

H. S. WALTER, Editor. SUNBURY, JANUARY 16, 1874.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of Governor Hartshorn has been favorably commented upon by nearly all the papers we have received. The Philadelphia Press, which opposed his election most bitterly, and has ever since his installation found constant fault with the Governor's administration, is forced to admit that the message is a model State paper. The Press says: "Governor Hartshorn is entitled to emphatic praise for the manner in which he is endeavoring to carry out both the spirit and letter of the new Constitution. His annual message is really a model State paper. It is dignified, temperate and patriotic in tone, it is also clear, terse, and altogether creditable in style. His advice to the Legislature and the people relative to the reforms provided for in the new organic law is among the best which ever emanated from a State Executive. But, better than all else, he is making his actions square with his words. The fact that he has just sent to the Legislature eight veto messages, concerning objectionable bills passed or pretended to have been passed, for one of them he proves more fully justified than at the last session, more so, inasmuch as indicating that he is thoroughly in earnest in his endeavor to improve legislation."

The Strike and the Brotherhood.

The late strike of the Engineers on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has confused many as to the position of the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and in some instances has brought odium to that noble order, without inquiry into objects and workings of the order. The Railroad Gazette of the 3d inst., gives the following light upon the subject: "The Brotherhood, as all our readers may know, consists of a central organization with branches or 'divisions,' there being one of the latter usually where there are large engine houses and where the 'runs' of a large number of the men begin and end. There is one constitution for all these divisions and their action on certain points is limited by it. It is a purely limited organization with regard to the affairs of the proceeding, according to the method laid down in the constitution, would take something like the following course: The division whose members consider themselves aggrieved and desire to strike must communicate through the officers of the central organization with all the other divisions, and can strike only when a certain number of them (two-thirds, we believe) have approved such action and agreed to sign a striking notice by payment of money. Now the Brotherhood has extended, reaching nearly every part of the United States and Canada where there are railroads, that it takes considerable time to go through this process. Then, as the men do not agree, have power to determine whether they should continue, are justified in striking, and as, moreover, they must pay for the support of the strikers if they authorize them to strike, it is not in this way that they would be authorized to strike. Indeed, it seems very improbable that the Brotherhood as a body would ever determine upon a strike, according to these regulations, unless the circumstances were very aggravating, so that as long as the authority of the central organization—the Grand Division—of the Brotherhood is maintained, it seems better calculated to prevent than cause strikes, though it would probably be of enormous power if it did once authorize a strike in any one of the cases all the other runners in the country would unite to support the strikers. Now the consequence is that strikes are entirely prevented, or nearly so, but the men on any line are very angry and hating they do not see the laws of the Brotherhood and strike in spite of it. They will not wait for the slow action and uncertain result of a vote taken in a hundred and fifty other divisions, none of whom are aggrieved, but act like an independent body of men, very much as if there were no Brotherhood at all. It is probably, that the determination to strike is arrived at in meetings of the division and likely enough by its vote. It is none the less true that such action is contrary to the action of the division because that is the only organization which can recommend runners have, and instead of forming one for the purpose, they use the one in which they are accustomed to act, though in so doing they violate its fundamental law. This is not so strange an action as it would at first appear. Almost all societies act on whatever may seem to be their best interest to all, or nearly all, as in a number of cases, though that particular thing may not be among the objects for which they were organized, and though they may even be prohibiting from acting in such matters. People generally use the weapons they have at hand when they wish to make a sudden attack, and a useful hammer is not infrequently turned into an instrument of violence, for reasons which may be justifiable or not according to circumstances. In the strike now pending, thus, we see a society taking a course which its own rules forbid it to take, and using to declare on and carry on a strike an organization which is prohibited from doing so by its own rules. It is not a question of the purpose of preventing altogether strikes of this kind—that is strikes determined upon by the men of one single road or system of roads.

The message of Governor Hartshorn, judging from the tone of our State exchanges, gives almost universal satisfaction; which, indeed, is not to be wondered at—seeing that it is a plain, frank, direct communication, cast in a practical business form, earnest in its evidences of sincere regard to the interests of the Commonwealth, large and comprehensive in its views, courageous in its suggestions, liberal and precise in its spirit, fairly and fully abreast with the thought and progress of the age.

