The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY - - - - June 26, 1878.

STATE TICKET

GOVERNOR:
HENRY M. HOYT,
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
CHARLES W STONE,
OF WARREN COUNY.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
AARON K. DUNKEL,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
JAMES P. STERRETT,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY,
Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

SENATE:
ENOCH D. YUTZY,
Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

ASSEMBLY:
ANDREW J. COLBORN.
EDWARD M. SCHROCK.

PROTHONOTARY:
HENRY F. SCHELL.

SHERIFF:
EDGAR KYLE.

REGISTER AND RECORDER:
WILLIAM B. FREASE.

TREASURER:
HENRY F. KNEPPER

COMMISSIONERS:
DENNIS COOK.
JACOB CRITCHFIELD.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
GILLIAN KOONTZ.

AUDITORS:
JACOB M. BAKER.
HIRAM D. McCOY.

THE Philadelphia *Press* has a report from Bellefonte, Pa., that it is a foregone conclusion that ex-Governor A. G. Curtin will run for Congress on the Democratic ticket in that district this fall.

HAS the Potter committee torn any linen in their frantic efforts to find who offered Judge Levissee $100,000 to cast his vote for Tilden? If the committee had got an inkling that Matthews or Noyes or Sherman or Hayes offered a hundreth part of that large sum for a vote, Potter and Butler would have gone frantic to trace out and confirm the fact. Why is the $100,000 bribe to be passed in silence? Does it hurt some of the Democratic innocents?

WE have now had a year and a-half of the Tilden fight, and the country is asked to devote to it some three years or so additional, for the gratification of trying to make a President out of a man who wasn't honest enough to pay his income tax, and who tried to buy up an electoral vote in Oregon. What an exalted ideal of statesmanship!—*North American.*

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* is growing hysterical through fear of Republican assaults on our new State Constitution, and tearfully insists that this must be made the great issue in the coming political campaign, and must not be clouded by controversies over questions of National politics, that have been settled. It was somewhat similar fears for the safety of the National Constitution, that induced the Democracy to take up arms in 1861—62 to defend it from Republican assaults. Such at least were the allegations made at that time by the rebellious democracy.

IF the laboring men of the United States could once be brought to a clear realization of the fact that all the dead-weight of debt and taxation is ultimately made to rest upon their shoulders and that the disadvantages under which they now labor are solely due to the changed conditions which a large debt and heavy taxation have brought into existence, they would be the last men in the world to listen to the delusive cry for more money with which their ears are beguiled. Every additional piece of paper money thrust into their hands is an additional evidence of debt which they must pay. If a paper dollar is lost they suffer the loss; when it is redeemed they pay for its redemption. As long as it exists it is a badge of servitude.

THE workingmen of the country are expected to play into the hands of the Democracy at the coming election, and yet the Democratic House of Representatives that has just adjourned did all in its power to make times harder by cutting down appropriations, curtailing work on public buildings, closing arsenals and navy yards, and thus throwing thousands of workingmen out of employment, making a determined effort to reduce the present tariff, and while reducing the pay of the officers of our little and hard worked army, at the same time voting themselves the full pecuniary profits of a long session, for the special session of six weeks, necessitated by their outrageous conduct of the previous winter. And yet these Democratic leaders are asking support on the ground of being the special friends of the workingmen.

GENERAL JOE JOHNSON is urged as a candidate for Congress in the Richmond (Va.) district. The Richmond *Dispatch* favors his candidacy because it believes he is the only man in the district who has the requisite talent and ability to fill the position. The Manchester *Guardian* dissents, and wants General Johnson to come to the front and answer the following questions:

Is he in favor of pensioning disabled Confederates as well as Federals, furnishing them with artificial limbs, and granting them equal admission to the soldiers' homes of the common country, and giving to the memorial cemeteries of the South the same support and ornamentation as the National cemeteries receive from the Treasury of our common government?

Is he in favor of a full, just, and equitable settlement by the Federal Government of what is known as the "Southern war claims?"

If these questions are to be made an issue in the Congressional fight in Virginia, it will not be long until they are a part of the national Democratic platform.

HAVING signally failed in procuring any evidence on which to predicate their design of unseating the President, the Democrats are now endeavoring to claim credit for the adoption of the Burchard resolution, declaring any attempt to assail the Presidential title, "revolutionary."

The pliability of the average Democratic statesmen is evidenced by their votes in the last Congress for a general resolution against subsidies, and then afterwards voting for each particular subsidy proposed. So the Democrats who voted against any attempt to oust Mr. Hayes, while the Senate stood in the way of their revolutionary designs, will probably, at the next session, when they will have control of the Senate, vote to unseat him. The people at the coming election should take particular care not to give them an opportunity to go back on their record on the Burchard resolution, and carry out their original programme on the avowed basis of the "right of revolution." The only safety of the country is in making the majority of the next House Republican.

