

JUDSON HOLCOMB, Proprietor. CHAS. L. TRACY, Editor. JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1881.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDS. ALFRED BLACKWELL, OF SCRIPPSVILLE, PA.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Republican County Convention.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Republican County Committee in session Friday, June 24, 1881, the Convention of the Republican party for 1881 will convene at the COURT HOUSE in TOWNSHIP BROADBENT on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, at 10 O'CLOCK, P. M., to make the following nominations for county officers, to wit:

- One person for Sheriff. One person for Prothonotary, &c. One person for Register and Recorder, &c. Two persons for County Commissioners.

And for the transaction of any other business that may come before the convention.

The Committees of Vigilance of the several election districts will call primary meetings at the usual places of holding Delegate elections for their respective districts, for SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1881, to elect by BALLOT two delegates to represent each district in said county convention.

The delegate elections in the BOROUGHS will be organized at SIX O'CLOCK, P. M., and kept open continuously, to close at 10 o'clock, p. m. In the districts of Barclay, North Towanda and Athens District No. 3, from FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M., continuously until 7 o'clock, p. m., at which time they shall close. And in all other townships from THREE O'CLOCK, P. M., continuously until FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M., at which time they shall close.

The votes shall then be counted and the result certified by the proper officers of said Convention and a copy delivered at once to the delegates elect.

The Committees of Vigilance are particularly requested to give at least three weeks' written or printed notice of the said primary elections, and to carefully observe the above rules in conducting the said primary meetings.

Only Republicans can participate in said meetings. E. J. ANGLE, Chairman Rep. Co. Com. J. M. ELY, Secretary.

- ALLA-C. L. CRANDALL, Jefferson Loughhead, G. W. CANNON. ALBANY-W. L. KINSON, G. W. FAWCETT, Andrew Wickizer. ARMY-Edmund Street, William Kitch, Eugene Diamond. ARMY-Thomas Kinsley, Fred Cole, D. C. CHURCH. ATHENA-Best Ward, H. C. Hall, F. E. Harris, E. W. Davis, and Ward, E. Moore, Frank Cox, A. Kinney, Fred H. Webb. ATHENA-2nd Dist., D. O. Small, Frank E. Weller, Chas. S. Whelan, 2nd Dist., Agee, Knapp, Ross, Midland, James Mast, 3rd Dist., H. G. Spalding, John F. Owens, R. M. H. Hoyt. BURLINGTON-C. H. Johnson, C. W. Tidd, John H. Davis. BURLINGTON-2nd-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-3rd-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-4th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-5th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-6th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-7th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-8th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-9th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-10th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-11th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-12th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-13th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-14th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-15th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-16th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-17th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-18th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-19th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-20th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-21st-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-22nd-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-23rd-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-24th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-25th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-26th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. 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BURLINGTON-94th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-95th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-96th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-97th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-98th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-99th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock. BURLINGTON-100th-D. E. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selock.

Roscoe Conkling is a political orphan. The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention assembled at Harrisburg, September 8th.

"Hanging judiciously applied," the Williamsport Sun and Banner thinks will tend to check the alarming increase of insanity.

A private letter received here on Monday by one of our citizens from a member of the Cabinet, speaks confidently of the President's recovery.

Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington county, has withdrawn his candidacy for the nomination of State Treasurer. The principal reason assigned is ill health consequent upon malarial fever contracted at Harrisburg during the heat of May and June before the adjournment of the protracted session of the Legislature. His mind is a case of neglected opportunities. He should have made vigorous application of the bay rum, cologne and cosmetics, so bountifully supplied for the use of Senators to the Senate barber shop according to the bills of supplies given in detail by the Philadelphia Press.

The declination of Senator Lawrence, practically leaves to Senator Davies a clear field, at the present time, for the nomination, and he is perfectly healthy.

