The Somerset Herald.

WEDESDAY - - - - - May 30, 1877.

GENERAL LOGAN, late U. S. Senator from Illinois, has been tendered the mission to Brazil, and its acceptance has been pressed upon him by President Hayes. He has, however, courteously, but firmly declined the honor.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON of New York—Tilden's man Friday—last week vetoed an appropriation to buy a frame for a portrait of Abraham Lincoln. No sooner was this petty piece of copperhead meanness known in New York city, than a Republican gentleman remitted his check to the State Treasurer to pay for the frame.

THE 21st of June will be a noted day in the criminal annals of Pennsylvania, for not less than ten murderers will then be put to death—nine of them being "Molly Maguires." Three others of the same class will be hanged on the 9th of August. The number of death warrants issued by the Governor to be executed between this time and the 9th of August is sixteen. The sentences are all imposed for murder in the first degree, and under the least mitigated circumstances, and by murder, too, aggravated by conspiracy.

GOVERNOR EMORY, of Utah Territory, has written a letter, requesting the Secretary of War to order ten additional companies of troops to that Territory, for the purpose of promptly putting down an anticipated outbreak among the Mormons, whom he says are arming and drilling. The letter has been forwarded to General Sherman for consideration and for his opinion whether any real necessity exists for increasing the force.

GOVERNOR STONE of Mississippi absolutely refuses to take measures to bring to punishment the assassins of Judge Chisolm and his children.

He says he went to DeKalb after the murders, but that when he arrived there the rioters had dispersed, and there was nothing left for him to do, except to go and see Judge Hanam and ask him to take steps to bring them to trial. He further says that it is exceedingly doubtful if a jury in Kemper county would convict the murderers, all of whom are well known and reside there. This model Democratic Governor is a candidate for re-nomination, hence his cowardly conduct.

GENERAL GRANT started for Europe intending to travel as a private citizen, but it appears he is to be treated with distinguished honor. The London *Times* announces his expected arrival and says that he will be received in England as an illustrious man. The English Government has considered the question, and has decided that he shall be received with all the etiquette observed towards ex-sovereigns. So the great, silent little man, must lay his modesty aside, and accept the attention of the European governments. This distinguished greeting to our late President, not only shows a kindly feeling, but proves the high estimation in which General Grant is held abroad.

EX-GOV. CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina was last week tendered the position of Solicitor of the Treasury at Washington, but declined it, having previously made his arrangements to enter upon the practice of law in the city of New York. It having been stated in the New York *Tribune* that he was a supporter of the President's Southern policy, he has written that journal a note saying:

If my views are of any consequence to the public they should be correctly stated, and I therefore ask you to allow me to say that I am not a supporter of the President's Southern policy, and that my views of his Southern policy have not been changed by anything that has occurred since I relinquished the office of Governor of South Carolina.

WITHIN the last few days it has been telegraphed from Washington all over the country, that about one hundred and fifty persons representing a number of states, had assembled there and organized a new political party, adverse to the Administration, which it severely arraigned and that Senators Blaine, Morton and other distinguished Republicans were connected with it. Mr. Blaine at once declared the coupling of his name with the movement to be a "gross impertinence," and a strong letter from Governor Morton (published in another column) in which he caustically reviews the Southern situation, and makes no concealment of his fears as to the result of the President's surrender policy on the Republican voters of the South, but at the same time shows the necessity of preserving the Republican organization intact, proves that he is not only not in sympathy with any new party movement, but is determinedly opposed to it.

A new party movement with Morton and Blaine in its fore front would unquestionably be a strong one, for both men are born leaders, and have large personal followings, but they are both ultra Republicans, firm believers in the principles of the party, and two of the last men in the country to be suspected of bending themselves to its overthrow.

Differing boldly and openly with the President in regard to his Southern policy, they both support his administration for the sake of the great principles underlying the superstructure of the Republican party, and conceding his honesty of purpose, advise awaiting results before repudiating at the risk of a rupture in the party, his well meant attempt to conciliate the better class of Southern politicians.

ANOTHER assassination in Louisiana—this time a colored man, and of course a Republican, John Law, a member of the Legislature, was shot the other day while seated upon the piazza of his house in East Feliciana, and instantly killed. His crime was that he was a witness against the bull-dozers before the Senate Committee.

THE speculators who thought they had a dead sure thing when the European war broke out, and rushed the price of flour and grain up so rapidly, burned their fingers badly by the operation.

There is now no demand for breadstuffs for export, the market is overstocked and prices are running down rapidly. During the last week flour declined fifty cents, with a corresponding heavy decline in wheat. On Saturday prime wheat was selling in the Baltimore market, with little demand at $1.70.

H. V. REDFIELD, the unusually accurate Southern correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, who cordially supports President Hayes' Southern policy, thus describes the "peace" which now reigns in South Carolina and will continue to reign there under the control of the reconstructed aristocrats who now control the State.