The late strike of the Engineers on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has confused many as to the position of the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and in some instances has brought odium to that noble order, without inquiry into objects and workings of the order. The Railroad Gazette of the 3d inst., gives the following light upon the subject: "The Brotherhood, as all our readers may know, consists of a central organization with branches or 'divisions,' there being one of the latter usually where there are large engine houses and where the 'runs' of a large number of the men begin and end. There is one constitution for all these divisions and their action on certain points is limited by it. It is a purely limited organization with regard to the affairs of the proceeding, according to the method laid down in the constitution, would take something like the following course: The division whose members consider themselves aggrieved and desire to strike must communicate through the officers of the central organization with all the other divisions, and can strike only when a certain number of them (two-thirds, we believe) have approved such action and agreed to sign a striking notice by payment of money. Now the Brotherhood has extended, reaching nearly every part of the United States and Canada where there are railroads, that it takes considerable time to go through this process. Then, as the men do not agree, have power to determine whether they should continue, are justified in striking, and as, moreover, they must pay for the support of the strikers if they authorize them to strike, it is not in this way that they would be authorized to strike. Indeed, it seems very improbable that the Brotherhood as a body would ever determine upon a strike, according to these regulations, unless the circumstances were very aggravating, so that as long as the authority of the central organization—the Grand Division—of the Brotherhood is maintained, it seems better calculated to prevent than cause strikes, though it would probably be of enormous power if it did once authorize a strike in any one of the cases all the other runners in the country would unite to support the strikers. Now the consequence is that strikes are entirely prevented, or nearly so, but the men on any line are very angry and hating they do not see the laws of the Brotherhood and strike in spite of it. They will not wait for the slow action and uncertain result of a vote taken in a hundred and fifty other divisions, none of whom are aggrieved, but act like an independent body of men, very much as if there were no Brotherhood at all. It is probably, that the determination to strike is arrived at in meetings of the division and likely enough by its vote. It is none the less true that such action is contrary to the action of the division because that is the only organization which can recommend runners have, and instead of forming one for the purpose, they use the one in which they are accustomed to act, though in so doing they violate its fundamental law. This is not so strange an action as it would at first appear. Almost all societies act on whatever may seem to be their best interest to all, or nearly all, as in a number of cases, though that particular thing may not be among the objects for which they were organized, and though they may even be prohibiting from acting in such matters. People generally use the weapons they have at hand when they wish to make a sudden attack, and a useful hammer is not infrequently turned into an instrument of violence, for reasons which may be justifiable or not according to circumstances. In the strike now pending, thus, we see a society taking a course which its own rules forbid it to take, and using to declare on and carry on a strike an organization which is prohibited from doing so by its own rules. It is not a question of the purpose of preventing altogether strikes of this kind—that is strikes determined upon by the men of one single road or system of roads.

The strike now pending, thus, we see a society taking a course which its own rules forbid it to take, and using to declare on and carry on a strike an organization which is prohibited from doing so by its own rules. It is not a question of the purpose of preventing altogether strikes of this kind—that is strikes determined upon by the men of one single road or system of roads.

The strike now pending, thus, we see a society taking a course which its own rules forbid it to take, and using to declare on and carry on a strike an organization which is prohibited from doing so by its own rules. It is not a question of the purpose of preventing altogether strikes of this kind—that is strikes determined upon by the men of one single road or system of roads.

The strike now pending, thus, we see a society taking a course which its own rules forbid it to take, and using to declare on and carry on a strike an organization which is prohibited from doing so by its own rules. It is not a question of the purpose of preventing altogether strikes of this kind—that is strikes determined upon by the men of one single road or system of roads.

The New Constitution and Justice of the Peace—Opinion of Attorney-General Dimmick.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 9.—The following opinion of Attorney-General Dimmick settles the question as to whether all State and judicial officers chosen under the old Constitution shall subscribe an oath to support the new— "OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, JAN. 9, 1874.—HON. M. W. QUINCY, Secretary of the Commonwealth:—In answer to letters of inquiry addressed to you, and referred to me as to whether Section 30 of the schedule, new Constitution, viz:—"All State and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed, or taken the constitutional oath shall take effect, shall severally within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support this Constitution," embraces justice of the peace. It applies to all State and judicial officers in office at the time of its adoption, who must necessarily have been elected or appointed under the old Constitution, or laws enacted in pursuance thereof. Article V, section 1, of the old Constitution, the judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in certain courts therein named, and in justices of the peace, and in such other courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish. The Supreme Court has decided that justice of the peace are judicial officers. They are clearly embraced within the terms designated by section 30, schedule new Constitution, who shall, within one month after its adoption, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the new Constitution. The act of June 23, 1869, provides that justices of the peace shall be sworn or affirmed before the recorders of their proper counties. It would perhaps be proper that the oath required under the new Constitution should be taken by each officer. Yours truly, SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Attorney-General.

The Tammanyites are in a more serious frame of mind than they have been since the beginning of their troubles. Mr. Sheriff Brennan is the present tool under the legal law. The escape of Harry Genet was considered by Tammany one of the most expulsive jokes of the season. A more recent and a more successful one was the production of a gold guinea, when a ring-striker met any one connected with the sheriff's office, it was made the occasion of many jocular winks and much humorous rib-punching. Brennan was the hero of the running of the gold guinea, and the administration of ever-broken-necked ruffians in the city. But Judge Daniels put a sudden stop to all this pleasantry; for he told you, he pulled Sheriff Brennan—he adjudged him guilty of contempt of court in permitting the gold guinea to be run, and he fined him \$100, and he told you as an orderly man, thirty days, this being all the penalty he could put upon him. And more, Mr. Sheriff Brennan was notified that the moment he had served his time out, he would be subjected to a criminal prosecution for having taken the gold guinea. Brennan has not been able to get up an adequate defense for the cheerful prospect of Sir Sing to him. Then the judiciary attendant upon this escape ceased. The thieves did not wag their heads and wink their eyes at Mr. Brennan. In jail for allowing a prisoner to escape, he is now in the hands of the law. Judge Daniels was indelible, and so the doors of Ludlow street jail closed upon the Sheriff, and the ring is quaking in its boots. The man who has done the most of the work in breaking down this malign influence is a man almost unknown outside the city.

