

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned on Friday last. It will not be celebrated in history for any remarkable ability it exhibited as a body.

The Washington newsmongers assert that President Hayes is going to make a change in his Cabinet. Secretary of War McCrary is to be transferred to the Attorney General's office, and the present Attorney General (Devens) will take the war office.

There is some talk of Col. John A. Lemmon for Auditor General. We protest! Timber for Auditor General is reasonably plenty, but the stuff out of which they make Republican Senators is too scarce in Blair and Cambria counties to run any risks in that direction.

Biggio has brought suit against ex-President Grant for false imprisonment in the (Insane asylum) laying his damages at \$100,000. Biggio is the man who testified before a Democratic Congressional committee that General Grant's spirit eloped with and did violence to the spirit of his (Biggio's) affianced.

The proposed Southern commission does not suit the ex-Confederates. What they want is unconditional surrender. They want Hampton and Nicholls seated. They want that President Hayes desires nothing but the good of his country; but they are opposed to investigation. "No questions must be asked," say they. They declare that the situation admits of no compromise. But President Hayes is firm. He was not moved by the protest raised against his pacificatory Cabinet appointments; neither is he now moved by the sulter roar of discontent on the part of the Southern partisans of Hampton and Nicholls.

He is to be elected a member of the State Senate, was not elected because some of the tickets voted had the name printed next Head. His Democratic opponent was given the seat. It now appears that Frank Jones, (Dem.) recently elected to Congress from the First New Hampshire District, should have been voted for as Franklin Jones, instead of Frank Jones. Will the Democrats cite the old decision?

The Voice of the Johnstown Echo will be heard no more in the land. Its publication has been suspended indefinitely. Mr. Campbell—the editor—says that for three years he has been struggling along with the hope for better times, but seeing no brightening prospects for the future, he has been reluctantly compelled to succumb. We are sorry to chronicle this failure of a journalistic brother. Local newspapers everywhere have had a hard struggle for several years past, but we hoped that the worst was over, and that those who had weathered the storm so far, were entering upon a brighter future.

Hos. J. D. Cameron was elected U. S. Senator on Tuesday of last week, by a vote in the Senate of thirty-one to eighteen for A. H. Hill, Democrat, and in the House by one hundred and sixteen to seventy-four. On Wednesday the two Houses met in joint session and Mr. Cameron was formally declared elected by a majority of fifty-five, receiving the full Republican vote.

On the same day Hon. Stanley Matthews was elected to the U. S. Senate from Ohio. The Democrats had so many aspirants for the barren nomination that they could not agree on any candidate, and so refrained from voting.

It has been decided by the President to call an extra session of Congress commencing on June 4th. This is made necessary by the failure of the last Congress to pass several of the appropriation bills, the most important of which was the bill appropriating the necessary amount to sustain the army. Already Randall, Cox, Saylor and other Democratic speakers are busy canvassing for the Speakership, and as the Democratic majority will not exceed six to eight votes, and some of the Southern members have grown tired of Northern leadership, there is great nervousness shown by the candidates for a Republican may be elected. It would require but three or four Democratic votes to elect a Republican and if a first class acceptable man is nominated, his chances for success are good.

The President has concluded to go "slow" for a season at least, in regard to his Southern policy. Instead of at once withdrawing the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina, as the Democrats demanded, and fondly hoped he would do, he has determined to send a committee composed of a number of distinguished gentlemen, not members of Congress, to Louisiana to ascertain if possible the true state of affairs there, and effect a compromise between the rival claims, or recommend some basis of settlement that will be satisfactory to the people of that State. He has also invited both of the gubernatorial claimants in South Carolina, to a personal interview with him at Washington with the purpose of settling out some course that will be mutually satisfactory. Of course the Democratic and Independent press is raising a howl over the possibility of some arrangement being made that will not recognize the claims of their men—Hampton is South Carolina, and Nicholls in Louisiana. But all good citizens, irrespective of party will most sincerely hope that the President may succeed in bringing peace and protection to the people of those States by the method he has undertaken.

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Anthony Comstock, in the employ of the post-office department has made a raid upon the lottery dealers, and has arrested thirty of them. The extent of the business is little understood. There are over a thousand firms in this city, whose business is selling policies in lotteries, of which the poor dealers who send their money know as little as they do of Seneca Falls. They simply represent no drawings—they simply copy the money that is sent them. They advertise a drawing for the benefit of a school in Kentucky, or Nevada, or a hospital in Washington, in which capital prizes of \$250,000 and other prizes running down to \$100 are promised to the holders of the "lucky tickets." Where it will pay they do send a few dollars, say fifty, just enough to inflame the poor devil, and have him spread the fact that he drew a whole county. These twenty-five dollars, the cheapest advertisement they can have. Comstock found them in all sorts of places, but never one of them with the slightest pretext of having anything legitimate. The letters captured were curious

The new president is a surprise to both his friends and his enemies. The republicans are established to find a much greater man than they had any idea of, and the democracy are gazing their teeth at the splendor of his success. His efforts to do what he promised in his letter of acceptance and inaugural address. The republicans knew that Gov. Hayes was a well-meaning man, who meant what he said, but as Grant had failed to make any reform in the line of civil service, they had no idea that it was possible to do it. The democracy believed that all his talk was of the ante-election order, that nothing would come of it, and that they would have "broken promises" as electioneering capital. Both are disappointed. The republicans are not at all surprised at the "easy-going, well-meaning man" who has developed into an iron-headed, strong-willed, intelligent man, who knows what he wants and proposes to do it. In his hands civil service reform is an accomplished fact. The office seekers who did not believe he was in earnest are coming back in droves, their carpet-bags lightened by the exact weight of the recommendations they took with them. They have all met with the same answer: "I have no objection to your investing in a lottery you may be sure that the postmaster in your own town will know that you have done so. From this time out you do it on your own risk."

He is getting better, every day. Since Hayes has taken the helm there has been a lightening up, a revival of the spirit, but they are not only paying, but they are investing. Goods are selling, exchanges are being made, there is a life and vitality that the country has not had for years. And everything looks better. We are all going to do well from this time out.

Bank Robbery. New York, March 23—George L. Whiting, head book-keeper in the Brooklyn Bank, was arrested on Monday for robbing the bank of \$100,000 in notes and bills. When arrested he had \$118,000 of the funds with him. Wednesday evening he remained in the bank till all the officers and clerks had gone, and at 10:00 P.M. he stole \$100,000 in negotiable paper and \$60,000 in greenbacks. When the president of the bank arrived yesterday morning he found a note from Whiting, stating he had taken the funds, that if the bank wanted to get the money back they would have to make a compromise, that he would return half the money he had taken provided he was not prosecuted, and that if this proposition was not agreed to, he would start off with the cash and bank bills. Whiting was not at the bank yesterday night, but about noon yesterday the detective saw him going into his residence with the value. He shortly after came out of the house again and was arrested and taken to headquarters. The money was contained in a box, the reliable paper found, but \$40,000 of the greenbacks were missing. Whiting stated that he had been in New York Wednesday night, but refused to state where. He also refused to state where the balance of the money was, and the Brooklyn police headquarters and found to be correct.

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