"The Democrats are forming rifle clubs all over the State for the undoubted purpose of keeping their own party in power. They mean to have the clubs in readiness for the next campaign if the Republican party shows any sign of life. It is given up here by both sides that South Carolina will go overwhelmingly Democratic at the next election. As for a new party, there is no use of talking about it here or looking for it, as there is and will be none for years. The whites are solid for Democracy, and the blacks will be made to go in the same direction, or retire from political duties and privileges."

PRESIDENT HAYES, it is stated, is receiving 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 of Judge Chisolm and his family in Mississippi. These letters nearly 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 who have been his advisers, and who are in a way responsible for the crime. The President can do nothing except in the way of exerting a moral influence toward punishing the banditti. Secretary Evarts is also reported to have taken up the matter, and is preparing a letter to Governor Stone, setting forth in very decided terms the opinion of the Administration in regard to the cowardly murder of Judge Chisolm and his family. The letter will be a notice to the Southern people in regard to the position of the President upon the question of protection of citizens of all classes throughout the South, and it will furnish an interpretation of the Southern policy, which does not seem to be fully understood there as yet. There is great dissatisfaction felt over the apparent apathy of Governor Stone, and the letter is one that will not be particularly pleasant to that official.

A Forged Letter Deceived the President.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Some days ago a letter was received by the President purporting to be from J. R. Lewis, Chief Justice of Washington Territory, resigning that position, and concluding with the remark that on retiring to private life he was in full accord with the reconciliation policy of the President. Not suspecting the genuineness of the letter, the President yesterday, appointed Associate Justice Green, of the same Court, to fill the vacancy supposed to be occasioned by the alleged resignation. This morning, information was received from Judge Lewis and others, by telegraph, pronouncing the letter a forgery, and Senator Mitchell represented these facts to the President who, thereupon, reversed his action of yesterday, thus continuing Judge Lewis in office.

A similar fraud was practiced six or seven years ago, while Judge Lewis was Chief Justice of Idaho, a forged letter of resignation having been received by the President. A successor was appointed and confirmed by the Senate before he had time to defeat the fraud, and therefore he had no remedy at that time.

A Startling Incident.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—As an engine belonging to the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington Railroad was standing on the track on Washington avenue this afternoon, and during the temporary absence of the engineer and fireman, an unknown man jumped upon the engine and started it at full speed towards the river front. Two freight cars which were attached to the engine struck the bumpers at Washington street wharf with such force that the engine was thrown from the track and the cars thrown into the river. The stranger, who was evidently insane, was pitched into the water by the shock and drowned.

Whiskey Outlaws in Missouri and Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—The *Republican*, in an editorial this morning, calls attention to the fact that an organization of lawless men exists in several border counties of Missouri and Arkansas, who call themselves "Ghouls," but are more familiarly known as Ku-Klux." Their chief purpose is to run and protect small illicit destilleries in the mountains, and kill, whip or otherwise punish all persons who oppose them and show any disposition to enforce the laws. There is a reign of terror in these counties. The *Republican* urges the Governors of Missouri and Arkansas, as well as the Federal Government, to take measures to break up this organization and bring the offenders to justice.

SENATOR MORTON.

A Strong Letter From a Strong Man.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AS SEEN FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A THOROUGHGOING REPUBLICAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—A letter from Senator Morton is published here to-day. The Senator begins by saying: Several weeks ago an open letter was addressed to me through the columns of the New York *Times*, written in behalf of more than one hundred prominent Southern Republicans, stating their views on the political situation and inviting mine. I have also received many letters from different parts of the country inquiring into the condition of the Senatorial question from Louisiana as it stood at the adjournment of the Senate.

The Senator then alludes to Mr. Kellogg's presenting himself to the Senate on March 5th for admission, and the action of the Senate on his case. He also reviews the action in Louisiana as to Mr. Kellogg's election. After stating that Mr. Kellogg's credentials were referred, Mr. Morton says: The Committee on Privileges and Elections met soon afterwards, and the Republican members united in a report that prima facie S. B. Packard was the lawful Governor of Louisiana, the Legislature was the lawful Legislature, and that W. P. Kellogg had been elected in conformity to the act of Congress, and was entitled to be sworn in and take his seat. As a number of members of the Senate were absent and the subject would lead to a long debate and there was general anxiety to adjourn, the report was not laid before the Senate.