Two Ashland men, one Celtic and the other Teuton origin, each of whom had at any time in the past, been engaged in the business of running a foot race. The distance was one hundred yards, and the run was made in grand style, resulting in favor of the Dutchman. The Irishman gave up like a man, and was a single file, unless he should be so fortunate as to live to marry the Teuton's widow.

A movement is now on foot in the northern part of the county to organize a militia club to sing at the annual celebration. If the project meets with favor and proper encouragement, they will commence training at an early day. The chorus is to consist of five hundred voices, to be selected from the best Welsh talent in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys.

It is estimated that not less than 30,000 persons have been thrown out of employment in Philadelphia since the crash commenced. The Press says that the unemployed and employers should enter together and if possible agree on some terms to continue work as far as possible at reduced rates, to prevent the suffering that must follow if no such arrangement can be made.

A poor man in Scranton lost a child by small-pox. During the sickness he was obliged to beg bread, but so fearful was the people of the contact with him, that the morsel that he did receive was barely sufficient to keep his family from starvation. When his child died he applied to the authorities for a coffin, but could not obtain one. Condemned men him to the local directors, and sent him to jail for failure to pay for the coffin, so that between the official benevolence of public and our own returned home, and made his bed child. He was in which he placed carry the rude coffin to a grave, and dog with his own hands.

The OROLOGE BUSINESS.—Having made some inquiry relating to the number of men being put on the West Branch of the Susquehanna and its tributaries, we give the result of our investigations, in round numbers, to wit: On Cheat, Clearfield, Anderson, Moshannon, and Deer creeks, and other small streams in the West Branch about 83,000,000 feet; on the Lick Run, and other tributaries of the West Branch about 57,000,000 feet; other streams tributary to the West Branch about 298,000,000 feet of logs, board and shingles, and other market at Lock Haven, Pa., with the next spring. Last year the whole amount of logs, old and new, run into the various booms on the river was about 400,000,000 feet. Notwithstanding there will be from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 less loss on hand this year than last year, we presume the amount being put on this season is 100,000,000 in excess of what it really should have been, considering the condition of the finances of the country. Our statement being based upon statistical returns, we give the little that we are able to give, and log the existing spring will approximate the figures above given, at least should the season for hauling prove a little more propitious.—Clearfield Journal, Jan. 14.

POPE PUS, in a letter to a Brazilian Bishop, says: "Roman Catholic members of the order of St. Francis, the intelligence that they are in danger of eternal damnation, and that there is but one way for them to escape. They can only avert perdition, it appears from the Papal letter, by promptly paying up their dues and withdrawing from their judges. This, to be successful as a means of escape, must be done within a year from the date of the Pope's epistle. But, then, the Pope did it a little later."

The strike now pending, thus, we see a society taking a course which its own rules forbid it to take, and using to declare on and carry on a strike an organization which is prohibited from doing so by its own rules. It is not a question of the purpose of preventing altogether strikes of this kind—that is strikes determined upon by the men of one single road or system of roads.

CORRESPONDENCE. OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE WEATHER—SHERIFF BRENNAN'S TROUBLE—THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THE CHIEF JUSTICE—THE WORKING MEN. NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1874. THE WEATHER—STREET CLEANING. Drizzle, drizzle, pour. These four words express accurately the weather that the city has favored with for a week. A steady drizzle, with a rain that kept the gutters full, and the streets swimming, made New York the most uncomfortable place in the world. The fashionable promenades were deserted, the trade palaces were empty, and the pretty clerks who sat in the middle streets, doing nothing to do but to flatten their sweet noses against the damp panes, looking and longing for the buyer who came not. But the fierce rain was a good thing for New York, for it cleaned the streets. The streets are only cleaned by the rain. The city pays an enormous sum every month for street cleaning, but none of it is ever done. The contractors appear promptly the first of each month, draw their money, and go their way joyfully, and the city swarms in dirt, till a great rain washes it out into the rivers. Then the stones in the pavement show their heads, the gutters smell a little less like pest-houses, and for a few days, the man who has a nose finds life endurable. New York is a wasteful city for a good reason.

