

Committee Meeting.

The Republican County Committee will meet at the Pennsylvania House, in Millington, on

SATURDAY, MAY 5th, 1877, at 1 o'clock P. M. to elect one Senatorial and one Representative Delegate to the Republican State Convention; also, to transact any other business that may come before the Committee. A full attendance is requested.

W. C. LAIRD, Chairman.

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee:

- Millington—Solomon Books, C. B. Horning, Millington P. O.
Fayetteville—Dr. H. Hasbinger, Enoch Sheltonberger, M. Alabaster.
Spartanburg—S. G. Dressler, Oriental P. O.
Spartanburg—Long, Pleasant Valley P. O.
Greenwood—Harrison Minnium, Thomas Knudsen, Pleasant Valley.
Dorchester—John M. Stotts, Abraham Kortz, East Salina.
Thompson's—J. M. Nelson, J. A. Hottel, Thompson's.
Monroe—Jacob Page, Evendale; G. Metterling, Richfield.
Walker—John A. Gallagher, Mexico; M. Golden, Van Wert.
Patterson—S. B. Caveny, B. K. Mitchell, Patterson.
Port Royal—T. M. Moore, H. H. Snyder, Port Royal.
Spartanburg—J. D. Howell, Pleasant View.
T. T. Patton, Spartanburg.
Milledgeville—Wm. N. Sterrett, David Cunningham, Patterson.
Trenton—John G. Hertzler, C. Richards, Fort Royal.
Lack—J. C. Burns, Peru Mills; Ezra Montgomery, Waterloo.
Black Log—Robert McElroy, James McKee, Peru Mills.
Boys—Dr. D. L. Allen, Academia, Dan Kaufman, Walnut.
Tennessee—J. E. Laird, McCoyville; Thomas Morrow, Waterford.

The member of the State Central Committee for Juniata county is John T. Nourse, of Academia.

The troops have been withdrawn from Louisiana.

GENERAL HARRY WHITE has had an interview with the President. The General expressed his belief that the Speakership will be given to the Republicans. The President did not so believe.

You cannot trust, politically, the men who declare by speech and act that the Republican party of the South must be crushed out to secure peace. It is about as true as if some one were to declare that the Protestant element must be crushed out of the religious world to secure harmony and peace in the Church.

In the Main Building, covering an area of twenty-one acres of ground, have been grouped the grandeur of the Centennial Exhibition, as a new International Exhibition. This new Exhibition will be opened on the 10th of May. The probability is that greater pleasure may be derived from a visit to it than was derived from a visit to the Centennial Exhibition last year. All the gorgeousness of last year's exhibition will be present. Indeed it is said by those who profess to know, that every important feature of the Centennial Exhibition has been preserved and reorganized, and the hundreds of duplicates which so enlarged last year's exhibition have been removed. All this being true, it will be a less complicated world of wonders for the visitor to learn in.

Cold Weather Destroyed The Eggs. The expression is about universal that there will be no great trouble from the grasshoppers in Nebraska this year. In many places the eggs have been destroyed by cold weather, consequently there is no further apprehension of the grasshopper plague.

A Thief of a Husband. Mrs. Adam Lightner, of Richmond, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, inherited from her father's estate \$1,700 which was paid to her on Friday a week. She secured the money in the house, on the following day the money was missed, her husband, also, disappeared on that day, and the common opinion is that he stole the money and left.

Indians Surrender. On the 14th instant 1,000 Sioux surrendered to General Cook. On the 15th instant a council was held, in which the Indians were told what would be required of them by government. They believe their professions of peace were sincere, and this is fully credited by all who saw them. They turned over to the agent upwards of 1,430 ponies and horses, and also their arms.

News Items.