If the majority of the Senate shall at the next session be of opinon that Kellogg was lawfully elected by the Legislature of Louisiana he will be entitled to his seat, notwithstanding the events that have since occurred. No subsequent breaking up of that Legislative combination or arrangement can effect his title or destroy the legality of what took place at that time. Though the very members who proclaimed the election of Packard and made that of Kellogg should subsequently declare that of Nicholls and take part in the election of Spofford, it is too clear for argument that they could not take away rights which had vested or make that unlawful which had been before lawful. Unless Kellogg voluntarily withdraws, the Senate will have to decide the question of his election as it stood at the time of adjournment. The Republican Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina have yielded to force. They have gone down before an armed minority whose threats of future violence were guaranteed by a long train of bloody deeds in the past. I regret that the real character of the transaction should be obscured in the least by pretended investigations or negotiations.

Stripped of all disguise and pretences, the simple fact is that Packard and Chamberlain were not able to maintain themselves in authority, and the Government of the United States, in the exercise of its discretion, refused them its support. Then the 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 there are none to oppose them. The law and the rights of the majority have yielded to an armed aggressive minority. The Democratic party in Louisiana, an undoubted minority, possessing most of the wealth, arms and military experience, were determined to govern, whatever it might cost in the way of life. Their threatened majority at the late election cost many lives, and was the product of the most infamous and damning of crimes. The murders and crimes had been proved, and the blood-stained majority set aside by lawful process. The Administration decided that such a case of insurrection and violence was not presented as authorized the National Government to interfere, and that the contending parties must be left to their own strength and resources. Assurances were 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 the voluntary execution of the party which believes that the colored man ought not to have political rights, even personal freedom, and who never has been considered a part of the people.

PRESIDENT HAYES

was urged to give up Louisiana and South Carolina at once, and was told that it was only a question of time; that at the next election they would go as Alabama and other States had, and it would be better to give them up at once. However repulsive this argument, it was unfortunately too true. The same crimes and violence which had wrenched Mississippi and Alabama from the Republican party and had so nearly captured Louisiana and South Carolina would certainly succeed next time. This was an argument of expediency, not right and justice. President Hayes but accepted the situation as it was bequeathed him on the 4th of March. The Republican governments of Louisiana and South Carolina could only be kept in place by the army. What might have been the result had President Grant promptly recognized the Packard and Chamberlain governments in January and declared his purpose to sustain them by force it is not necessary to discuss. But he did not do so, and on the 4th of March when Mr. 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 United States troops. Would it have been in the power of the President to maintain them by the army? [Mr. Morton here speaks of the House refusing to vote appropriations for the army unless conditions were incorporated that the army should not be used in the Southern States, which he says were clearly unconstitutional.] The question was should the President yield to the inevitable or proceed only to inevitable defeat. There are and have been for years many Republicans in the North who have deprecated the use of the army to support Republican State governments in the South.

The Republican majority in the Senate upon the Southern question is but nominal, if it existed at all. Five Republican Senators voted at the late executive session against seating Kellogg, and to refer his credentials to a committee, thus refusing to recognize the Packard government, and a number of Republican Senators sufficient when added to the Democratic members to constitute a majority have steadily refused to recognize the Republican State government in Louisiana since 1873 by voting against the seating of a Senator chosen by it. While in my judgment it was clear that the right of the President under the Constitution to recognize the Packard government and support it by military power the undertaking would have been futile, and failure, disaster, with divided public opinion in his own party and both Houses of Congress against him, he would have failed in the end. The Democratic House has power to destroy the army entirely, and from my knowledge of the Senate I am sure the Republican majority of that body could hardly be relied on to support him in such a course.

We have had so much talk about conciliation and fraternity that many well meaning people in the North have come to believe all that was necessary to secure tranquillity and equal rights in the South was to withdraw the army, the Republicans to abandon the struggle and commit the government to the white Democrats of those States. The professed yearnings for peace and fraternity of the very men who planned the massacres in Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina have been received with disgust intensely nauseating to the people who understood the facts.

THE PAINFUL TRUTH

is that political murders in the South have ceased to become shocking and are readily justified by energetic talk about carpet-baggers, scalawags and radical thieves. Not a man has been punished for butcheries at Hamburg, Ellenton, Colfax, Coushatta, Mechanics' Institute, Clinton, Vicksburg or any other of the hundred slaughters of Republicans that might be named.

I do not believe that President Hayes intends to destroy the Republican party and attempt the erection of a new one upon its ruins. I believe in his patriotism and high integrity in his undivided purpose to make the administration a beneficence to the country. The language of his inaugural was strong and beautiful, and the declaration of his devotion to the great doctrines of human rights which constitute the foundation of the Republican party left nothing to be added or desired. He began the conduct of national affairs under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty; the minds of men were greatly divided as to what should be done, while all were agreed that something should be done; that things would not long go on as they were. He marked out his course and addressed himself to it with undaunted courage. Mr. Hayes was elected as a Republican, and I believe he will be a Republican President, not in a mere partisan way, but in the sense of devotion to Republican principle and maintenance of Republican organization, by placing the political power in the hands of worthy and qualified Republicans. Political principles do not execute themselves. They require a party to do that. Organization in politics is as necessary as in war. Great numbers of the same way of thinking, but acting without concert, are as helpless as an unorganized multitude in the presence of a disciplined army.

