

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA., AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

—Tionesta now boasts of a regular divorce lawyer, who will procure divorces and \$5,000.00 to be paid the woman.

—The bullion value of the silver dollar is now a fraction over eighty-six cents. The rate of the coinage now is about \$2,300,000 a month.

—A reunion of the soldiers of Beaver, Butler, Washington, Mercer and Lawrence counties is to be held in New Castle on July 4th.

—It is only twenty-one years since the first oil well was drilled in Pennsylvania. The amount of oil produced in the year 1880 was 367,325,000 gallons.

—General Weaver, the almost forgotten Greenback candidate for President, has begun a campaign tour in behalf of his party through Massachusetts.

—A few days ago David Munnec, a Washington county boy, hurt one of his legs with a pair of scissors. Amputation was soon found to be necessary. In spite of the amputation Munnec died on Sunday.

—Commissioner Raun is making annual examination of all the collection officers under the Internal Revenue Bureau. He expects to show that during his administration \$600,000,000 of revenue were collected without the loss of a dollar by default.

—New York, June 20.—Felix Albert Vogel, convicted of attempting to abduct Rosa Strassburger, pleaded guilty to-day to one of the three indictments and was sentenced to state prison for seven and one-half years and fined \$250. The judge said that Sagart, the accomplice of the prisoner, who was shot by a detective, deserved his fate.

—Philadelphia Press:—"From this time on," says Mr. Blaine, "you will see that the Republican party will grow stronger for having asserted that men were elected to office to discharge certain lawful duties and not to be bosses." By a handsome majority the people endorse this view of the situation. If the party had allowed the bosses to be above it the party would have had to go under.

—Jefferson, Ohio, has a sensation in the form of a breach of promise suit. Mrs. Charles E. Calhoun, a leading milliner of the place, brings suit against Warner Wolcott, grocer, for twenty thousand dollars as a slight remuneration for the failure of the said Wolcott to consummate an alleged marriage contract with Mrs. C. Both parties are well known and the suit has excited considerable comment.

—Owing to the great increase of railroad traffic on the Pennsylvania railroad between Philadelphia and New York, the management are contemplating the plan of introducing a four track system. Since the Pennsylvania company assumed control of this branch in 1872, the road has carried 71,494,715 passengers. Of this number during a period of nine years only five were killed, showing a percentage of one killed in every 14,298,743. This is a very remarkable exhibit, and shows the excellence under which the road is operated.

—Referring to a little matter which is agitating Philadelphia just now, the Lancaster New Era says: "The act of 1721, prohibiting the sale of fireworks, and under which the Mayor is now acting, has perhaps never been strictly lived up to a single time in one hundred and sixty years. The City of Philadelphia herself has through her municipal authorities, violated it time without number by purchasing fireworks at the municipal expense and setting them off under its own direct supervision. We have a vivid recollection of seeing the grandest display of fireworks ever witnessed on this continent five years ago in Fairmount Park."

Our Judiciary Bill.

Was vetoed last week by Governor Hoyt. It no doubt made an unnecessary increase in the Judges of Pennsylvania. For instance there was not a particle of use in dividing this district. Warren, Elk and Forest make an easy district for any Judge, and taking off Elk was altogether unnecessary. The new Constitution made the increase of Judges in the State too easy. When our new Constitution was adopted seven years ago, we had 89 President Judges and 15 Assistant Law Judges in Pennsylvania. Now we have 45 judicial districts with 73 common Pleas Judges and 5 Orphans' Court Judges. In other words, we are now paying 78 Judges for performing the labor performed by 45 only seven years ago, and the new judicial apportionment would have added 15 new Judges, or more than double the number deemed necessary when there was quite as much business for the courts as there is now. By this increase of Judges, under the bill vetoed, \$200,000 would have been added to the cost of the Judiciary, and Gov. Hoyt acts wisely in correcting the mistake of the Legislature, always willing to accommodate ambitious legal members.—Warren Mail.