HON. WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, of Williamsport, who was urged as a candidate for Governor before the State Convention of the Nationals, announces his withdrawal from the National party, and his determination to support General Hoyt and the full Republican ticket.

He says he went before the National Convention as an advocate of the principles of the Greenback party, and if the wishes of the Greenbackers in the convention had predominated, he would have been the nominee for Governor. But, as it is, the National Party is now under control of the Communistic elements of the State, and he cannot affiliate with any set of men who support the doctrines of the Commune. Mr. Armstrong says he is aware that his withdrawal will be misconstrued, and that he will be charged with treachery, but he maintains that his present position is the only safe one for the man who loves law and order to occupy, and he will do so regardless of the consequences to himself. He is firm in the Greenback faith, and will go into any movement for the advancement of Greenback principles; but the platform the National Party has adopted he can never assent to.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia says that he knows it was the intention among the principal leading Democrats of the late Congress to vote Mr. Hayes out and Mr. Tilden into the Presidency. He talked with those leaders himself and fully understood their purposes and plans. The back-down of the House Democrats on the question of the President's title he therefore looks upon as an endorsement of his personal views regarding the investigation.

He insisted that the Democratic resolution for investigation, under which the Potter committee was appointed, should declare that no revolution was intended, or that no attack was to be made on the President's title. For this nearly every paper in the South condemned him, and the Georgia Democrats threatened to repudiate him as a candidate for Congress. Now that the Democrats of the House have done precisely what Mr. Stephens asked them to do at first, his course has been thoroughly vindicated and he is quietly waiting to see the Southern papers eat the dish of crow, which they so unwittingly cooked for themselves. The day may come—four or five thousand years hence—when the true character of the blustering braggadocio, cowardly, janus-faced Democratic politicians will be understood and appreciated at its true worth by the general public. In this case the crime consists in the intent which they were too cowardly to carry out, in the face of an aroused public sentiment.

HAVE our readers forgotten the Democratic bluster about economy and reform with which the late Congress was ushered into existence? As was to be expected, the demagogues who roared so loudly in the index, have proven to be the most reckless spendthrifts and unscrupulous cozeners that ever controlled National legislation. During the long session that has just closed they fought persistently to reduce the army, cut down the pay of the officers, pinch the clerks in government employ, cripple the departments by refusing to vote necessary appropriations and to reduce the tariff and the national revenue taxes, and thus impair the sources from which government expenses are drawn—but when it came to Southern claims, or to appropriations for the benefit of their immediate constituents they voted away millions of money without debate or question.

Thus the River and Harbor bill, which was put through under the previous question, without a word of debate, appropriates $8,361,000, the largest sum ever voted for these purposes. It was put through on the "log-rolling" principle, each one caring only to know that his locality had a share in the spoils and oblivious to all else that the bill contained. When Regan, of Texas, reported the bill to the House from the Conference committee, without a word of explanation, the House went it "blind" and adopted the bill, by a vote of 150 to 98.

DEMOCRATIC speakers and resolution-makers throughout the country always make a point of telling the people that the present depression in business, or, "hard times," is altogether due to Republican rule, and that when the Democrats get control things will improve. Perhaps some people are foolish enough to believe this. In a speech lately made in Congress by Hon. Abraham S. Hewitt, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, on the repeal of the bankrupt law, we have a clear explanation of the whole matter. Mr. Hewitt is a strong Democrat, but he is not a demagogue, and his remarks contain more sound sense than twenty stump speeches by party leaders. He said:

"We are marching steadily and surely back to prosperity. We are here to-day on 'hard-pan.' I was astonished to hear the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Ewing] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Kelly] propound the doctrines which they have laid down here to-day. They seem to think that the distress in this country, with the attendant shrinkage of values is something local. Let me tell those gentlemen that this condition of things exists *all over the civilized globe.* In Great Britain, where specie payments have not been interrupted for a long period, there is the same shrinkage of value. In France, where specie payments have been resumed under a scheme which has received the unqualified approbation of these gentlemen, there is great commercial distress. In Germany, where the sound system of currency has never been departed from, equal distress prevails. The business depression and the shrinkage of values are not local but universal. *They are the reaction of a speculative era;* and when you have an era of speculation, there is no remedy but through much tribulation, through shrinkage, through liquidation of indebtedness, to get back to the point where we can begin upon the foundation of solid and real values and upon honest and true money."