I present the Republican as a grand and indispensable instrumentality for carrying into operation the true principles of government and human rights. We hear it said that the Republican system of reconstruction is a failure. The only sense in which it has failed is that it has been resisted by armed and murderous organizations—by terrorism and proscriptions the most wicked and cruel of the age—and if the Democratic assurances to President Hayes, in Louisiana and elsewhere, of protection and equal rights, are executed in good faith, the system will not be a failure, but a grand success extorted from its enemies. The great features of reconstruction are the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, establishing the equal civil and political rights of all men and the statutes enacted for their enforcement. So far as those have failed reconstruction is a failure; so far as they succeed reconstruction is a success. Let it be understood that the great purpose now of the Southern people is to recover from the losses inflicted by the rebellion. They do not think of leaving the Union. They are not now preparing schemes for future secession, but are with intense earnestness revolving plans for recovery from their great losses. For this purpose they will support the Democratic party North as long as it is subservient to their policy, notwithstanding their ill repressed resentment for its influence in getting them into a rebellion and its sneaking and cowardly course while it lasted.

We are told that they are quiet in those States where Democratic rule is established. Very likely, when they have gained the complete power and the Republican party has ceased to struggle, there will be no inducement to shoot men because of their politics. There will be peace when there is abject submission. Let

THE RECENT MASSACRE IN MISISSIPPI

which has made the Modoc comparatively respectable, answer. Peace which is obtained by stamping a political party out of existence is not the harbinger of prosperity and happiness. The large body of the white people who engaged in the rebellion are firmly united in favor of several things, and they will stand by the party that favors them and oppose to the bitter end the party that opposes them. Among these is the payment for rebel property taken or destroyed by our armies. When Mr. Tilden wrote his letter just before the election against these claims he lost his hold on the South, and was made to feel it in the late struggle in Congress. No Democratic candidate will repeat his blunder. Although Southern Democrats voted for him after he wrote the letter, it froze the current of their sympathies, and had more to do in restraining them from filibustering to prevent the counting of the vote than any other cause. It greatly reconciled them to the loss of Tilden. In the late House the dividing line between rebel and loyal claims was ignored, and in a single Democratic Administration would be obliterated. When this comes to pass about claims the distinction in rebel and 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 already more rapid until the public mind has become demoralized. The rebellion has ceased to be a crime—scarcely a mistake. The complete restoration of fraternity will demand abolition of all distinction in law between loyalty and treason. The Republican party was never more necessary to the nation than it is to-day. All talk about laying down the Republican organization to take up a new one with a new title, into which old Confederates may enter without wounding their susceptibilities, would be criminal, if it were not supremely absurd. The proposition that the party which saved the nation and which embodies in its creed the principles on which it must live, if live it does, and which has a record the most glorious in the annals of human organization, shall