- Russia will try to bag Turkey with her Gas-sack.
Potatoes are two dollars a bushel at Saratoga.
The police force of Reading is to be reduced to ten men.
A German couple on their way west were robbed on a train between Pittsburg and Altoona of \$175, all the money they had.
The Miller murder near Shafterstown, Lebanon county, is the third one committed in that locality within a radius of about twelve miles during the past year.
Twenty-two hounds and the same number of mounted men recently indulged in a fox chase at Walnut Port, Lehigh county.
Leonard Kalkstein, a woolen mill employee at Chambersburg, committed suicide on Sabbath a week, by taking laudanum.
Palace cars with bath rooms are the latest.
The reason why a Detroit woman got off a street car without ringing the bell was because she saw her husband walking with a good looking woman that she did not know.



RUSSIA—Now, Mr. Infidel Turk, I have a mind to give you a good hug, and take a piece of your body, so that you will respect the rights of Christians more than you have ever yet done.
TURKEY—Come on, Mr. Russian Bear. I am not much concerned; not enough to lay down my pipe. But just let me tell you that I am in attitude, poised, to strike back. And farther, let me say that you are coming with the story that Europe has ever come with: the story that Peter the Hermit came with in the first Crusade in 1096, bearing aloft the Cross, and rallying the people to battle under it. I understand, it is Empire you are after. Come on! The Crescent shall ever float above me and conquer. Come on! You may shout Christianity, and I will shout Islamism.



JOHN J. PATTERSON.

He Defines His Position Regarding the New Southern Policy.

He Accepts the Situation and Will Not Oppose the Administration—He Denounces Chamberlain's Surrender, but Firmly Believes in Hampton's Sincerity.

Senator John J. Patterson has been interviewed by a reporter of the Washington National Republican. The interview, as published in the paper mentioned, reads as follows:

Reporter. Mr. Senator, now that this matter of South Carolina dispute has been disposed of, I would like to ask you something that might tend to give the public a correct idea of the position you have occupied in the matter and the position you propose to observe in the future?

Senator Patterson. Well, sir, I have often been grossly misrepresented on this subject. Expressions and sentiments have been attributed to me that I never uttered. I have had no interview with any one, and have refused to allow myself to be interviewed by any newspaper correspondent, and those reported interviews with me are untrue. This is the first time that I have consented to be interviewed. Now, in the first instance, I have been reported as being opposed to the withdrawal of the United States troops from the Statehouse at Columbia, under the circumstances. This is a mistake. I feared that the withdrawal of the troops at this time would be misunderstood by my friends and discourage them. It was the moral effect of such an action taken upon the demand of Hampton which I resisted. I wanted it done by consent of both the claimants, and after an agreement made with the President that the public peace was to be maintained during the legal contest that was being opposed to the office of Governor. When Hampton came here and made that pledge to the President I then insisted that Gov. Chamberlain should return to South Carolina, relying upon the pledges of Mr. Hampton to keep the peace, and test his title thereto before the courts and the Legislature. I believe Gov. Hampton is an honorable man, and will abide by the pledges that he made to President Hayes and the people of the North. I hold that the only necessity of the troops there was to preserve the peace, and never intended that the troops should decide the question as to who was Governor. After the President decided to withdraw the troops Gov. Chamberlain announced to his friends that he would give up the contest and would not make any further effort to hold the office, his idea being that with the withdrawal of the troops he should make a surrender. This was his determination before he left Washington to go to New York.

Reporter. How about your interview with Gov. Hampton that has often been referred to in the papers?

Senator P. The interview with Hampton was sought by me. Reporter. For what purpose? WHY HE CALLED UPON GENERAL HAMPTON. Senator P. I desired to see Governor Hampton to ask him if he intended to preserve the peace in South Carolina and protect all citizens alike in their civil and political rights, and if he proposed that Republicans should be protected there, and give us a fair and honest election hereafter. Governor Hampton said that he intended to see every man in the State protected, and that he wanted the people of the State to give him a trial, and if he did not keep his pledges, why, then, they would have an opportunity next year when the election came around to show their disapproval. He said he would like to be supported by all the people of the State, Republicans and Democrats alike, in his efforts to advance the interests of the State. I told him that Governor Chamberlain had determined that he would surrender, and that I supposed he (Hampton) would be Governor without any further opposition, although I remarked then that I thought Mr. Chamberlain was making a mistake, because by surrendering now it appeared that he relied entirely upon the troops to sustain his title, whereas he should resort to the courts or the Legislature, relying upon the law in the case to sustain him.