THE dead Congress has not accomplished what those who entered it buoyant with hope and abounding with plans expected. Having a majority in one branch, the Democracy foresaw that they could direct and check legislation. They imagined that by shrewd management they could render this power productive of great uses to them. They planned to oust the President, to capture the Cabinet, and grasp the Senate. They devised investigations without number and commissions without limit. They introduced a plan to destroy the tariff; and with a bill to effect that destruction, with an investigation to remove the President, and other purely partisan labor, they have spent valuable months and done nothing. The rebel brigadiers would not enroll in any scheme looking to national use; the northern representatives dare not uphold the extravagances that would cost them their seats and more, and the session has teminated in disappointment and sorrow. They intended to exclude politics. Politics was almost the only thing they really touched. Now they are finding before they have returned to their homes, that their conduct is unsatisfactory and they themselves unpopular. Sunset Cox, shrewd to see where partisan uses lie, has asserted that the action of the House will render the re-election of four-fifths of the House impossible, and the managers fear worse consequences. Republicans never went to the people with a stronger claim, and it is one that must be honored when presented.—*Phila. North American.*

Condemning the Louisiana Commission.

The United States Senate, by a vote of 32 to 22, placed its seal of condemnation upon the President's course in sending a Commission to Louisiana for the purpose of overturning a State Government. The Commission was sent by the President, upon his own responsibility, and without any authority of law; and a leading officer of the Treasury (doubtless acting upon Mr. Sherman's advice) persuaded a New York bank to advance the money for the Commissioners' expenses, being assured that Congress would pay it back again. This Congress has just refused to do, upon the ground that the course taken was without warrant of law.

Leading Republicans of the Senate were not at all chary in the language in which they expressed their condemnation of the President's course in this particular, and the unanimity with which the same views are held by the party may be seen in the fact that the President could muster but six Senators, elected as Republicans, to his support. There are but two of these whose Republicanism is unquestioned—Messrs. Anthony and Paddock. The other four are known as the Administration Senators—the Stanley Matthews body guard—who have supported every item of the policy (including the turning out of civil officers to make way for their friends) from the start.

Thus, in the most emphatic manner possible, is the Southern policy condemned and openly censured. The President, we understand, is "not in the least disturbed."—*Cincinnati Times.*

How the Forty-Fourth Congress Ended Its First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Congress finally adjourned at 7 o'clock this morning. In the House the unbridled saturnalia that raged through the night had almost completely subsided at daybreak, by which time the demonstrative members were placed hors de combat through excessive indulgence in the ardent. The finale of the tumultuous scene was comparatively calm, and Speaker Randall's farewell words were listened to with respect. The best of good humor prevailed at parting, and the follies of the preceding night evidently caused no regrets.

The Senate's last hours were marked by a moderate indulgence in harmless levity and hilarity, which consumed the interval between 3 and 5 A. M. Senators seemed bent upon preventing further legislation, and amused themselves by interposing points of order and objections to all attempts that were made to secure the passing of bills. In this way the consideration of the Post Route bill, which passed the House divested of all objectional amendments, and of the Letter Carriers' bill, was prevented. At 5 A. M. the Senate pretended to go into executive session, for the purpose of enabling Senators to enjoy a quiet nap, free from the gaze of the public. The doors were not opened until ten minutes to seven, when the Sundry Civil bill, duly engrossed and signed by the Speaker, was hurriedly presented to the President pro tem., who immediately appended his signature to the document, and in another instant it received the approval of the President, who was in his room, in the rear of the Senate chamber.

The minute hand of the Senate clock pointed five minutes to seven when the Clerk of the House entered, bringing with him the three last engrossed bills that became laws. One of these created a commission to select a new and more healthy site for the Naval Observatory, and necessitated the immediate nomination of the three Commissioners. Senator Sargent, the author of the bill, rushed into the President's room and presently returned with one of Mr. Hayes' secretaries, who announced a message from the President. An executive session was forthwith ordered, although only three minutes lacked of the appointed hour for adjourning. The nominations were confirmed without delay, but when the doors were opened, at the expiration of a few moments, the clock had meanwhile been very conveniently manipulated by the Doorkeeper, so that it was now ten minutes before seven, instead of ten minutes past seven. An oppressive silence prevailed in the chamber at the time. Sleepy pages, tired clerks, drowsy messengers, and a few wide awake, live correspondents were gathered around the desk, whilst Senators, with their hats in their hands, sat in their seats waiting impatiently for the welcome word releasing them from their labors. It was not long in coming, and in five minutes after Mr. Ferry's parting speech, the Senate chamber was empty.

President Hayes and all the members of the Cabinet remained in constant attendance at the Capitol from 8 P. M. until the adjournment, and every bill that was presented was considered and signed before the dissolution.

The Democratic Backdown.

The Democrats originated the Potter committee, and inaugurated the investigation to advance the interests of the Democratic party. The Democrats in Congress put themselves on record as favoring the revolutionary programme marked out in the Potter resolution. The question covered by this resolution was made a party one, and the Democratic party, as a party, was committed to the line of action marked out. The step was taken deliberately, and the experiment was tried. The importance of the step as a political maneuver must be measured by the results of the venture.

