the fugitive-law was enforced, as a messenger in the Department of Justice at Washington.

SAMSON S. KING, of Duncannon, and Treasurer of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. committed suicide by shooting himself at Danville, last week. He was a good business man and universally respected. No cause for the rash act is assigned.

FLETCHER HARPER, the last of the original HARPER Brothers, the notcd New York publishers, died Tuesday morning.

HON. J. DONALD CAMERON.

The honored name which makes the subject of our article, has long been a household word in many portions of Pennsylvania. Of late, Don Cameron's reputation has grown so rapidly and he is now so generally known that his name is the nation's property. In looking calmly over the long list of the strong young men of the country, we fail to recognize any one in whom all the elements of a leader are so successfully blended as in J. Donald Cameron. In the flush and vigor of years: with a strong mind in a strong body: tall, erect and striking in appearance; his manner resolute and commading; sufficiently experienced in the affairs of the world to judge correctly of men and things; keen, shrewd and diplomatic; rich enough to despise petty schemes for the accumulation of wealth; simple in habit and refined in taste; decided in action and unbounded in energy; large in acquirement and profuse in hospitality; cautious and temperate in speech and with more good sense than is generally allotted to one individual in this world; true to his friends and marvelously prompt in the fulfillment of a pledge or promise; brave and manly in every way, he stands out un[illegible]led and almost unrivalled. For a man not yet forty-five his career has been a most brilliant one. Not exactly in the places of trust which he has filled himself, but in the great success of all his struggles in behalf of others. His revered father, Hon. Simon Cameron, would have gone down in his fight for the Senatorship in 1867, when Curtin, Stevens, Grow, Forney & Co. were determined to break down the "Cameron ring," had it not been for the master strategy of his son, Don. It is in desperate political emergencies that he shows his greatness. It is a common fact known to all intelligent and well posted politicians that in 1872, when the character of Gen. Hartranft was so fiercely and desperately assailed, he would have been forced from the ticket had it not been for the persistency and resolute will of Mr. Cameron that he should remain on the ticket. The party was distracted and demoralized, and naught but the inspiration of his bold leadership saved it from a terrible defeat. He is credited with the nomination of Hayes and subsequently did all he could for his election by carrying *his* State, while Morton, Conkling and others lost *their* States. When the election was hanging in mist and doubt he did more to settle the dispute than fifty men in the country. He does not waste his strength on orations and essays, but says only what he means and then quits. Even his enemies are confused at the constantly increasing power and growing intellect of the man. His inveterate enemy, McClure, was forced to say after his recent election to the United States Senate, that "he was the leader of leaders in this State and that none could be found worthy to wear his spurs." Senator William A. Wallace, a rare judge of men, said recently while in consultation with a friend that Don Cameron had "brains, money and energy, three things rarely united and hard to get over." We predict for Hon. J. Donald Cameron a name and fame given to few men in this country. Nature has made him a leader and thousands will follow him, either through fear or admiration, and will bring him the victory in whatever he undertakes.—*Millersburg Herald.*

TALKING OF A STRIKE.

The employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad object very strongly to the proposed reduction of 10 per cent. of their wages, which will go into effect June 1, and there is some talk of a strike if the reduction is enforced. Officials of the railroad say that the total amount saved to the company by the reduction is estimated at $1,500,000 annually, of which the lines east of Pittsburgh will be affected about one-third. They claim that the action has been literally forced upon the company by the prostration of business, and is taken as much in the interest of the employes as the company itself. No exceptions will be made in the reduction, but it will affect every person, from the President downward, whose salary exceeds the limit prescribed in the resolution.