Reporter. Then you disapprove of the action of Mr. Chamberlain in leaving the State house when the United States troops were withdrawn?

Senator P. Yes, sir, because it places us in a false position. We represented that troops were only necessary to preserve the peace, and now since Governor Hampton has pledged himself to do that, and was fulfilling the pledge, we should rely upon that and resort to the courts. Mr. Chamberlain owes it to himself and the Republican party of South Carolina to test his title to the office he claimed before the courts and the Legislature, and if he lost the case his own party would have been better satisfied, and the Democrats in South Carolina would have had no reason to complain, as every citizen has a right to resort to every legal remedy to gain his case and secure his rights. I told Governor Hampton that for my part I was willing to sustain him as Governor in all his efforts to advance the best interests of the State, that I cared more for the peace and the prosperity of the State than the success of any party.

Reporter. Suppose that Mr. Chamberlain had insisted upon his legal defense and the matter was thrown into the Legislature, how could you have arranged a Legislature to have jurisdiction of the matter whose decision would be acceptable to all parties?

Senator P. In the first place, I think a Legislature acceptable to all could have been obtained in South Carolina much more easily than in Louisiana, where the same thing is being attempted. When that Legislature would be agreed upon it would have been an easy matter to elect a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who would be an upright and conscientious man, and who would not doubt have decided the question impartially and on its merits, and his decision would have ended the matter. No man ever received any credit for surrendering a fort. If the decision had been in favor of Chamberlain it would have been according to law, and against which Hampton could have offered no resistance, because he had already given his word to the President and to the world to abide by legal remedies only. If Hampton had succeeded it would have given him a legal title to the office, which he does not now possess, as the surrender of Chamberlain, upon the removal of the troops from the State House, does not settle the question of the legal title to the office. Chamberlain still claims to be Governor, and only yields because he has no power to further exercise the duties of the office against the pressure that would be brought against him by Hampton.

Reporter. Who do you think in the long run would have been Governor of the State if the matter had been referred to the courts or the Legislature?

Senator P. I cannot say, but Chamberlain's friends were afraid that it would be decided in favor of Hampton. Reporter. Did not Chamberlain change his mind when he returned from New York? Senator P. Yes, sir, when he returned from New York he said he had made up his mind to remain in the office until he was ousted by the legal process which Hampton had boasted he would follow. Reporter. To what influence do you attribute this change in Mr. Chamberlain's purpose? Senator P. I do not know, only that he was acting upon the advice of friends, there and here. Reporter. Would you mind mentioning who those friends are? Senator P. I do not know who they were. I told him that it was the honorable course for him to pursue, and it was the one which his party had a right to expect of him. Reporter. Well, how do you account for his action in so suddenly leaving the State house? Senator P. M. Chamberlain returned to South Carolina, and his action there, is of course known to all. I may here state that since he has gone back to Columbia I have received no information from him except what I have seen in the newspapers and one despatch that he had made up his mind to surrender, but I know nothing of the reasons that prompted him to do it. I presume however, it was owing to the panic among his party friends down there who made him believe that it was a hopeless contest and productive of no good.

HE WILL NOT OPPOSE THE ADMINISTRATION. Reporter. It is sometimes reported

that you intend to pursue a course hostile to the administration of President Hayes, is there any truth in that statement?