MR. SHERIFF BRENNAN'S LITTLE TROUBLE. The Tammanyites are in a more serious frame of mind than they have been since the beginning of their troubles. Mr. Sheriff Brennan is the present tool under the legal law. The escape of Harry Genet was considered by Tammany one of the most expulsive jokes of the season. A more recent and a more successful one was the production of a gold guinea, when a ring-striker met any one connected with the sheriff's office, it was made the occasion of many jocular winks and much humorous rib-punching. Brennan was the hero of the running of the gold guinea, and the administration of ever-broken-necked ruffians in the city. But Judge Daniels put a sudden stop to all this pleasantry; for he told you, he pulled Sheriff Brennan—he adjudged him guilty of contempt of court in permitting the gold guinea to be run, and he fined him \$100, and he told you as an orderly man, thirty days, this being all the penalty he could put upon him. And more, Mr. Sheriff Brennan was notified that the moment he had served his time out, he would be subjected to a criminal prosecution for having taken the gold guinea. Brennan has not been able to get up an adequate defense for the cheerful prospect of Sir Sing to him. Then the judiciary attendant upon this escape ceased. The thieves did not wag their heads and wink their eyes at Mr. Brennan. In jail for allowing a prisoner to escape, he is now in the hands of the law. Judge Daniels was indelible, and so the doors of Ludlow street jail closed upon the Sheriff, and the ring is quaking in its boots. The man who has done the most of the work in breaking down this malign influence is a man almost unknown outside the city.

MR. SHERIFF BRENNAN'S LITTLE TROUBLE. The Tammanyites are in a more serious frame of mind than they have been since the beginning of their troubles. Mr. Sheriff Brennan is the present tool under the legal law. The escape of Harry Genet was considered by Tammany one of the most expulsive jokes of the season. A more recent and a more successful one was the production of a gold guinea, when a ring-striker met any one connected with the sheriff's office, it was made the occasion of many jocular winks and much humorous rib-punching. Brennan was the hero of the running of the gold guinea, and the administration of ever-broken-necked ruffians in the city. But Judge Daniels put a sudden stop to all this pleasantry; for he told you, he pulled Sheriff Brennan—he adjudged him guilty of contempt of court in permitting the gold guinea to be run, and he fined him \$100, and he told you as an orderly man, thirty days, this being all the penalty he could put upon him. And more, Mr. Sheriff Brennan was notified that the moment he had served his time out, he would be subjected to a criminal prosecution for having taken the gold guinea. Brennan has not been able to get up an adequate defense for the cheerful prospect of Sir Sing to him. Then the judiciary attendant upon this escape ceased. The thieves did not wag their heads and wink their eyes at Mr. Brennan. In jail for allowing a prisoner to escape, he is now in the hands of the law. Judge Daniels was indelible, and so the doors of Ludlow street jail closed upon the Sheriff, and the ring is quaking in its boots. The man who has done the most of the work in breaking down this malign influence is a man almost unknown outside the city.

MR. SHERIFF BRENNAN'S LITTLE TROUBLE. The Tammanyites are in a more serious frame of mind than they have been since the beginning of their troubles. Mr. Sheriff Brennan is the present tool under the legal law. The escape of Harry Genet was considered by Tammany one of the most expulsive jokes of the season. A more recent and a more successful one was the production of a gold guinea, when a ring-striker met any one connected with the sheriff's office, it was made the occasion of many jocular winks and much humorous rib-punching. Brennan was the hero of the running of the gold guinea, and the administration of ever-broken-necked ruffians in the city. But Judge Daniels put a sudden stop to all this pleasantry; for he told you, he pulled Sheriff Brennan—he adjudged him guilty of contempt of court in permitting the gold guinea to be run, and he fined him \$100, and he told you as an orderly man, thirty days, this being all the penalty he could put upon him. And more, Mr. Sheriff Brennan was notified that the moment he had served his time out, he would be subjected to a criminal prosecution for having taken the gold guinea. Brennan has not been able to get up an adequate defense for the cheerful prospect of Sir Sing to him. Then the judiciary attendant upon this escape ceased. The thieves did not wag their heads and wink their eyes at Mr. Brennan. In jail for allowing a prisoner to escape, he is now in the hands of the law. Judge Daniels was indelible, and so the doors of Ludlow street jail closed upon the Sheriff, and the ring is quaking in its boots. The man who has done the most of the work in breaking down this malign influence is a man almost unknown outside the city.

MR. SHERIFF BRENNAN'S LITTLE TROUBLE. The Tammanyites are in a more serious frame of mind than they have been since the beginning of their troubles. Mr. Sheriff Brennan is the present tool under the legal law. The escape of Harry Genet was considered by Tammany one of the most expulsive jokes of the season. A more recent and a more successful one was the production of a gold guinea, when a ring-striker met any one connected with the sheriff's office, it was made the occasion of many jocular winks and much humorous rib-punching. Brennan was the hero of the running of the gold guinea, and the administration of ever-broken-necked ruffians in the city. But Judge Daniels put a sudden stop to all this pleasantry; for he told you, he pulled Sheriff Brennan—he adjudged him guilty of contempt of court in permitting the gold guinea to be run, and he fined him \$100, and he told you as an orderly man, thirty days, this being all the penalty he could put upon him. And more, Mr. Sheriff Brennan was notified that the moment he had served his time out, he would be subjected to a criminal prosecution for having taken the gold guinea. Brennan has not been able to get up an adequate defense for the cheerful prospect of Sir Sing to him. Then the judiciary attendant upon this escape ceased. The thieves did not wag their heads and wink their eyes at Mr. Brennan. In jail for allowing a prisoner to escape, he is now in the hands of the law. Judge Daniels was indelible, and so the doors of Ludlow street jail closed upon the Sheriff, and the ring is quaking in its boots. The man who has done the most of the work in breaking down this malign influence is a man almost unknown outside the city.