G. W. Barker, Superintendent of the New-York Division, in Jersey said to a *Tribune* reporter recently that the engineers and firemen would be very foolish to strike for they were now receiving more pay than they got from the old New-Jersey Company before the lease, notwithstanding there had already been one reduction of 10 per cent. During the six months ending April 30, 1877, their average pay per month was: Passenger engineers, $99.18; firemen, $54.80; freight engineers, $86.12; firemen, $48.37; construction train engineers, $85; firemen, $56.96; yard engineers, $83.29; firemen, $56.40. The best paid stationary engineers received now little more than half of the pay of the locomotive enginers. Comparing the pay on the Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania roads, after the reductions go into force, the former will pay $3, $2.90, and $2.80 per day to the three grades of engineers, and the Pennsylvania, $3.42, $3.06, $2.75, and $2.48 to its four classes.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HONORS TO GEN. GRANT.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Gen. Grant arrived to-day. The Consul General and Vice Consul, with several prominent Americans, went in a tender to meet the ship. The Mayor of Liverpool, with a number of prominent citizens received Grant at the landing stage.

Hearty cheers followed the tender as General Grant and his family left the steamer. Many members of the Common Council and a large crowd of citizens received the tender with cheers.

The Mayor formally welcomed the ex-President and extended to him the hospitalities of the town.

General Grant returned thanks and accepted the invitation.

The party then drove off in the Mayor's state carriage.

To-morrow morning General Grant will visit the docks at an invitation of the Dock Board and at two o'clock will lunch with the Mayor at the town hall. He purposes going to London later in the afternoon.

THE SMALLEST BOAT THAT EVER CROSSED THE OCEAN.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., May 28.—The schooner New Bedford, twenty feet long, with Captain Thomas Crapo and wife aboard, sailed to-day for London. An immense crowd witnessed her departure. The boat is the smallest that ever attempted the feat.

A NICE CHIEF OF POLICE.

The storekeepers of South Norwalk, Conn., have been of late frequently robbed. The police were appealed to in vain, yet the thieves have been discovered. A clerk of Lorenzo Dibble, Jr., the grocer, had spent an evening at an entertainment, and when about to start home, was caught in a severe rain storm. He went to the store to spend the night, as it was much nearer than his home. He had not been there long when he heard the front door open. Hiding himself, he saw Chief of Police Tuttle enter, and turn down the lamp which always burns over night in the store. Immediately afterward he heard the jingling of coin, and the opening and closing of the money drawer. Then Tuttle quit the store as quietly as he had entered. On the next morning the clerk told Mr. Dibble of the occurrence, and they decided to engage the services of Detective Long, and watch in the store that night. So watching, they saw the door open as before, and Tuttle was about to turn down the lamp when he discovered Mr. Dibble. He turned to flee, but was brought to a stop by the detective, who arrested him and his confederate, a policeman, who was found at the street door keeping a lookout. They were searched, and money was found on them that was identified by Mr. Dibble as his own by marks he had made. The prisoners were taken to the city lock-up to await their trial.

BAD NEWS FOR MANY WORKMEN.

The extra session of Congress having been postponed, and there being no appropriation to continue the work in the national armories and workshops after the 1st of July, usually provided for the army appropriation bill, preparations are now being made by the Ordinance Bureau of the War Department to close up these establishments after that day. The suspension of work in these shops will necessitate the discharge of about 600 mechanics. Of this number 250 are employed in the national armory at Springfield, Mass.; 100 in the Frankford Arsenal, near Philadelphia; 100 in the Watervliet Arsenal, near Troy, New York, and about one hundred and fifty in smaller establishments throughout the country. Some few men will be retained in each arsenal and armory for the purpose of guarding public property, keeping machinery in order, &c., but it will be only those who voluntarily agree to do so and sign an agreement to that effect, as directed by the Secretary of War in a recent order in regard to the retention of civil employes in the service.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Its Postponement Owing to the War in the East Not Improbable.

It is rumored in diplomatic circles at Washington that the Paris Exposition will probably be postponed. The question of postponement is understood to be under consideration now by the French authorities, and though no official action has yet been taken on the subject, there are several reasons to expect that a postponement will be ordered, as the war between Russia and Turkey will certainly prevent those countries, and perhaps Austria and England also, from actively participating in the Exposition at the date now fixed for the opening, and besides the present political crisis in the government of France threatens to embarrass and may vitally interfere with many of its own arrangements.

MINING ACTIVITY.