Davis' Rise and Fall.

(Philadelphia Press.) Jefferson Davis' elaborate contribution to the literature of the Civil War while it is both biographical and historical, is neither a biography nor a history. It is simply an argument in two thick volumes to prove the right of secession and, if we understand the author aright, it pretends to be nothing more. Mr. Davis must be judged therefore, not as a historian aiming at a faithful and impartial presentation of the truth, but as an intensely interested advocate, who deals with the facts of history as a lawyer deals with evidence, coloring even where he does not misstate and citing only what will sustain the cause he has espoused. He acknowledges that the case was close in '65 and a verdict returned against him. This post-mortem examination, he gives us to understand, is not for the purpose or with the hope of bringing secession to life, but to show that it ought never to have perished.

The author's argument we need not go into. It is set forth at tedious length, but contains nothing new. It is triumphantly and overwhelmingly refuted by Daniel Webster in his replies to Hayne and Calhoun fifty years ago. It was still more thoroughly demolished when appeal was afterwards made to the sword. Mr. Davis acknowledges the force of the latter argument, though he still insists on speaking of the States as sovereignities and the National Government as "their limited and special agent." The author's prepossessions are reflected in the English of the work throughout. It is always the "so-called Republican party." Our great War Secretary is the "malevolent Stanton." The Northern armies were composed of the most part of "foreign mercenaries," and women and children were habitually subjected by them to "wanton insults and outrages." The story that he was arrested in feminine apparel, when he had only two of his wife's garments on, he brands with unnecessary harshness as "the spawn of a malignity that shames the civilization of the age." He tells that he accepted the Presidency of the Confederacy with reluctance, as he modestly estimated himself "better fitted to command in the field," and the position he preferred to all others was "the highest rank in the army." The associates of Jefferson Davis in the civil administration of the Confederacy must look elsewhere than in his book for immortality. Robert Toombs, his first Secretary of State, is barely and briefly mentioned twice in the two volumes; R. M. T. Hunter, another Secretary of State, has his name in but once; Alexander H. Stephens' name appears five times, Mr. Davis' publishers insert a picture of his Cabinet under the permanent Government. That he ever had such a Cabinet is a fact of which the author himself makes no mention.

We look in vain through these volumes for any record of Union victories. It is impossible to account from anything therein contained for the gradual shrinkage and final collapse of the Confederacy. Even of Gettysburg the author writes: "It is not admitted that our army was defeated." The celebrated encounter of the Monitor and Merrimack terminated, according to this authority, in a decided victory for the Confederate iron-clad, which he prefers to designate as the "Virginia." The battle of Shiloh, or "Pittsburg Landing," resulted, we are told, in a glorious triumph for the Confederate army. If "one more" engagement had been captured the author thinks "that it was not too much to expect that Grant's army would have surrendered." As it was, however, "our victorious army retired from the front," whereby "the enemy had room and opportunity to come out from their corner." He keeps up this pretense to the end, and when, as the result of these many left-hand victories, he is forced to abandon Richmond he gives the ladies who wait upon him to understand that "the success of the cause required it." Some weeks later we learn that it was only his wife's inopportune embrace which prevented him from annihilating a squad of Michigan cavalry rymen, who on this account, succeeded in making him a prisoner.