MR. SHERIFF BRENNAN'S LITTLE TROUBLE. The Tammanyites are in a more serious frame of mind than they have been since the beginning of their troubles. Mr. Sheriff Brennan is the present tool under the legal law. The escape of Harry Genet was considered by Tammany one of the most expulsive jokes of the season. A more recent and a more successful one was the production of a gold guinea, when a ring-striker met any one connected with the sheriff's office, it was made the occasion of many jocular winks and much humorous rib-punching. Brennan was the hero of the running of the gold guinea, and the administration of ever-broken-necked ruffians in the city. But Judge Daniels put a sudden stop to all this pleasantry; for he told you, he pulled Sheriff Brennan—he adjudged him guilty of contempt of court in permitting the gold guinea to be run, and he fined him \$100, and he told you as an orderly man, thirty days, this being all the penalty he could put upon him. And more, Mr. Sheriff Brennan was notified that the moment he had served his time out, he would be subjected to a criminal prosecution for having taken the gold guinea. Brennan has not been able to get up an adequate defense for the cheerful prospect of Sir Sing to him. Then the judiciary attendant upon this escape ceased. The thieves did not wag their heads and wink their eyes at Mr. Brennan. In jail for allowing a prisoner to escape, he is now in the hands of the law. Judge Daniels was indelible, and so the doors of Ludlow street jail closed upon the Sheriff, and the ring is quaking in its boots. The man who has done the most of the work in breaking down this malign influence is a man almost unknown outside the city.

MR. SHERIFF BRENNAN'S LITTLE TROUBLE. The Tammanyites are in a more serious frame of mind than they have been since the beginning of their troubles. Mr. Sheriff Brennan is the present tool under the legal law. The escape of Harry Genet was considered by Tammany one of the most expulsive jokes of the season. A more recent and a more successful one was the production of a gold guinea, when a ring-striker met any one connected with the sheriff's office, it was made the occasion of many jocular winks and much humorous rib-punching. Brennan was the hero of the running of the gold guinea, and the administration of ever-broken-necked ruffians in the city. But Judge Daniels put a sudden stop to all this pleasantry; for he told you, he pulled Sheriff Brennan—he adjudged him guilty of contempt of court in permitting the gold guinea to be run, and he fined him \$100, and he told you as an orderly man, thirty days, this being all the penalty he could put upon him. And more, Mr. Sheriff Brennan was notified that the moment he had served his time out, he would be subjected to a criminal prosecution for having taken the gold guinea. Brennan has not been able to get up an adequate defense for the cheerful prospect of Sir Sing to him. Then the judiciary attendant upon this escape ceased. The thieves did not wag their heads and wink their eyes at Mr. Brennan. In jail for allowing a prisoner to escape, he is now in the hands of the law. Judge Daniels was indelible, and so the doors of Ludlow street jail closed upon the Sheriff, and the ring is quaking in its boots. The man who has done the most of the work in breaking down this malign influence is a man almost unknown outside the city.

MR. SHERIFF BRENNAN'S LITTLE TROUBLE. The Tammanyites are in a more serious frame of mind than they have been since the beginning of their troubles. Mr. Sheriff Brennan is the present tool under the legal law. The escape of Harry Genet was considered by Tammany one of the most expulsive jokes of the season. A more recent and a more successful one was the production of a gold guinea, when a ring-striker met any one connected with the sheriff's office, it was made the occasion of many jocular winks and much humorous rib-punching. Brennan was the hero of the running of the gold guinea, and the administration of ever-broken-necked ruffians in the city. But Judge Daniels put a sudden stop to all this pleasantry; for he told you, he pulled Sheriff Brennan—he adjudged him guilty of contempt of court in permitting the gold guinea to be run, and he fined him \$100, and he told you as an orderly man, thirty days, this being all the penalty he could put upon him. And more, Mr. Sheriff Brennan was notified that the moment he had served his time out, he would be subjected to a criminal prosecution for having taken the gold guinea. Brennan has not been able to get up an adequate defense for the cheerful prospect of Sir Sing to him. Then the judiciary attendant upon this escape ceased. The thieves did not wag their heads and wink their eyes at Mr. Brennan. In jail for allowing a prisoner to escape, he is now in the hands of the law. Judge Daniels was indelible, and so the doors of Ludlow street jail closed upon the Sheriff, and the ring is quaking in its boots. The man who has done the most of the work in breaking down this malign influence is a man almost unknown outside the city.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The appointment of Chief Justice to the Chief-Justice's office great surprise in the metropolitan, for the Republicans of New York wanted Everts. They are particularly displeased with Cushing because of his political record. It is a fact that cannot be overlooked that Cushing was, before his war, a virtuous pro-slavery man; during the war he became a supporter of the South, and a bitter opponent of the government; and after the war an opponent of all the reconstruction measures, every one of which he has pronounced unconstitutional. He was a staunch supporter of the Republicans of New York, and consequently the publishers of New York are disappointed. They cannot understand why such staunch Republicans as Everts, Hoar, Pierpont, Waite and a score of others were passed over, and the most objectionable man, politically, in the country selected. He is as water, as tricky as a horse-jockey, and as unscrupulous as a Tammany leader. The Republican and Independent press of the city denounce the appointment; it pleases only the Democratic papers. The Tribune, the oldest newspaper in the city, is especially severe upon it; while the Times is as bitter as wormwood. Particularly do they object to Cushing, because he will doubtless be called upon to pass upon the reconstruction measures, the unconstitutional and repulsive measure which he has so recently declared. The only comfort for a Republican from the situation is Cushing's age. He is over seventy, and his funeral can be far distant. Death has its uses. What a horrible thing it would be if such men were immortal.