Work on Full Time Resumed in Pennsylvania Collieries.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 28, 1877.—Work was resumed on full time at all the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company to-day. For many months past the company's works have been half idle, and the news that the various collieries would work for uninterruptedly until further notice, has been hailed with pleasure by the miners in the company's employ. The greater portion of the company's mines are located at Pittston, nine miles distant, so that the incresed activity will not affect the condition of the working class at Scranton in any very considerable degree.

A SEVEN YEARS' STEAL.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 27.—The auditors appointed by the County Court a year ago in conformity with the old statute to make an audit of Luzerne county finances for the past seven years have finished their labors. Their report shows how for served years past, Commissioners, Treasurers, Sheriffs, Clerks and others have stolen boldly, large sums of money from the treasury. Thefts took all possible shapes, such as bogus contracts, changing of records, altering figures and retaining taxes. Total amount of the seven years steal will amount to $100,000. Most of the guilty officials have been already convicted.

ANOTHER TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

SYRACUSE, May 27.—Early this morning a gang of roughs, intoxicated, went to Frank Angell's hotel, just outside the city and proposed to clean the house out. They attacked the bar-keeper, Chas. Crocker, who fired three shots, one killing Edward Warlock, a salt boiler, the two others receiving severe wounds. The gang were all arrested.

ANOTHE INDIAN FIGHT.—General MILES, after a rapid and secret march begun on the 5th of May, struck a large Indian village near the Rosebud on the 7th, captured four hundred ponies, two hundred saddles, and a large quantity of Indian supplies and slew fourteen warriors, among them the two chiefs Iron Star and Lame Deer, the heads of the village. These two Indian chiefs appear to have attempted an act of treachery. They pretended to surrender to General MILES and one of his aides, but after they had shaken hands they suddenly picked up their rifles and began firing. Both were at once shot. One of them wore a headdress having besides feathers some yellow facings, supposed to be part of the plunder of the Custer massacre.

General MILE'S losses appear to have been nearly as heavy as those of the Indians; but the latter will suffer for the lack of the amunition and provisions which fell into the hands of the attacking party.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT arrived safely in Liverpool on Saturday. He was warmly welcomed by our English cousins.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW YORK, May 24th, 1877.

Every large city has its matrimonial paper I suppose, as in my journalistic career I have seen several of them, although I suppose they rarely come under the eye of respectable people. France we know is quite celebrated for its matrimonial Bureaus and marriages are frequently arranged at them.

It would seem that the mother country is not exempt from a somewhat similar institution and that English widows occasionally resort to the same means for obtaining number two as their more frivolous neighbors. Our recent English advices bring the story of a lady who was left "all forlorn" in 1871, having a property worth between $2,500 and $3,000 a year and seven children to spend it on. After her husband had been dead eight months she advertised in a matrimonial journal for a second, and obtained him;—a man with magnificent Chateaux en Espagne. After his two months' courtship, she married him, his debts, and another lot of children, making a baker's dozen combined with hers. She repented soon, especially when she found out that the settlement of property was on her side instead of his, and that she had made over to him all her life interest in her first husband's estate. The law stepped in and settled the settlement, but it did not free her from the husband, the Vice-Chancellor accusing her of "indecent haste" in marrying. Would it have been indecent haste in a man, or is the trait peculiar to the English? I know an English mechanic in Massachusettes, who had three wives inside of three months' His first wife lived six months after their marriage: he courted number two six weeks, married her, and she died in less than a fortnight; number three, was wedded within a month, she managed to live about ten years; number four, followed closely, but left him in disgust.

About the only industry that has not seriously suffered by the financial pressure, has been the clock trade. When the home market failed, China and Japan demanded these triumphs of American skill and ingenuity; they are even sent to Paris, the city of clocks. The latest invention which I have seen however, is an alarm, and is a neat little time-piece made by Mr. J. H. Davies. It is not only complete, but also very pretty, and is a stem winder, the key being attached to the back. The alarm and the hands are also set from the back, and as it will go in any position, it can be carried anywhere.