Senator P. I never thought of doing anything of the kind. I have great confidence in the honesty and good intention of President Hayes, and like him personally very much. I believe in this matter President Hayes did what he thought the best thing to be done, and I told him so. I had a long conversation with him recently on the subject, and the President said he thought it was the right thing to do; that while it might be a mistake, yet his policy was one of conciliation, and he thought that it was an experiment that he should make; that he relied upon the promises of Gov. Hampton and his friends to do justice to all parties, and that he believed he would do it. He said if Gov. Hampton refused to fulfill his pledges that he (President Hayes) would then be called upon to pursue a course that would sustain the Republicans in their rights. I told him that I believed that Governor Hampton was sincere in making all these pledges, and that if he could control his party he would pursue a liberal and just policy towards all. President Hayes said that he had no idea of abandoning the Republicans of South Carolina; that he was their friend and proposed to aid them in every way that he could, and that he wanted me to say that to them, which I propose to do when I go home. He said he did not wish them to construe his action in removing the troops as unfavorable to them, but he believed it his duty to remove the troops, because it was unconstitutional to keep them in the State house in a time of peace when there was no apparent danger of domestic violence. He said that in his appointments in South Carolina he proposed to appoint Republicans unless it would appear that by the use of patronage his policy of conciliation could be made more successful by the appointment of prominent Democrats to offices who might use their influence towards his support. By doing this he thought that he could conciliate the Democracy and strengthen the Republican party of the State. I told him that Governor Hampton had announced in his speech at Columbia upon his return there from Washington that as long as President Hayes pursued his present policy that he, Governor Hampton, would sustain him. I told the President that if Governor Hampton would do this that I was willing to support him, and advise the Republicans of South Carolina to do the same. I told President Hayes that I was perfectly willing to sustain his administration when I could give him no other fair trial, and hoped he would succeed, that he could yet do a great deal for the Republicans of the South, but that it was afraid a great many Southern Republicans would antagonize his administration.

Reporter. Do you mean in Congress? Senator P. Yes, sir.

WHERE THE OPPOSITION WILL COME FROM. Reporter. Have you any information bearing directly upon that subject?

Senator P. I know members of Congress from the South who threaten now to oppose President Hayes' administration. I have a letter from a Republican member of Congress from the South saying that he would do this, and at least two others have told me that they would. These are native Republicans that I speak of.

Reporter. Are there any members of Congress from the South who are originally from the North?

Senator P. No, not any. Every one of the thirteen Republican members of Congress from the South are natives of the South. In the Senate there is a majority of five Republicans. Four of these are Southern Republicans, commonly called carpet-baggers, and one colored man, Senator Bruce, from Mississippi.

Reporter. Do you know whether any Democrats from the South will vote for the Republican candidates for Speaker of the House?

Senator P. I do not believe they will get one, and from what I have heard. I am afraid that the Republican candidate for Speaker will lose the votes of some of the Republicans from the South, as the natives seem more irreconcilable to the policy of Mr. Hayes than the class commonly known as carpet-baggers, although this class has been abused more by the Administration papers than any other people for their supposed loyalty to the Administration. Carpet-baggers as they are styled, are men who have led the contest in three States of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, and after resisting the violence and threats that were brought against them there, they cannot divert their allegiance to the Republican party by the abuse even of their friends. They have made more sacrifices in this contest than any other class of Republicans in the South, and if they cannot be Republicans in the South they will go where they can be, and where they can act with the Republican party. While they think it is unjust and unfair to be thus treated by their friends, whose candidate they placed in the Presidential chair, and while they are hated and abused by the Democracy at the South, yet they are willing to let their action and their motives to be the judgment of sincere and honest Republicans. With them it was a struggle for principle and not for individual office and power. Reporter. What do you think will be the course of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Morton in the Senate?

WILL VOTE FOR THE ADMISSION OF DEMOCRATIC SEPARATISTS. Reporter. It is reported that you will vote for the admission of Gen. M. C. Butler for a seat in the United States Senate?