THE WORKINGMEN. are making demonstrations. They have held several mass meetings, their demands being that the city shall give them labor or bread. Much incendiary talk is heard, and fiery appeals to the worst passions are freely indulged in. But the movement, however, is very little advanced. The "Reds" are only ready to expouse any sort of broken-down ruffian who will produce food guineas, and when a ring-striker met any one connected with the sheriff's office, it was made the occasion of many jocular winks and much humorous rib-punching. Brennan was the hero of the running of the gold guinea, and the administration of ever-broken-necked ruffians in the city. But Judge Daniels put a sudden stop to all this pleasantry; for he told you, he pulled Sheriff Brennan—he adjudged him guilty of contempt of court in permitting the gold guinea to be run, and he fined him \$100, and he told you as an orderly man, thirty days, this being all the penalty he could put upon him. And more, Mr. Sheriff Brennan was notified that the moment he had served his time out, he would be subjected to a criminal prosecution for having taken the gold guinea. Brennan has not been able to get up an adequate defense for the cheerful prospect of Sir Sing to him. Then the judiciary attendant upon this escape ceased. The thieves did not wag their heads and wink their eyes at Mr. Brennan. In jail for allowing a prisoner to escape, he is now in the hands of the law. Judge Daniels was indelible, and so the doors of Ludlow street jail closed upon the Sheriff, and the ring is quaking in its boots. The man who has done the most of the work in breaking down this malign influence is a man almost unknown outside the city.

THE WORKINGMEN. are making demonstrations. They have held several mass meetings, their demands being that the city shall give them labor or bread. Much incendiary talk is heard, and fiery appeals to the worst passions are freely indulged in. But the movement, however, is very little advanced. The "Reds" are only ready to expouse any sort of broken-down ruffian who will produce food guineas, and when a ring-striker met any one connected with the sheriff's office, it was made the occasion of many jocular winks and much humorous rib-punching. Brennan was the hero of the running of the gold guinea, and the administration of ever-broken-necked ruffians in the city. But Judge Daniels put a sudden stop to all this pleasantry; for he told you, he pulled Sheriff Brennan—he adjudged him guilty of contempt of court in permitting the gold guinea to be run, and he fined him \$100, and he told you as an orderly man, thirty days, this being all the penalty he could put upon him. And more, Mr. Sheriff Brennan was notified that the moment he had served his time out, he would be subjected to a criminal prosecution for having taken the gold guinea. Brennan has not been able to get up an adequate defense for the cheerful prospect of Sir Sing to him. Then the judiciary attendant upon this escape ceased. The thieves did not wag their heads and wink their eyes at Mr. Brennan. In jail for allowing a prisoner to escape, he is now in the hands of the law. Judge Daniels was indelible, and so the doors of Ludlow street jail closed upon the Sheriff, and the ring is quaking in its boots. The man who has done the most of the work in breaking down this malign influence is a man almost unknown outside the city.

THE WORKINGMEN. are making demonstrations. They have held several mass meetings, their demands being that the city shall give them labor or bread. Much incendiary talk is heard, and fiery appeals to the worst passions are freely indulged in. But the movement, however, is very little advanced. The "Reds" are only ready to expouse any sort of broken-down ruffian who will produce food guineas, and when a ring-striker met any one connected with the sheriff's office, it was made the occasion of many jocular winks and much humorous rib-punching. Brennan was the hero of the running of the gold guinea, and the administration of ever-broken-necked ruffians in the city. But Judge Daniels put a sudden stop to all this pleasantry; for he told you, he pulled Sheriff Brennan—he adjudged him guilty of contempt of court in permitting the gold guinea to be run, and he fined him \$100, and he told you as an orderly man, thirty days, this being all the penalty he could put upon him. And more, Mr. Sheriff Brennan was notified that the moment he had served his time out, he would be subjected to a criminal prosecution for having taken the gold guinea. Brennan has not been able to get up an adequate defense for the cheerful prospect of Sir Sing to him. Then the judiciary attendant upon this escape ceased. The thieves did not wag their heads and wink their eyes at Mr. Brennan. In jail for allowing a prisoner to escape, he is now in the hands of the law. Judge Daniels was indelible, and so the doors of Ludlow street jail closed upon the Sheriff, and the ring is quaking in its boots. The man who has done the most of the work in breaking down this malign influence is a man almost unknown outside the city.