Wednesday was anniversary day in Brooklyn, and over 50,000 children marched in the grand procession. They were of all nationalities, ages, and color, and Brooklyn is still rubbing her hands with delight over the great manifestation. Reviling the New York Carnival, very justly, it must be admitted, she asks: "Can New York do better than that?" "No," we reply, "as the proper place for children is in the nursery," and then the Brooklynite does not look so happy.

The rumors of railroad war are again filling the streets. The report that Vanderbilt had been unloading his stock on the market, and had skipped out of the country to avoid the storm that would follow, and also that the Central road had again been cutting fares, making it only $15 to Chicago, had a tendency to depreciate stocks again yesterday. At the present writing this needs confirmation. Young Cornelius has his hand on the throttle, now that William H., his father, has gone abroad; and his reputation in regard to the engineering of railway stocks far more nearly approaches his grandfather's than does that of the principal heir.

There is again talk about the *rapid filling up* of Stewart's hotel for women. This is something we are all glad to hear about; but we shall be still more glad to see it. What a magnificent affair it certainly will be, if the time is to be taken into consideration which they have been at work on it. Aubresson carpets, doubtless, ordered expressly; Gobelin tapestry, Venetian glass, Japanese curios,—all the wonders of ancient or modern art and science. This must be the case, for the great iron building has been apparently completed for several years, and painted white, in the mausoleum style, so much affected by the late millionaire shop-keeper. Why one cannot help but think that the new hotel for women will be used, in the Stewart fashion and curious things, is that A. T. Stewart fitted up the Rossmore hotel here, I think in about sixty days, and others with the finest accommodations for guests have hardly occupied more time; and every one knows that P. T. Barnum can get up a first-class show, with all the wonders of the lands, to say nothing of the briny deep, and the ambient air at the shortest notice, six months at the longest. This hotel for women, if it ever does open, will undoubtedly be a curiosity. In the meantime it has made a very good, if not so far a very creditable advertisement.

The New York Press Purchasing Agency's business is extending in all directions, and it is becoming an absolute necessity for many people. Among its orders yesterday the combination of articles was as incongruous as those which collect in a cook's kitchen drawer, although some of them were rather more bulky. A bell for a coal mine in Virginia, and a lace cap in Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina have been received with disgust, intensely nauseating to people who understood the fact. The painful truth is that the political murders in the South have ceased to be shocking, and are readily justified by the energetic talk about carpetbaggers, scalawags, and radical thieves.

Not a man has been punished for the butcheries at Hamburg, Ellenton, Colfax, Oakchitta, Mechanicsville, Clinton, Vicksburg, or any other of the hundred slaughters of Republicans that might be named.

I do not believe the President intends to destroy the Republican party and attempt the erection of a new one. I believe in his patriotism, high integrity and undivided purpose to make the administration beneficient.

Mr. Hayes began to conduct national affairs under circumstances extraordinary and difficult, when the minds of men were greatly divided as to what should be done, while all were agreed that something should be done and that things could not long go on as they were. He marked out his course and addressed himself to it with undaunted courage.

Hayes was elected as a Republican, and I believe will be a Republican President, not in a mere partisan way, but in a sense of devotion to Republican principles, and maintenance of the Republican organization, by placing political power in the hands of worthy and qualified Republicans.

Organization in politics is as necessary as in war. The men South are not now preparing schemes for future secession, but are with intense earnestness revolving plans for recovering from their great losses, for this purpose they will support the Democratic party north as long as it is subservient to their policy

Mr. Morton dwells at length on this point and says the South will stand by the party that favors their ends. Among them payment for rebel property taken or destroyed by the Union army.

He says Tilden's letter on the rebel claims lost his hold upon the South, and had much to do in restraining them from filibustering to prevent the electoral count in the late House. If the dividing line between the rebel and loyal claims was ignored, with a single Democratic administration it would be obliterated. When this comes to pass, distinction in the rebel and the Union debt will be obliterated and lost, slaves will be treated as other property sacrificed by our government. It will not all be done or avowed at once, but step by step. Rebellion has ceased to be a crime—scarcely a mistake. A complete restoration of fraternity will demand the abolition of all distinction in law between loyalty and treason. The Republican party