When the Potter resolution was presented in the House, the Republicans desired to amend so as to have the resolution declare that no attack on the President's title was intended. They were not allowed to do this, and all the other amendments looking to a thorough investigation were rejected. The Democratic resolution was adopted as offered, and the investigation was inaugurated on the Democratic plan. Two weeks have passed, and in what a plight does this Democratic programme leave the Democratic party!

The investigation has proceeded just as the Democratic managers insisted it should proceed. The Democrats have chosen their witnesses, and have had access to all documents and records. They have had their own way about everything, and yet they have failed to make a case, or any show of one. This is the result so far as the Republican party is concerned. As to the Democratic party, the experience of the last two weeks leaves it in a most pitiable plight.

It opened the battle as the assailant of the Republican party, choosing its own ground. In two weeks it has been driven from every position, and now stands on the defensive. Denied the opportunity for thorough investigation in the House, the Republicans so managed as to secure the opportunity in the Senate. Failing to secure an amendment to the Potter resolution declaring that the President's title could not be assailed, the Republicans struck in another direction, and secured the adoption of a resolution much more sweeping in its declarations.

Two weeks ago Democratic Congressmen pledged themselves to a policy that contemplated the unseating of the President. Last Friday, outflanked and demoralized, they voted for a resolution that declares the policy revolutionary. They went further, and in disposing of the Blair memorial declared that neither Congress, nor court, nor other tribunal has power to reverse the declaration that the President had been duly elected.

At the opening of this brief campaign the Democrats had a united majority in Congress; they had taken position on the Presidential question, in the reduction of the army, and had entertained the Blair resolution as to the illegality of the election of President Hayes. At the end, their majority is demoralized, if not divided; they have abandoned their position on the Presidential question, have backed down from their aggressive stand for army reduction, and have repudiated the revolutionary Blair resolution. All this has been in the nature of a retreat in the face of an enemy.

Committed to one line of action, the Democrats in Congress have been forced to take another, by Republican strategy on public opinion. They have been out-manœuvred and frightened, and deserve little credit for their votes on Burchard's resolution. Given an opportunity by their majority in Congress to make their point, they have abused it and lost ground. In the language of General Grant, they have filled the bucket and kicked it over. They stand before people convicted of intent to revolutionize, claiming credit because they were frightened and compelled to abandon their purpose. They came before the country on a record which proved to be so repulsive to the people that they had to eat their words, and repudiate their own programme. The worst enemies of the Democratic party could not wish it to be in a more pitiable plight than it is now.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Murder and Suicide.

AUGUSTA, June 21.—On Wednesday evening a negro named David Crawford shot and killed his wife on Beach Island, South Carolina. He then killed himself. On Thursday morning a white man named Terry, a short distance from where the tragedy occurred, chopped a woman with whom he was living, in the head with a hatchet and shot her. He afterwards shot and killed himself.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1878.

THE WOMAN'S HOTEL.

Spite of the efforts of its friends who wished to see Mr. Stewart's kind intention carried out, was, as predicted, turned into a general hotel, on the pretence that women would not patronize it, for want of men's society. It is proper to stamp this as a coarse and shallow excuse for the perversion of a trust. The arbitrary rules, which forbade boarders a drop-light, a picture, an extra chair, provided by themselves, made women hesitate to enter, but as the accommodations became known, they would have given liberal support in spite of these drawbacks. Some useless misstatements about the hotel deserve correction. It is reported, that it cost $3,000,000, which carries absurdity on the fact of it. The Grand Hotel in Paris, the largest and most sumptuous in the world, only cost $1,000,000 to build. While the Woman's Hotel, though tasteful, was not in the least expensive. Its $300,000 worth of pictures belonged to the Stewart estate, and might as well hang in the hotel as anywhere, if they cost half the sum named, and the "vast" library, talked about, though good, was no larger than a common village library. Women stayed away because they could have neither pets or sewing machines, not because they could not live in the society of men. There is more truth in the assertion that the depreciated income of other parts of the Stewart estate made it desirable to convert this hotel into paying property. One of the Leland brothers, the best known hotel men in the United States, said he could have run the Woman's Hotel at a paying rate, for less than its lowest charges. The Woman's Hotel was no more a legitimate failure than Stewart's store.

NEW YORK HIGHWAYMEN.