COMMIT SUICIDE AS AN ACT OF CONCILIATION

to the late enemies of the Republic, silences comment by its audacity. We are but realizing what has been visibly coming for several years from 1868. It has been apparent that the Republican party of the South should be overthrown by force if it could not be done otherwise. The opening scenes of carnage in that year, in which more than 2,000 Republicans were killed and wounded in Louisiana alone, were but a prelude to the campaign of violence which ended in the bloody field of last year. The destruction of the Republican party would make the Democratic party supreme, and fasten upon the country its odious policy and principles. The men who directed the bloody crusades in the South for the last ten years that have culminated in a final victory in South Carolina and Louisiana are still living, and have lost none of their power. The men who within several years have wielded the Democratic party in solid column North and South against the Fifteenth Amendment are still in the ascendant. Is any man weak enough to believe that they or a majority of them have been soundly converted, and are honest advocates of the equal rights of men? It is my opinion that the body of the Southern Democracy have not changed in regard to the civil and political rights of the negro, and that if Tilden had been elected President, within his term of four years the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments would have been substantially overthrown. In most of the Southern States this would have been accompanied by the methods recently illustrated in Mississippi and other States, and is altogether possible for that exquisitely potential genius which can extract a Democratic majority of sixty thousand from a Republican majority of thirty thousand. No one prays for conciliation and fraternity between North and South more earnestly than myself, but conciliation and fraternity to be honorable and durable must be based upon concession of equal civil and political rights, peace and protection to men of all races and creeds. If the men who held the colored people in bondage, and who at every step since the war and until yesterday fought against equal rights and the Constitutional Amendments are to-day regenerated and will administer the great principles asserted by the Republican party, and placed by it in the Constitution and laws, it is a consummation devoutly to be wished. Such a frame of mind on the part of the Southern people I should regard as the most important and desirable of all political conditions—the grand result which every patriot has at heart. But if I do not believe in this sudden conversion, I ought not to be considered incredulous and prepossessed; and if about this I am wrong, and if the Republican party have, by their efforts and discipline, subdued the very hearts of the Democracy of the South, how can we sufficiently comprehend and magnify the achievement? In Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, a part of Missouri and Middle and Western Tennessee, free suffrage exists chiefly in name. Georgia, in which there is not a difference of eight thousand votes between the parties, gave Tilden a majority of eighty-one thousand. In six counties not a Republican vote was polled. Mississippi, with a Republican majority of thirty thousand, was made to return a Democratic majority of sixty thousand. In four counties, containing fifty thousand Republican votes, seven Republican votes were polled, which were admitted just to show that Republicans could vote. Alabama, with a clear Republican majority of ten thousand, was made to return a Democratic majority of thirty-five thousand. In Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas approximate results were produced by like processes. It is folly to allege that in these States there were liberty, protection and equal rights. The voluminous testimony taken by the Senate committee establishes the fact that the liberty enjoyed by the Republicans, both black and white, was but nominal. They were outcasts from society, oppressed in business, hunted like criminals, and denied protection of the laws. Peace and commercial prosperity based upon such conditions are hollow and worthless, and are but another form of barter rights for gold. The quiet was that of strangulation or paralysis, and audacious falsehood at least grows weary of telling us that such results were anything but crimes. If South Carolina, with a Republican majority of 25,000, and Louisiana, with a like majority of 15,000, are to be conciliated and pacified in the same way, the hope and promises held out to President Hayes will have been broken in every part. If, on the contrary, Republicans in these States, white and blacks, shall be protected in person, property and freedom of speech, action and occupation, I shall be the first to acknowledge the grand result. I will ignore the past, let bygones be by-gones, accept the new condition with joy, and believe the rebellion was not suppressed in vain. It is to this happy condition that President Hayes aspires, and all should earnestly pray for the full realization of his hopes. The Republican party South, with all its errors, waged a noble contest for right, and the courage and self sacrifice displayed by its members are enbalmed in history. The warmest sympathies of the Republicans of the North attend those of the South in the desolation and undone condition, with the earnest hope that the dark overhanging cloud may have a silver lining, and that there may be a day of speedy resurrection. By the voluntary withdrawal of the army the South has been placed on its good behavior. Following the bloody campaigns for political power, they have been treated with magnanimity, and should they fail to protect all classes and races in the enjoyment of their rights, the most conservative Republican will see there is no security but to preserve the Government in the hands of the Republican party. As the Democracy have acquired a solid South by force Republicans should acquire a solid North by their vigilance and the eternal justice of their cause. Northern Republicans are now admonished that they can endure no division that will endanger their success. Should the North, by unhappy discord, be divided and they fall prey to to the solid Confederate South, rebellion will have been suppressed in vain, the fruits of the war lost, and our last condition worse than the first.

(Signed.)

O. P. MORTON.

OUR NEW-YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, May 26, 1877.

PRESIDENT HAYES IN NEW YORK.

The President visited New York this week as the guest of the Chamber of Commerce, who dined him. His reception was significant, and was, in and of itself, the highest endorsement that he could have. On Tuesday he unveiled a statue of Fitz Green Halleck, in Central Park, and notwithstanding the attraction of the carnival, an immense throng went thither to pay their respects to him. On Wednesday he received the citizens at the City Hall, and for four mortal hours he was kept shaking hands with the best citizens who stood patiently in the sun waiting for their turn. And, understand, it was not the mere curiosity to see a President that kept merchants and lawyers in a long cue for hours, under a broiling sun. It was to do honor to this particular President—the President who has shown the nerve to grapple with the corruptions that were undermining the government. It was to endorse his policy, and his administration—it was what he had done that attracted the throngs that flocked to receive him, and that greeted him with manifestations of respect wherever he went. The low-down politicians of both parties keept aloof from him, and thronged the grogshops in the vicinity of City Hall, trying to belittle the reception, but whoever saw the throngs of people, and their character, laughed at them. No President ever had a more cordial or hearty reception from the only class whose good word is worth anything. It was an honest compliment to an honest man.

PEACHES.

The peach supply for the United States is grown largely in Delaware and Maryland. The crop this year will be immense, the total yield being estimated at 8,000,000 baskets, which is a peck for every man, woman and child in the United States. Heretofore the peach crop has been distributed to the North and West through New York, but this year there is to be a change. The Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania roads, the great foes of New York, have organized trains, specially fitted up, and propose to take the crop westward directly. They put on cars fitted for the transport of the fruit, with special engines, and run peach trains the same as fast passenger trains, directly to Chicago, Toledo, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and other great distributing centers of the West, avoiding the expenses of repacking, transmission, handling and commission in this city. This will give distant points cheaper peaches than ever before, though it will be a severe blow to a very large interest in this city. Thus one thing after another is being shorn from the Metropolis, which it is losing by its cupidity, and twin sister stupidity. That New York is losing trade is true,—that she has herself to charge with it is also true.