The obtuseness of the Confederate President in the face of overwhelming defeat compels a certain degree of admiration. Lee's surrender and the evacuation of Richmond only opened up to him "a new phase of the struggle," in which they were fortunately "relieved from the necessity of guarding particular points." He still continues his quarrel with Johnson for refusing to promote his purpose of prolonging the war into a desultory hush-making contest. If faith, hope and stubbornness could have won a cause he would have pulled the Confederate through. Exceeding in this sanguine tenacity of purpose we fail to see in Mr. Davis, as portrayed in his book and in his life, a single element of greatness. He appears as a man of an unusually narrow understanding, bitterly partisan, violently prejudiced, but with unlimited self-confidence. In his comments on the defenders of the Union he is from the constitution of his mind not capable of being just, much less of being generous. The idle rumors and slanders of the war, which he was always so ready to believe and so prompt to give currency to, though again and again refuted, are here solemnly revived on the faith, doubtless, of his own original proclamation. Except for one saying clause at the end of his work, we would add that he was equally incapable of learning anything. But he has here put on record the one indisputable sane remark in his two volumes, where he recognizes the fact that "the war showed secession to be impracticable." With this wholesome observation and an invocation to the Union Mr. Davis very justly concludes his Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government.

NEW NATIONAL GUARD BILL.

THE SALIENT POINTS OF THE NEW MILITARY MEASURE WHICH HAS BEEN SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR, PROVIDING FOR THE GOVERNMENT, REGULATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following are the salient points of the new bill for the government regulation and maintenance of the National Guard of the state which has received the approval of Governor Hoyt:

That transportation shall be furnished to officers of the National Guard for attendance upon courts martial, boards of examination and such other necessary service as the law may require of said officers, orders for which shall be made by division or brigade commanders, and the necessary expenses incurred under the requirements of the National Guard shall be audited and paid upon proper vouchers by the military board.

That there shall be held once in every year an encampment of the National Guard not to exceed eight days duration at such time and place as the commander-in-chief shall direct, and during such encampment there shall be made by the Adjutant General an inspection of the troops as now provided for by law for which service the troops shall be entitled to the necessary transportation and subsistence and a per diem allowance as provided for by the act approved June 12, 1878, not exceeding five days and the payment thereof shall be made as therein provided, and in addition to the inspection above provided for each brigade commander shall detail a staff officer to make an inspection of the troops of his command during the months of April and May of each year at their several company or regimental rendezvous, for which service the said staff officer shall be paid by the state military board his necessary expenses on warrant drawn by the Adjutant General and said officer shall make a detailed report of said inspection to the Adjutant General.

That the service required of troops by section two of this act shall be allowed and shall be paid upon warrants of the Adjutant General approved by the military board, and to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

That there shall be enlisted and attached to each brigade a military band of not less than twenty nor more than thirty musicians who shall be entitled to the pay, clothing and allowance prescribed by law for musicians, and in addition thereto said band shall be entitled to receive from the state an annual appropriation and an amount for armory rent equal to one-half the amount given to a company of infantry, to be paid by warrant drawn in favor of the brigade quartermaster. The leader of said band shall be entitled to the rank, pay and allowance of a Sergeant Major. The said band shall be subject to the orders of the commander of said brigade who may discharge and recruit said band at his discretion. The duties of said bands shall be to furnish music for the troops at the regular parades required by law and upon such other military occasions as the brigade commander shall direct.

That in lieu of allowances now made each division, brigade, regimental or battalion headquarters shall be allowed one hundred dollars annually for rent of quarters and necessary expenses to be paid by the state treasurer on warrant of the Adjutant General on approval of the military board.

That the Adjutant General shall provide for and issue to the National Guard for rifle and artillery practice such ammunition as may be necessary for the efficiency of the service, and he shall provide fully such conveniences of rifle practice of the National Guard as shall be prescribed by the commander-in-chief.

That any soldier failing to appear upon any occasion of duty, to which he shall be ordered by his proper commanding officer, shall be subject to trial by such court martial as the brigade commander may direct, and upon conviction, failing to render good and sufficient cause therefor, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or upon his failure to pay such fine within twenty days to a term of imprisonment not exceeding thirty days as such court martial may direct.

That all military offences cognizable and triable by the statutes of the United States army regulations and articles of war before general or regimental courts martial or field officers' courts as is provided for in the ninety-seventh section of the act approved May 4, 1864, shall be triable before the like courts in this commonwealth, but the said courts, except in time of war insurrection, invasion, rebellion or riot, and except in cases where the penalties as provided in the army of the United States, shall be dismissing or cashiering of a commissioned officer, may upon conviction, sentence to fines not exceeding one hundred dollars, and on a failure to pay the same within twenty days to an imprisonment not exceeding three months as the said court martial may direct.