Visiting friends will come to the city well armed, and in good pistol practice and be very careful how they carry money about them. Last Monday night, in a driving storm, the Third Avenue car full of Germans coming from a picnic, with the receiver of the road taking the day's earnings, some $500, down town, was boarded by roughs, who showed pistols to the passengers, beat and stunned the receiver, tore the bag of money from him, and fled, before the passengers fairly knew what was the matter. Two weeks since, an attempt was made to rob a street car not far from City Hall. The lawless element, emboldened by the timidity shown betere the rioters and strikers, make good reason for organizing a Vigilance Committee here before fall. The roughs are busy on the Coney Island roads, which in Summer do a larger business than any in the country: they set a platform across the track one night, in May and later, threw a night train off the track, killing five men, and the next day tried to wreck a crowded train by a tie across the road. But the pusillanimous jury, instead of hanging the men who placed the obstructions, found that the train was thrown off by stones falling from a gravel train, and censured the company for not taking better care of the tracks! With all the gravel trains run in the United States, it is singular that this is the first accident from such a cause. But the average jury here would sooner bring a verdict against Wm. H. Vanderbilt than against one of the low, desperate Irish who infest New York. A spirit of violence is rising in the lower classes of this region which would frighten the boldest who could read its signs.

THE NEW AMERICAN PARTY.

With this state of things, it is not wonderful that there is a call for something like the old native American Party, especially among young men of good families, and their elders who like to see the country carried away neither by Irish revolt, or French frenzy, or German license. There is such a party forming, and one of the best administration dailies has been approached with proposals to become its organ. Such a party may come as a relief. The Republic was not meant to be a hellbroth, brewed of the fanaticisms of every nation under heaven.

RECORDER HACKETT'S RAID.

A Daniel has come to judgment in the shape of the fearless and peppery Recorder Hackett, who means to see whether New York has a City Government or not. By his direction the Grand Jury took action on several abuses, and fourteen Aldermen were bewildered by indictments as if they were common citizens, answerable to the law, and under obligations to obey it! And for what? The trivial offense of giving permits for street venders to obstruct the passage and traffic of the whole city, and making a nice little political parquisite of the privilege. The lofty Board of Health paid $200,000 a year to look after the sanitary condition of the city, found itself indicted for allowing New York to become the dirtiest and unhealthiest city in the civilized world, worse than London or Vienna, and letting 7,000 common folks and poor people's babies die of foul air every year. The beards of the venerable board have not got over wagging with astonishment at the daring, which expects a $200,000 board to do its duty! No wonder the Aldermen tried to make out Recorder Hackett was insane.

MEN'S FASHIONS.

Beige and olive shadings in soft finished cloths are the only gentleman's wear this season, in Scotch tweed and English home-spun for business and general suits, or in twills and canvas or basket wools for demi-dress. Various markings, faint stripes and plaids are worn, but are in secondary favor. Fitted and sack coats are both worn, but the London sack is preferred by stylish young men. There is every choice of collars, the old high pointed style, the round clerical band, the Byron and the bent English collar being all found with fashionable shirt-makers. The new hats offer something to suit every man's style of face, soft beige and drab felt alpine hats, exceedingly light and fine, pearl and ash-gray, soft hats half high and low crowned with slightly dented crown, rough straw hats of the old monitor shape, and square ones with gay striped ribbons, in college or boat club colors for young men, Dunstable straw, and high hats of fine palm leaf, for their elders, Panamas in Derby shape, and beige or pale gray felt high hats light as cork, known as "Broker's hats," for dashing business men.

PIETRO.

Riot in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 19.—Judge Davidson, of Fountain county, telegraphed to Governor Williams to-day for troops to assist in suppressing the riots among the miners. The light infantry will leave here by special train this afternoon.

Celebration of the Evacuation of Valley Forge.

VALLEY FORGE, PA, June 19.—The centennial anniversary celebration of the evacuation of this place by the Continental army was celebrated to-day under circumstances of unusual display. Excursion trains began to arrive at an early hour, and by 10 o'clock at least 30,000 people had arrived by this means and in private conveyances. The various committees had their headquarters, and with a well disciplined constabulary force, the best order prevailed. At daylight cannons were fired and bells were rung throughout the Schuylkill Valley, of which this forms a part. At sunrise there was a salute of thirteen guns fired, and at half-past 8 o'clock Governor Hartranft and Adjutant General Latta, accompanied by General Winfield S. Hancock and other distinguished gentlemen arrived, and were received at the depot by a delegation of military. An appropriate salute was fired by the Griffin Battery, of Phœnixville, and they proceeded to the military headquarters, receiving loud cheers on their way. At 9 o'clock there was a memorial service, in which large numbers took part. A procession was formed at the military headquarters, consisting of military, bands of music, civic societies and ladies dressed in white. The graves of Continental and Federal soldiers were decorated, appropriate services were held, and the procession moved over the intrenchments, which have remained since the occupation of the place by the Continental army, and over the historic ground, which was strewn with flowers by the ladies. A grand chorus of three hundred voices rendered an anthem, and at half-past 10 o'clock a review of the military was held, in which there were about two thousand soldiers; all the towns in Schuylkill Valley being represented, and companies present from Philadelphia and Wilmington Delaware. The troops displayed fine drilling, and were under command of Generals Gregg and Reeder, and were reviewed by General Hancock and Governor Hartranft.