THE CARNIVAL

I have got something to say about the carnival, for it has been more advertised than anything that has happened in New York for years. It was a fraud. Carnivals in Europe are days of universal merry-making, in which the whole population joins, but even in Europe they are going to disuse as too frivolous. In New Orleans and the Southern cities they are in vogue, and are successful, for the people are of the temperament to enjoy fooling at wholesale. Their processions of masked mummers, representing everything that is absurd, fits the lazy Southerner who wants amusement, and isn't particular as to what it is. It was thought it could be done in New York, the managers plastered the country with advertisements, promising an enormous daylight parade, and a still more enormous one in the evening, and all sorts of other amusements. So loud were the promises that the trains were crowded with people. They came from the East, West, North and South, and the streets were never so crowded as on that day. Anxiously they waited for the procession and finally it came. A more humiliating failure was never seen. It was nothing more than a half hundred advertising wagons, of brewers, patent medicines, and all sorts of things which strive to catch the public eye. There were a few attempts at fun, but they were of a ghastly nature. The night procession was only better, because it could not be seen. There were a dozen wagons, on which were low women and lower men, dressed in various costumes, but as they rode along in solemn silence and the densest darkness, nobody saw or knew anything about them. The ball at Gilmore's Garden was even a more dismal failure. A rich brewer paid $3 000 for the privilege of personating the "King of the Carnival," and as he kept drunk all the day it is presumed he got the worth of his money.

And now it has transpired that the scheme was the work of a couple of frauds from New Orleans. They charged $15 each for the advertising wagons, they sold the "privilege" of riding in the procession as "dukes," "earls," &c, for large money sums, they sold the privileges of the bars, stands and coat rooms at Gilmore's Garden for a great deal of money and they collected large sums from the hotels and other places of public resort. They got everything on credit, those from whom they got supplies supposing that reputable citizens were at the head of it, and as they paid nothing, they made a good thing of it. It is estimated that they cleared $15,000 by the operation. The loss in money is the least of it. It cost the city one entire day's business, and was a nuisance, a worry, and a vexation from first to last. New York is easily gulled

SUICIDES.

There seems to be an epidemic of suicides with the approach of hot weather. One young man came down from Orange county to get work, but was disappointed. He had a watch which he intended to pawn to live on till he could get something to do, but it was stolen from him the night of the carnival, and he went to his room and shot himself. The police recovered the watch two hours after. A woman hung herself in Macdougal street, because her husband ran away from her, and a man named Adams, took poison, because there was so much worry in taking care of his estate. A merchant was found dead in the basement of his store on Broadway, leaving a note stating that his trade had left him, and he saw no hopes of a revival, and a young man cut his throat, because he could not get an appointment in the post-office. All these, with a dozen others who stepped out without giving a reason, in a week! Is there anything in heat that drives people to the madness that must precede suicide?

THE WAR IN EUROPE AND BUSINESS.

The effect of the war in Europe upon New York is mixed. While it does not materially improve business at present, it has had the effect of putting up the price of everything the people live on, and so it bears hard upon those who are doing nothing, and those working for low wages. The farmers who have grain are rejoiced, as well they may be, at the advance it has caused, but the poor laborer, the underpaid clerk, and the half-starved seamstress don't like it so well, for while it has doubled the cost of their living, it has not increased their wages. The merchants hope to profit by it, for they reason that if it puts up the price of produce the farmers will not only buy more freely, but they will pay for what they have already bought, and make the wheels run more smoothly. The trade in arms is getting to be a big thing. American arms have always been favorites in Europe, and this war has given a fresh impetus to the business. The Colt and Remington armories are now running, night and day, on both Russian and Turkish orders, and ship loads are sailing daily. A vessel loaded with arms and ammunition for Russia, sailed yesterday, and as they were paid for before they left the port, as well as the vessel that carried them, the whole concern is Russian property. The vessel and cargo is valued at $1,000,000, making a tempting prize. Accordingly a party of speculators, acting in concert with the Turkish representative here, have bought a fleet steamer, and put into her an armament, and propose to follow and capture her on the high seas. It will be a splendid speculation, as the Turkish government will, immediately, buy the steamer, to be used in similar ventures. As both governments are compelled to get their arms from this country, to a very considerable extent, there will be a great deal of this kind of thing done, which will employ a great many adventurous spirits, who are not averse to making a great deal of money, but who prefer the excitement to the profit. The Remingtons, it is said, have contracts for over a million of rifles, as both governments have to have inspectors on the ground, there will be a curious state of affairs at Ilion. It will puzzle the manufacturers to keep the Russian and Turkish officers from cutting each other's throats. But they have done it before. They used to have Spanish and Cuban officers inspecting arms at the same time, and they will probably manage the Turk and the Russian with equal skill.