Senator P. In answer to that I would say that Gen. Butler holds his certificate from the same Legislature that declared Hampton Governor, and as Hampton is now recognized as Governor of South Carolina, I

cannot see why I shall vote against Gen. Butler. I would prefer, of course, to vote for the admission of a Republican, but Mr. Cochran was elected by the Legislature that declared Mr. Chamberlain Governor, and as Mr. Chamberlain has been ousted, I regard Mr. Cochran's claim to admission to the Senate to fall with it. I have a personal friendship for General Butler, and I do not think that I could be expected to antagonize the Democratic party of South Carolina by voting against Gen. Butler, when the friends upon whom he relied have placed Hampton in his present position.

Reporter. It is also stated that you will vote for the admission of Senators coming from Louisiana?

Senator P. That is a different question. The dispute in Louisiana has not yet been settled, but I hold that Senators that are elected by the same Legislature that declared the election for Governor should be admitted to their seats in the Senate, whether it be Democrat or Republican.

Reporter. What do you think will be the future of the Republican party in South Carolina?

Senator P. The Republican party has a clear, unquestionable majority in South Carolina of over 20,000 votes in a fair election, and I do not give up the hope of carrying the State at the next election for the administration candidate, whoever he may be. I think that the Republicans of the South will fall into the support of the Administration, and that they will vote for any man who will be elected our next Governor. I hope that Mr. Hayes' course in the meantime will be such as to satisfy the Republican party of the State that this is the proper thing for them to do, and if it results in the Democrats and Republicans all voting for the same candidate we will have as much satisfaction in the success of that movement as the Democrats, but if the policy of the Administration should be antagonized hereafter by the Democrats, and if Governor Hampton will keep his pledges of fair play, even though he is not the next Administration candidate for Governor, then the Republicans can carry the State. This is all I have, however, upon the pledges of Governor Hampton that we are to have a fair and free election. At present the party is panic-stricken and completely demoralized, but we are well organized in South Carolina and under good discipline, and the leaders will be able to soon rally the party and in the next election make a good stand for whoever they may select as their candidate.

REMARKS OF A GENERAL OFFICER. Before closing I want to submit a few remarks of a general nature. I want to say that the Southern Republicans are asking for favors of the Northern Republicans. After the October elections the Republican party of the North, backed by such papers as the New York Tribune, Times, and such other papers as are now abusing the "carpet-baggers," made frantic appeals to the Republicans in the three States of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida to save the party and secure the election of Hayes. After the November election, when it was apparent that they needed every one of our electoral votes, newspapers and officers of the party North cried out to us to hold the fort for Hayes and Wheeler, and we did so against terrible odds and threats of violence. During the electoral count the Republicans from the South in both branches of Congress stood firmly by the decision of the tribunal, whereas they could have defeated its entire purpose, and by acting with the Democrats elected Tilden President, which could have made us any worse off in South Carolina than we are now. For my part, I have been turned over every day by the newspapers—one day for Hampton and the next day for Chamberlain's one day in favor of the Administration and the next day against it. I have never been for Governor Hampton, and I am not now for him, except that I must submit to the inevitable. I fought his pretensions to the last moment when there was hope, and protested against Chamberlain's surrender. I have been constant all the way through in trying to save the party in the State. My call upon Governor Hampton was one of respect and to get information, as he was placed over me without my consent. I had nothing to sell to Governor Hampton, and he did not propose buying anything from me.

- Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, had twenty-six stores last year, but only thirteen have survived.
Kean county has a new curiosity—a gas well that emits immense volumes of water and fire alternately.
An Alabama negro has been sent to prison for two years for stealing a bushel of corn.
A woman in Philadelphia is under arrest for cohabiting a school-mistress who furnished her child. "I don't say the boy is a good boy," she says apologetically; "few of them are; but I am the one to correct him."
The boxes placed in saloons and in hotels at Madison avenue, Allegheny, set fire to the drapery of the dead and set an alarm followed. Little damage was done.
Candlers surrounding a corpse in a house on Madison avenue, Allegheny, set fire to the drapery of the dead and set an alarm followed. Little damage was done.
The mountain streams of Cambria and Blair Counties are being stocked with salmon and trout.
M. A. Berntheisel, of Leasport, while handling a torpedo lost his two first fingers and thumb by the accidental discharge of the explosive.
Over in Ohio, a candidate named James Burckett met with a fatal mishap from fire. He was trying to burn a point pot on a stove, when the bottom came out and the point caught fire, setting fire to his clothes and turning him alive.
It is stated that there will be a large excursion from Washington to the Gettysburg battle field sometime during the approaching summer. It is expected that President Hayes and other Government officials will participate in the excursion.
Ornamental brick fronts are becoming fashionable in Philadelphia, and the brick makers are preparing themselves to make brick in ornamental forms and of all colors, at a very little increased cost over those of the ordinary and uniform color, which restrict the fancy of architects and builders.
A horrible discovery was made by the workmen engaged in exhuming and removing the remains of persons, long since departed, from the old graveyard in Meadville. When the grave of a certain well-known man, who died fifteen years ago, was opened, it was found to be empty, indicating the ravages of "body snatchers."
Charles Garey, of No. 493 Washington street, Boston, last Wednesday morning purchased \$6000 in United States Bonds, and was followed to his store by three men, two of whom engaged his attention while the third stole the bonds from Garey's coat pocket, which was hanging near the door. There is no clue to the thieves as yet.
A number of cattle belonging to Mr. Jeremiah Schneider, of Amity township, Berks county, have within the past few days died with hydrophobia, and a number of others are suffering with the terrible malady. The circumstance is creating considerable excitement in that section of the country. The cattle were bitten by a mad dog, who was first bitten by a mad cat.
Mr. James Abbott and wife, of No. 180 Lee street, Baltimore, while visiting a relative, on Sunday night a week, were suddenly called home by a messenger, who announced that their daughter, eighteen years old, was dying. On entering the room the young lady lay dead on a lounge. Mrs. Abbott was so shocked and grieved by the death of her daughter, that she fell unconscious on the floor, and on being lifted up was found to be dead. Mrs. Abbott was thirty-eight years old, and had previously been a good health. Mrs. Abbott had been invalid all her life.
John McNamara, 15 years of age, who killed Ellen Callahan, his sweet-heart, on Easter Sunday a year ago, is placed over me without my consent. I had nothing to sell to Governor Hampton, and he did not propose buying anything from me.
This season is said to be the best within recent memory for maple sap in Pennsylvania.
Philip Roder, of Allentown, jumped off a train while in motion in the depot at Reading and had a large hole cut in his head and both his legs cut off. He died one hour after the accident occurred.
A well-to-do farmer, named John Smith, residing at Crooked Hill, near Pottstown, Pa., was found in a field on Saturday a week, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Life was not extinct though it is hardly possible that he can recover.
Of the six children of Percival Faust, in Mohrsville, five have died in one week of scarlet fever. The fourth and fifth were buried in one grave, and all were under ten years of age. The sixth, and last child, a twelve year old girl, is lying seriously ill with the same disease.
Some time ago, in Reading, on a dark night, Mr. Dechart walked into the river and was drowned. His widow now sues the city for five thousand dollars.
Diphtheria at Lionsville, Chester county, has become almost epidemic, and only five pupils are left in school.
A Petersburg, Va., dispatch says Jack Pleasant, colored, who killed Ann Sunday because she would not marry him, was sentenced to be executed June 8.
A dispatch from Baxter Springs, Kansas, says the Baxter and Japin mail was robbed on Friday afternoon a week by highwaymen, who presented pistols at the head of the driver and compelled him to throw off the mailbags, which they took and escaped to the woods. There were no passengers in the stage, and there is no clue to the robbers.
At Geneva, Ohio, on Friday evening a week a man named Potter shot and killed his wife and committed suicide. The cause assigned for the act is that Potter and his wife had some trouble and she left home. Mrs. Potter returned to get her trunk and other articles belonging to her, and while she was packing the trunk, Mr. Potter shot her and shot himself.