At noon a salute of thirty-eight guns was fired, and at 1 o'clock the services of the day began in a large tent holding 15,000 persons. Governor Hartranft, the presiding officer, was introduced, and was received with tremendous cheers. He spoke in substance as follows:

We have come to commemorate the darkest hours of the Revolution; hours which were those of triumph to the American cause, for it was at Valley Forge where the brightest honors were won by the Continental army. It was here in rude tents, and amid a winter of the greatest severity that the brightest records of the war were made. It is upon this spot, hallowed by hunger and cold, that we meet to commemorate a steadfastness of cause unprecedented in the annals of history.

A poem was then read by Rev. F. G. Walker, of Philadelphia, and after the singing of "The American Hymn" Colonel T. W. Bean, of Norristown, read extracts from an historical paper which he had prepared for the occasion, and a poem by Mrs. M. E. Thropp Cone was also read. The orator of the day, Henry Armitt Brown, of Philadelphia, was next introduced, and created great enthusiasm by his eloquent oration. He reviewed at length the history and suffering of the Continental army, defining the importance of the campaign with which the name of Valley Forge is connected, and extolling the excellent generalship and the unprecedented courage and steadfastness which crowned our ancestors with victory. He also paid an eloquent tribute to the foreign officers in the American camp, Lafayette, Steuben and Pulaski. His apostrophe to Washington had a thrilling effect, the immense audience rising and enthusiastically applauding, as the orator continued: "Behold him in yonder cottage, his lamp burning steadily through half the winter night, his brain never at rest. * * * A soldier, subordinating the military to the civil power; a dictator, as mindful of the rights of the Tories as of the wrongs of the Whigs; a statesman commanding a revolutionary army; a patriot, forgetful of nothing but himself—this is he whose extraordinary virtues only kept the army from disbanding and saved his country's cause. The tide of battle never ebbed and flowed upon these banks. These hills never trembled beneath the tread of charging squadrons nor echoed the thunders of contending cannon. The blood that stained this ground did not rush forth in the joyous frenzy of the fight. It fell drop by drop from the heart of a suffering people. They who once encamped here in the snow, fought not for conquest, not for power, not for glory, not for their country only, not for themselves alone. They suffered here for posterity, they suffered here for the human race, they bore here the cross of all the people, they died here that freedom might be the heritage of all. * * * The time was already come when from these shores the light of a new civilization should flash across the sea, and from this place a voice of triumph make the Old World tremble, when, from her chosen refuge in the West, the spirit of liberty should go forth to meet the rising sun and set the people free." The orator's peroration besought the people of to-day to remember that the inheritance of liberty and civilization cannot be kept safe without exertion, and that a country is benefited by great actions only so long as her children are able to repeat them.

The exercises closed, with a benediction, at 4 o'clock, the affair having proved a grand success, notwithstanding that the heat was intense and travelling over the hills exceedingly tiresome. Beyond the giving way of some of the benches, which, however, did no serious damage, the day passed without accident.

Desperate Attempt of a Murderer to Escape.

FREDERICK, Md, June 19.—E. H Costley, who is to be hanged on Friday, made a desperate attempt to escape this morning. The door of the corridor was open to feed the prisoners. As soon as the cook had turned his head Costley dashed past him through the warden's room and out the front entrance to the jail and down a lot into a cellar about two hundred yards in the rear of the jail. He was captured by the warden almost immediately and was taken back to prison and ironed.

A Woman Killed by Lightning.

BRADY'S BEND, June 21.—During the storm this afternoon the wife of Chas. Hemerley, of Armstrong run, was instanly killed by a flash of lightning. Col. Templeton, of Brady's Bend was considerably injured by the same shock. Mrs. Hemerley leaves three small childern.

Great Hanging Day.

FREDERICK, Md, June 21.—The execution of Edward H. Costley, alias Dorsey, for the murder of his cousin, Solomon Costley, on the 4th of April, 1877, took place this morning in the northeastern part of the jail yard in the presence of three hundred persons.

In compliance with the request of the prisoner, the cap was adjusted over his head in his cell, and at 10:48 he was led forth and upon the gallows. A few moments intervened, the scaffold was cleared, the drop sprung, and the body of Costley swung in the air twenty minutes; afterwards he was pronounced dead by attending physicians. The body was lowered into the coffin and taken in charge by Daniel Costley, an uncle, and Father Gæbe, his spiritual adviser. His neck was dislocated by the fall and the slight movement of the body while hanging was scarcely perceptible. During the execution rain fell in torrents, with vivid flashes of lightning.

Costley was a bright mulatto, and came to Maryland a short time before the murder. His native place is said to be Florence, Massachusetts. His victim was a colored man.