THE WEATHER

Is frightfully hot, the thermometer having stood at 85 for three days. As it came without any preliminary skirmishing, it pulls us down.

PIETRO.

A Mile of Reapers.

The immense train of "Champion" reapers and mowing machines, and announced in yesterday's *Independent* as being on its way east, arrived in this city about 6:20 last evening.

The train in two sections left Springfield, Ohio, on Monday morning, freighted with about 1,700 machines, and arrived at Altoona sometime yesterday forenoon. At that point the sections were consolidated, and run with a powerful engine, No. 510, and a full complement of train hands, per order of Superintendent M'Crea, to this city, as one train, arriving here as stated, instead of 4:30, as previously announced—owing to the fact that some time was consumed in the switching of five cars at Lewiston and again eleven cars at Marysville, points where the "Champion" was left for distribution. These valuable machines were loaded on cars of the Empire, National and Union lines, which were all labeled with attractive black letters on broad strips of white muslin, "Champion Reaper and Mower."

Owing to the announcement in Thursday evening's *Independent* that the train would most likely reach this city at 4:30 p. m. yesterday, a large number of our citizens at that hour, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, repaired to the railroad at the foot of Market street for the purpose of witnessing the arrival of the great train, and were much disappointed when informed of the unavoidable detention.

At 5 o'clock p. m. a crowd of people again began to assemble at the railroad, which gradually swelled into hundreds, and by the time the long expected train had come into view, there were perhaps fully five hundred spectators at the foot of Market street waiting to receive it. The train consisting of 56 cars moved slowly along the main track through Canal street, past State, Walnut, Market, Chestnut, Second and Vine streets, everywhere attracting much attention on its way to the Lochiel iron works, at which point the train was stopped. It was subsequently moved back to the stock yards above the city, where the cars were distributed as follows; Seven cars to York, over the Northern Central Railway; eleven to points up the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for Clinton county; ten over the Lebanon Valley Road, consigned to parties in Lehigh and adjoining counties; seven to points in Lancaster county; and the remainder over the Pennsylvania Railroad, consigned to parties in the lower counties. The cars contain on an average twenty-four reapers. In this connection it may be proper to state that former shipments, in considerable quantities, have gone over the routes designated.

The "Champion" was the finest among its class of machines at the Centennial exhibition in 1776—receiving five separate medals and five diplomas—the highest award given to any machine on exhibition at the great world's fair. It was pronounced by all competent judges and intelligent farmers who thoroughly inspected it at the Centennial, to be the "lightest draft" implement of its kind on exhibition, using the "lowest draft" ever made—only 131 pounds.

At the Centennial exhibition the "Champion" was closely and thoroughly examined by tillers of the soil from foreign climes, and already quite a number of orders have been received from Europe and other countries, and their general introduction across the Atlantic will be only a question of a few months.

The buildings at Springfield cover an area of 9 acres, and fully 20 acres in all are used for buildings, yards and side tracks, all of which are devoted exclusively to the manufacture of the Champion Harvesting Machines.—*Harrisburg Independent.*

J. M. HOLDERBAUM & SON, are the agents for the "Champion" Reaper and Mower in this place.

A Snow Storm in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, May 24.—Four inches of snow fell in Berkshire county, Mass., this morning. It is feared that much damage will be done to the fruit crop.

Shocking Disaster.

CHESTER, Pa., May 22.—A terrible accident happened at the launch of the iron steamship Saratoga at Roach's ship-yard this morning about 8 o'clock. About forty men were under the vessel when it went off, and, not hearing the order to come out, a number were crushed to death.

The names of the killed as far as known are Edward Fowley, John Nelson, Charles Wright and Edward Burke. The wounded are George Woof, mortally, and Barney Cannon and Walter Parkinson, seriously. It is thought that some of the workmen were killed and dragged into the water by the ship. The bodies of the dead were horribly mangled, one being literally cut in halves, and others with their arms torn off. The ship-yard is thronged with the friends and relatives of the victims, and presents a very distressing scene. This is the first accident that has ever happened at a launch since Roach took the yard, and he has launched some forty vessels.