THE WORKINGMEN. are making demonstrations. They have held several mass meetings, their demands being that the city shall give them labor or bread. Much incendiary talk is heard, and fiery appeals to the worst passions are freely indulged in. But the movement, however, is very little advanced. The "Reds" are only ready to expouse any sort of broken-down ruffian who will produce food guineas, and when a ring-striker met any one connected with the sheriff's office, it was made the occasion of many jocular winks and much humorous rib-punching. Brennan was the hero of the running of the gold guinea, and the administration of ever-broken-necked ruffians in the city. But Judge Daniels put a sudden stop to all this pleasantry; for he told you, he pulled Sheriff Brennan—he adjudged him guilty of contempt of court in permitting the gold guinea to be run, and he fined him \$100, and he told you as an orderly man, thirty days, this being all the penalty he could put upon him. And more, Mr. Sheriff Brennan was notified that the moment he had served his time out, he would be subjected to a criminal prosecution for having taken the gold guinea. Brennan has not been able to get up an adequate defense for the cheerful prospect of Sir Sing to him. Then the judiciary attendant upon this escape ceased. The thieves did not wag their heads and wink their eyes at Mr. Brennan. In jail for allowing a prisoner to escape, he is now in the hands of the law. Judge Daniels was indelible, and so the doors of Ludlow street jail closed upon the Sheriff, and the ring is quaking in its boots. The man who has done the most of the work in breaking down this malign influence is a man almost unknown outside the city.

THE WORKINGMEN. are making demonstrations. They have held several mass meetings, their demands being that the city shall give them labor or bread. Much incendiary talk is heard, and fiery appeals to the worst passions are freely indulged in. But the movement, however, is very little advanced. The "Reds" are only ready to expouse any sort of broken-down ruffian who will produce food guineas, and when a ring-striker met any one connected with the sheriff's office, it was made the occasion of many jocular winks and much humorous rib-punching. Brennan was the hero of the running of the gold guinea, and the administration of ever-broken-necked ruffians in the city. But Judge Daniels put a sudden stop to all this pleasantry; for he told you, he pulled Sheriff Brennan—he adjudged him guilty of contempt of court in permitting the gold guinea to be run, and he fined him \$100, and he told you as an orderly man, thirty days, this being all the penalty he could put upon him. And more, Mr. Sheriff Brennan was notified that the moment he had served his time out, he would be subjected to a criminal prosecution for having taken the gold guinea. Brennan has not been able to get up an adequate defense for the cheerful prospect of Sir Sing to him. Then the judiciary attendant upon this escape ceased. The thieves did not wag their heads and wink their eyes at Mr. Brennan. In jail for allowing a prisoner to escape, he is now in the hands of the law. Judge Daniels was indelible, and so the doors of Ludlow street jail closed upon the Sheriff, and the ring is quaking in its boots. The man who has done the most of the work in breaking down this malign influence is a man almost unknown outside the city.

THE WORKINGMEN. are making demonstrations. They have held several mass meetings, their demands being that the city shall give them labor or bread. Much incendiary talk is heard, and fiery appeals to the worst passions are freely indulged in. But the movement, however, is very little advanced. The "Reds" are only ready to expouse any sort of broken-down ruffian who will produce food guineas, and when a ring-striker met any one connected with the sheriff's office, it was made the occasion of many jocular winks and much humorous rib-punching. Brennan was the hero of the running of the gold guinea, and the administration of ever-broken-necked ruffians in the city. But Judge Daniels put a sudden stop to all this pleasantry; for he told you, he pulled Sheriff Brennan—he adjudged him guilty of contempt of court in permitting the gold guinea to be run, and he fined him \$100, and he told you as an orderly man, thirty days, this being all the penalty he could put upon him. And more, Mr. Sheriff Brennan was notified that the moment he had served his time out, he would be subjected to a criminal prosecution for having taken the gold guinea. Brennan has not been able to get up an adequate defense for the cheerful prospect of Sir Sing to him. Then the judiciary attendant upon this escape ceased. The thieves did not wag their heads and wink their eyes at Mr. Brennan. In jail for allowing a prisoner to escape, he is now in the hands of the law. Judge Daniels was indelible, and so the doors of Ludlow street jail closed upon the Sheriff, and the ring is quaking in its boots. The man who has done the most of the work in breaking down this malign influence is a man almost unknown outside the city.