CINCINNATI, June 21. — Perry Bowster, who murdered an aged toll-gate keeper and his wife on the Circleville pike, a short distance from Chillicothe, Ohio, last October, was hung at Chillicothe at 11 o'clock this morning in the presence of a very large crowd. Bowster went quietly to the scaffold. He refused to permit any religous ceremonies, had nothing to say and maintained a defiant attitude to the last. His neck was broken at the fall of the trap. He never confessed his crime.

CHICAGO, June 21. — At 10:20 o'clock this morning, Jeremiah Connolly, aged 19, and George Sherry, aged 21, were hanged for the murder of Hugh M'Conville, on the evening of the 19th of January. The young men were on a protracted spree, and started out on the evening of the murder with the avowed purpose of killing somebody, and before meeting M'Conville they had assaulted some half dozen persons—one a woman.

Seven minutes after the trap was sprung the young men were pronounced dead, and fifteen minutes later the bodies were cut down and delivered to their friends. It is many years now since there was an execution in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 21.—A special from Paris, Illinois, says John Burns was hanged there at 1 o'clock this afternoon, for the murder of Elijah Burnwell on the 20th of October last. Burns was reckless and hardened and met his fate with a coolness amounting to bravado. He was pronounced dead in seven minutes.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 21.—Jacob Levels, (colored), was hanged in the county jailyard here to-day for the murder of another colored man. Levels ascended the steps as firmly and with as little emotion as a man would walk up to a banquet. He took his place on the trap door and stood for a moment regarding the upturned faces of the crowd beneath him. A religious ceremony was gone through with, after which he was asked if he had anything to say. Only one thing he replied—"Prepare to meet me in glory."

The officers bade him adieu and the black cap was drawn over his face. The noose having been drawn he stood a spectacle to be remembered, not even the light drapery showed signs of the slightest emotion. His hands were clasped and his chin slightly elevated. The sheriff raised a handkerchief, the trap fell, and Jacob Levels dangled in the air, having fallen about four feet. His gasps and struggles for breath were painfully audible and his shoulders and chest underwent convulsions. After hanging seventeen minutes he was pronounced dead.

The Marriage of Mrs. Shunk.

YORK, Pa., June 21.—Rebekah Shunk, the brilliant, beautiful daughter of Judge Jere S. Black, and widow of Governor Shunk's son, James, himself a most accomplished journalist and man of affairs, was married yesterday in a "very private" way at Brookie, the country residence of her father, just outside of this town. The bridegroom, Mr. J. H. Hornesby, a man of fine presence and high breeding, who has turned the shady side of the forties a bachelor, is a wealthy merchant of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Shunk and her daughter made quite a stay in Louisville last winter, with her friends Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Henry Watterson, and it was during this time that an existing friendship ripened into an engagement to Mr. Hornesby. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. C. W. Thompson, a retired Episcopal clergyman of York, in presence of no one whatever but Miss Shunk and the immediate personal families of Judge Black, his son Chauncey, and his son-in-law Captain Clayton.

Promise vs. Performance.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The labor organization here are in a great state of excitement over the discovery that Congress, the wing particularly, headed by Hendrick B. Wright, after all its professions of regard for the interests of the working man, not only adjourned without the adoption of a single measure for their benefit, but that the only persons whose pay was reduced were the laborers in the different branches of the Government, whilst the pay of higher officers was left undisturbed. The central organization threatens to take notice of this action, and to communicate with the other organizations which have their branches in every part of the country. They declare that they will make themselves felt before the political campaign is over. In addition to a reduction of pay the Democrats struck out or cut down every item of appropriation, such as public buildings, navy yards, &c, which would have increased the ability of the Government to largely increase the number of workmen in different parts of the country.

Fatal Fight.

A St. Louis *Globe Democrat* special from Bristol, Virginia, June 14, says:

"A fearful and fatal rencontre occurred in Lee county, in this State, this morning between John Bailey and Henry Combs, grand nephew of ex Governor Leslie Combs, of Kentucky. The youths were students at Professor Johnson's Academy, at Turkey Cove, and were rivals in love. The Kentucky boy made the best progress in his suit, and hence the row. The two young men met alone in a grove, both armed with pistols. They fired five shots. Combs fell mortally wounded by a shot in the abdomen, and died in a few moments. Bailey is at large. Both were popular and talented students."