Later.—The total number of dead in consequence of the accident is seven. In addition to those already reported J. J. Crew was instantly killed and George Woof and Barney Cannon died at seven o'clock. Three persons were wounded, all of whom will probably recover. All of the killed and wounded were workmen employed at the yards, and were engaged in knocking the blocks from under the keel. The scene during the time the ship was going off was heart-rending, the men being seen struggling to escape while the huge blocks rolled by the ship crushed them to a jelly. No assistance could possibly be rendered by those who were standing by. Instead of a cheer as usually greets a launch, a wail of anguish went up and shrieks of pain rent the air. As soon as possible the dead and wounded were carried to the yard office and physicians summoned. About 1,500 men are employed at the yard, and the friends of nearly all of them rushed to inquire for them. Flags are all at half-mast throughout the town, and work at the yard has been stopped. James Roach has ordered money to be furnished to the families of the killed and wounded. John Fountain, who had entire charge of the launch, makes the following statement: I found the ship was ready to move and called for all hands to get out from under before I commenced cutting loose. The men who were down by the after blocking evidently did not hear the order, or did not obey, as they had fully five minutes to get out from the time the order was given until the ship started. Some of the men remained under, which is frequently the case, to attend to the forward blocking.

Afternoon.—All the men who were under the Saratoga to-day just previous to launching her have been accounted for. No additional deaths have occurred amongst those injured, and the limit of the number killed may now be set at seven. An inquest will be held to-morrow morning.

Assassination.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—The *Republican* gives the following account of the assassination of James Laws, colored, of East Feliciana: "Mr Dula, of East Feliciana, has reached New Orleans and brought with him the coffin that was placed at his door Saturday, and a bunch of Winchester rifle cartridges, which were placed with it. He also relates that the crowd of bull-dozers, after threatening him, went on with the information that they would return soon and put their threats into execution. They proceeded to Jackson and rode up to the house of Jas. Laws, colored, and found him seated on his gallery with his mother. They said: "Ha! Hello, Laws! have you got back." He rose and answered them, and was instantly shot dead. This was on Saturday night. In reference to the assassination of Laws ex-Governor Packard states that just before his return to East Feliciana Laws wrote to him, stating that an account of his presiding at the only Republican meeting held in East Feliciana during the late campaign, and his consequent enforced absence from the parish, his business as a merchant be feared had been destroyed, and begging Packard's influence to get him a position in the Custom House. Packard further says that Laws had told him his wife was in danger, as he had testified before the Howe Senate Committee, giving the names of prominent citizens who had threatened his life, and, as he believed, has caused his store to be fired. Packard further asserts that Laws was one of the best and most conservative colored men of the whole of the Feliciana district, and had previously held several influential positions with the full acquiescence of the people, and was a taxpayer, owning thirty or forty thousand dollars' worth of property. Packard has transmitted the original Laws letter, and also an unpublished letter from Sheriff Webber, killed in an adjoining parish, to Gen. B. F Butler.

Demands of the Solid South.

It is evident that one of the first fruits of the Southern domination in the House of Representatives, is to be a demand for large appropriations for the improvement of Southern rivers and harbors, the construction of levees, and for railroad subsides. The theory of the South is, that the war which desolated its region enriched the North, that the North has had long control of the Government, and that the appropriations have not been made with sufficient liberality for objects of Southern improvement; that a fair division demands a transfer of property from the North to the South, and that this can be best effected through the National Treasury. Another demand which was kept back only by the Presidential contest will be advanced, the refunding of the cotton tax, which would take some $60,000 000 from the Treasury, and distribute it among the planters of the South as a gratitude. Why the tax on cotton should be remitted rather than the tax on the manufactured article, it would be difficult to say. Neither was ultimately paid by the parties of whom it was collected; but by the consumer, to whom the producer charged a price enhanced by the tax. The manufacturer who bought the cotton paid the tax to the planter who raised it; and the consumer who bought the cloth paid the tax to the manufacturer who made it. It remains to be seen if such preposterous demands, preferred by a "solid South," may not make a solid North in opposition. The force of party may not prove irresistible even with the Northern Democracy. Northern representatives, with constituencies behind them, will hesitate before they yield to such demands, even when enforced by party discipline.

How a Hoboken Woman Has Been Slowly Killing Two Daughters.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Thomas Lawton, who lives at No. 112 Second street, Hoboken, complained to Recorder McDonough yesterday that Mrs. Cecilia Gibson, living in the same house, was treating her children inhumanly, and would in all probability murder them if she were not arrested. A warrant was immediately issued, and in a short time an officer brought Mrs. Gibson and her two children, Lizzie Graves and Mary Graves, aged respectively twelve and eight years, before the Recorder.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have been living on the second floor of the wooden tenement at No. 112 Second street for several years past. They have been three years married, Mrs. Gibson being the widow Graves, with three children, two girls and a boy. Some time ago the boy was arrested for petty larceny and is now in the Reform School at Jamesburg, N. J. At the time of his arrest for the offense he complained of the cruel treatment by his mother, but little attention was paid to his talk. By her second husband Mrs. Graves has a child a year old, which the neighbors say she takes good care of while treating her other children inhumanly.

In court yesterday the two children, half starved, appeared covered with bruises and blood. Around the slender neck of the oldest girl—twelve years old—was a dark blue circle, with abras