That when the fines or dues imposed by the company by-laws shall amount in the aggregate to five dollars, the person delinquent may be prosecuted before a regiment or battalion court martial and upon his conviction or failure to present a satisfactory excuse he shall be sentenced to pay the same or on his failure so to do within twenty days after such sentence to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five days.

"Every arm, uniform and equipment issued by the state shall be used only in the discharge of military duty

and any non-commissioned officer or private who shall willfully or wantonly injure or destroy any property, belonging to the state, or to the regiment, battalion or company, and refuse to make good such injury, or loss, who shall sell, dispose of, secrete, or remove the same, or who shall fail within six days after being notified to return the same to the state or his commanding officer, shall be tried by court martial and sentenced to pay a fine of not more than fifty dollars or undergo imprisonment in the county jail of not more than sixty days, and all clothing, camp and garrison equipment, ordnance, ordnance stores and quartermaster stores issued by the state or fabricated from material issued by the state, and charged against the company allowance or for which commutation has been paid shall be the property of the state of Pennsylvania.

If any person shall knowingly or willingly purchase or receive in pawn or pledge any arm, accoutrement article of military clothing or equipment, or ordnance stores, the property of the state of Pennsylvania, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor and being convicted thereof in any court of quarter sessions of the proper counties shall be sentenced to an imprisonment not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

The publication according to military usage of the written or printed orders from or through regiment or battalion headquarters by the company commander or prescribed by the by-laws announcing the duty to be performed, shall be sufficient warning to the officer or soldier directed to perform such duty.

That military duty shall require the attendance of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates on all occasions of drills, parades, encampments and active service ordered by the commanding officers of the company, regiment, battalion, brigade, division or the commander-in-chief, or provided for by the company by-laws, unless excused therefrom by the officers having authority to grant such excuses, and that while on such duty, or going to and returning from the same, obedience shall be rendered to all rules, regulations, usages, customs and regulations of the army of the United States and of the code and regulations of the state of Pennsylvania.

That all fines and penalties imposed and collected through the sentence of court martial shall be paid into the treasury of the commonwealth.

That the keepers and wardens of all county jails are required to receive and confine all military offenders when delivered under the proper certificate of commitment of general or regimental courts martial or a field officers' court.

That no bill or allowance authorized by the provisions of this act or the act to which this is a supplement, shall be approved by the military board and paid by the state treasurer, unless the said bill or allowance is itemized and its correctness duly sworn to or affirmed before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths and affirmations; provided, that the appropriation of the National Guard under the provisions of this act and all previous acts of Assembly shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand (\$220,000.00) dollars.

That section seven of the act approved May 14, 1874, providing for the appointment of regimental paymaster and commissaries and the same is hereby repealed and the Adjutant General is directed to immediately discharge such officers from the service.

That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this supplement are hereby repealed. Approved the 8th day of June, 1881.

HENRY M. HOYT.

NASBY IN EUROPE!

May 14th, Mr. D. R. Locke, (Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby) will sail for Europe, for the purpose of contributing a series of Letters to the Toledo Blade. These letters will cover a period of six months, commencing June 1st.

They will be written in Mr. Nasby's peculiar vein, and will be as lively as he can make them.

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SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, June 12, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Table of train schedules Westward: Niagara Exp. leaves Phila. 9:00 a.m., Erie Mail leaves Phila. 11:55 p.m., etc.

EASTWARD.

Table of train schedules Eastward: Day Express leaves Kane 6:00 a.m., Erie Mail leaves Kane 4:35 a.m., etc.

Day Express and Niagara Express connect east with L. G. Div. and B. & N. Y. and P. R. R.

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