Fears of the Capture of Fort Harney and a Terrible Massacre.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—A Silver City despatch states that Chief Winnemucca has returned to Bernard Whipple's camp, on the Owyhee river. He says the hostiles are killing hundreds of cattle and leaving their carcasses to rot. The hostiles have left Stein's mountain, and are moving toward the Harney valley, thence to the Matthews agency and Snake river, and will probably keep on until they effect a junction with the Columbia river Indians, which addition to their forces will, they calculate, enable them to sweep the country. They are determined to retain the Piutes as prisoners until they can get a sufficient number of arms from the white men they kill to arm them. Egan is rebellious, and horses and arms have been taken from him and his Indians. Camp Harney will probably be captured to-morrow by the Indians, and if so, there will be a terrible slaughter of whites congregated there for protection. Nothing has been heard from Howard since yesterday. If he does not effect a junction with Stewart's forces, the party accompanying him from Camp Lyon could easily be captured by the Indians. The General's situation is quite critical, and the massacres that will be perpetrated bid fair to exceed in number those of the Nez Perces war.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—An Austin, Nevada, despatch says a rumor is current that the Shoshones have left Smoky Valley in a body and gone north, headed for Beowawe, on the Central Pacific Railroad. It is supposed they are on their way to join the hostile Bannocks. These Indians have always been well treated, and can not have any grievance against the white people. In their route north they must cross the line of the Central Pacific Railroad somewhere between Battle Mountain and the Palisade. A large number of Shoshones from Belmont and Eureka Valley were here ostensibly in attendance on a fandango. They endeavored to purchase powder and lead in large quantities, but were refused by the storekeepers, who, in some instances, were warned by officers against selling ammunition to Indians. Nearly all of these Indians have left here, going in various directions. The Piutes are quiet, but very inquisitive regarding the war which they profess to deplore.

DEADWOOD, June 18.—Five companies of cavalry and four of infantry, under command of General L. X. Bradley, for the Black Hills post, camped to day near the Belfourche, about thirty miles from here. The command's progress northward has been much retarded by frequent and heavy rains and bad roads.

The Wedding at the White House.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The wedding of Colonel Russell Hastings and Miss Emily Platt, niece of the President, was solemnized at the Executive Mansion this evening. Bishop Jagger of Ohio, officiating. The ceremony took place in the Blue Parlor, which was tastefully and profusely decorated with flowers. All the parlors, together with the spacious "East Room," were brilliantly lighted. The Marine Band was in attendance and performed several airs. The wedding was a very quiet one, only immediate friends of the President and his family, and of the bride and groom being present. Mr. Platt, the father of Miss Platt, gave the bride away. A feature of the ceremony was the presence of a great many children—nephews, nieces, and cousins of the bride. Colonel and Mrs. Hastings left the city for New York on the 9:25 train

The Arctic Region.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The schooner Eothen sailed to-day for the Arctic region, to search for the relics of Sir John Franklin. A distinguished party accompanied the schooner as far as Sandy Hook.

Colonel Gilder, just before sailing, stated that the party would probably be absent for two years or more. The searching party expect to make the voyage northward in about two months, reaching Repulse Bay during the latter part of August. It is intended to stop at that place until the spring, there being no snow on the ground during the winter. In the early part of the spring the party will cross the country on sledges to King William's Land. The journey will occupy probably four or five weeks. After landing the searching party at Repulse Bay, the Eothen will depart on a whaling voyage.

Large Fire at Akron, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—A fire at Akron, Ohio, early this morning, destroyed the Academy of Mucic Building and Commerce Block. The loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. The fire originated in J. P. Sebring's store at 1 o'clock A. M. An explosion, thought to be of gas, was heard, and immediately after that, fire was discovered blazing out of the front windows. H. P. Hitchcock made an affidavit charging Sebring with incendiarism. He was arrested and taken before the Mayor, where he pleaded not guilty, and, in default of $10,000 bail, was committed to jail.

The Commerce Block, erected in 1870, cost $68,000, and was insured for $33,000.

The Academy of Music, also erected in 1870, at a cost of about $150,000, was insured for $18,000.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to us so long."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep the sick the same time. I guess you will take my medicine hereafter." See other column.

Fitz John Porter's New Court-Martial.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 19.—The court appointed by President Hayes to examine into the case of Gen. Fitz J. Porter and report, with reasons for their conclusions, what action, if any in their opinion justice requires should be taken by the President on Gen. Porter's application for a review of his case, will convene here on Monday next. The members of the court are Gens. Schofield, Terry, and Getty. Gen Porter's counsel are Joseph H. Choate and Anson Maltby, of New York, and John C. Ballitt, now of Philadelphia. Mr. Bullitt is a democrat; the other two counsel are Republicans.

Indian Outrages.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—A Bise City despatch says parties for Fort Hall and Lemhi via Wood River and Big Camas Prairie report having seen 200 Indians on Wood River about two hundred miles east of this place who claim to be friendly and on their way to Fort Hall Agency. These Indians stated that James A. Dempsey, a white man who has an Indian wife, and who has lived many years with the Indians, and who was with the hostiles in the Lava Beds at the commencement of the outbreak, had been killed by a war party before they left the Lava Beds on their raiding tour.