THE WORKINGMEN. are making demonstrations. They have held several mass meetings, their demands being that the city shall give them labor or bread. Much incendiary talk is heard, and fiery appeals to the worst passions are freely indulged in. But the movement, however, is very little advanced. The "Reds" are only ready to expouse any sort of broken-down ruffian who will produce food guineas, and when a ring-striker met any one connected with the sheriff's office, it was made the occasion of many jocular winks and much humorous rib-punching. Brennan was the hero of the running of the gold guinea, and the administration of ever-broken-necked ruffians in the city. But Judge Daniels put a sudden stop to all this pleasantry; for he told you, he pulled Sheriff Brennan—he adjudged him guilty of contempt of court in permitting the gold guinea to be run, and he fined him \$100, and he told you as an orderly man, thirty days, this being all the penalty he could put upon him. And more, Mr. Sheriff Brennan was notified that the moment he had served his time out, he would be subjected to a criminal prosecution for having taken the gold guinea. Brennan has not been able to get up an adequate defense for the cheerful prospect of Sir Sing to him. Then the judiciary attendant upon this escape ceased. The thieves did not wag their heads and wink their eyes at Mr. Brennan. In jail for allowing a prisoner to escape, he is now in the hands of the law. Judge Daniels was indelible, and so the doors of Ludlow street jail closed upon the Sheriff, and the ring is quaking in its boots. The man who has done the most of the work in breaking down this malign influence is a man almost unknown outside the city.

APPLETON'S American Cyclopaedia.

Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, a full blooded negro, not quite as black as the "race of spades" made a clear and forcible refutation of Stephens' argument, and showed that his conclusions were false and unfounded. Mr. Elliott is a collegiate, and his ability is acknowledged by the House. The Democrats themselves congratulated him upon his efforts. The spectacle presented during the delivery of his speech, while many members crowded round him and listened with eager attention, must have been anything but gratifying to Mr. Stephens and his "States rights" friends. The nomination of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States with great opposition, and the probability are he will not be confirmed. The inquiry into his antecedents, and the course he pursued before and during the war, produces facts that are not complimentary to him, and reveal truths for Republican Senators to ponder over that would make them hesitate, at least, before confirming this nomination of the President. In 1850 Mr. Cushing was president of the Charleston (Democratic) Convention, and after the split of that party became president of the Breckenridge States right wing. While a member of President Pierce's Cabinet he was credited with having led him to abandon his hostility to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to adopt it as an unconditional measure. His support of the Dred Scott decision might possibly be called to mind. Chief Justice Taney, in his opinion, avers that colored people can not be citizens of the United States, and, in support of this conclusion, states that this opinion has been confirmed by that of the Supreme Court. Mr. Cushing, in a recent case, and acted upon by the Secretary of State, who refused to grant passports to them as "citizens of the United States." And the whole country knows that during the whole period of an administration of President Buchanan and Buchanan, he was a State rights Democrat of the most ultra school; and at the commencement of the war an outspoken supporter of the soundness of the declaration of war. President Buchanan and his Administration have been accused of having failed to find in the Constitution a "cause" that would furnish them with a legal and lawful pretext for the war. They fell on very well without bread. These fellows are urging their "fellow-laborers" to take by the strong hand what they want. The holding of property as a crime, and to hold up as an orderly man, kind any man who wears a clean shirt. These are the fellows who do the striking for Tammany. They would strike against any man. They never see one of them without saying "Hello, my friend." The punishment has not been abolished in this State. While labor is scarce in New York, at this time, the real laboring man have work enough to eat to live upon. No man who can work and will work is without work. In your exercises, and in your many ornamental men, are at a discount, and are having a hard time of it. It is well. If they should all starve the world would be better for it. At present writing the sun is out, and the air is as balmy as a June morning. It is a deliciously queer day for T. I. attitude. P. K. I.

APPLETON'S American Cyclopaedia. Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, a full blooded negro, not quite as black as the "race of spades" made a clear and forcible refutation of Stephens' argument, and showed that his conclusions were false and unfounded. Mr. Elliott is a collegiate, and his ability is acknowledged by the House. The Democrats themselves congratulated him upon his efforts. The spectacle presented during the delivery of his speech, while many members crowded round him and listened with eager attention, must have been anything but gratifying to Mr. Stephens and his "States rights" friends. The nomination of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States with great opposition, and the probability are he will not be confirmed. The inquiry into his antecedents, and the course he pursued before and during the war, produces facts that are not complimentary to him, and reveal truths for Republican Senators to ponder over that would make them hesitate, at least, before confirming this nomination of the President. In 1850 Mr. Cushing was president of the Charleston (Democratic) Convention, and after the split of that party became president of the Breckenridge States right wing. While a member of President Pierce's Cabinet he was credited with having led him to abandon his hostility to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to adopt it as an unconditional measure. His support of the Dred Scott decision might possibly be called to mind. Chief Justice Taney, in his opinion, avers that colored people can not be citizens of the United States, and, in support of this conclusion, states that this opinion has been confirmed by that of the Supreme Court. Mr. Cushing, in a recent case, and acted upon by the Secretary of State, who refused to grant passports to them as "citizens of the United States." And the whole country knows that during the whole period of an administration of President Buchanan and Buchanan, he was a State rights Democrat of the most ultra school; and at the commencement of the war an outspoken supporter of the soundness of the