The charges contained in the exposure of the alleged stealing by the State thieves at the Capitol at Harrisburg, by the special correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, are of too grave a character to be allowed to pass without judicial investigation. The charge that DeLaney, Senate Librarian, whose duty it is under the law of 1879 to certify to the correctness of bills for supplies, and to see that the items conform with the specifications of the contract, has certified to the delivery of articles never delivered, and articles, such as bay rum, etc., not admissible, is of a criminal character, and should be prosecuted upon proof. The other charges, that he colluded with Sam Adams to secure for Adams a contract for furnishing certain supplies, and then as a secret partner profited by the frauds contained in the bills of items certified by him as Librarian, as being correct, is a yet graver charge. No officer, who is guilty of such a crime against the State, should be allowed to escape the State prison. Harry Hahn, Chief Clerk of the House, against whom there are charges equally criminal preferred by the Press correspondent, has the reputation of being a State plunderer. The Press having entered upon a crusade against the State thieves, it becomes its duty to furnish the proofs to the Commonwealth's Attorney at Harrisburg, who will be in duty bound by his oath to commence criminal proceedings.

Sam Adams, no one doubts would do just the things charged if given an opportunity, and has no doubt done them to his profit-time and again. He could not perpetrate these frauds without help by an officer in collusion with him. Let the facts be known by positive proofs, and the guilty punished.

THE PRESIDENT. Not in the East alone but up in the Northwest has the flood of reform swept which began at Chicago and Albany. In eight weeks Wisconsin will elect its Governor and State officials. Already it is evident that independence of opinion is the order of the day. As the Milwaukee Sentinel puts it, no man is sure of getting a majority because he happens to bear the label of any party. Even the Democrats, whose votes are not to be feared—the Republican majority last year being nearly 22,000—are counseling "harmony." Among the Republicans the Farmers' Alliance is looming up strongly as a factor in the nomination. The farmers form the majority in the party, but are scarcely represented in the Legislature. Since the Alliance has found its strength it proposes to start a People's Movement, in which some Democrats will join. It refuses to accept any other than the best man, and the nominee for Governor will have to be such a man, a man who represents the whole people, and no ring or corporation, or else he will meet with defeat. Party "machines" as they are here, now that the people realize the iniquity of the "machine politicians."—PHILA. PRESS.

A DELICATE POSITION.—Mrs. Garfield's position on entering the White House was peculiarly delicate. She was confronted with the portrait and the constant mention of her predecessor, perpetuated there to point a special moral lesson. She had not been on the top of Greynock to spend the night of the Fourth of July. As we were about to lie down to sleep, Garfield took out his pocket Testament and said: "I am in the habit of reading a chapter every night at this time with my mother. Shall I read aloud?" All assented, and when he had read he asked the oldest member of the class to pray. And there in the night, on the main-top, we prayed with hearts for whom we have now assembled to pray.

With the downfall of Conkling, the overthrow of the third term heresy is more than ever assured. He was the head and front of that movement, and to him more than to any other man that pernicious doctrine owes its origin. With his fall, and the country hereupon a brief, laborious season here with a course of malaria typhus fever. She returned from the place whither she went to gather strength, summoned at the lightning speed to the bedside of a well-nigh murdered husband. Thus far her sojourn at the White House has been most pathetic episode in a quiet woman's life, and borne with the steadiness of a heroess. All these things bring her very near to the heart of the average wife and mother, and touch the profoundest gallantry and sympathy of noble-minded men. Henceforth she has her own unchallenged and consecrated place among the successors of Martha Washington.—Washington Letter.

speedy recovery such as the past week has shown, to continue until he gets well."

Swain says that the President told him this morning, "I guess I will stay with you a while longer."

7:00 P. M. Aug. 2.—The President has continued to progress favorably during the day, and appears perceptibly better in his general condition than yesterday, a more natural tone of the voice being especially perceptible. The appearance of the external wounds at the evening dressing was extremely good. That made by the ball is rapidly granulating, while the discharge from the deeper part of the wound which is abundant and healthy, comes through the counter opening made by the operation. The rise of temperature this afternoon is moderate and attended by no inconvenience to the patient. At present his pulse is 104, temperature 100, respiration 20.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The President has been gaining gradually in strength this week, and has almost entirely recovered from the relapse of last Saturday by which the abscess in his back was opened and the accumulated pus allowed to escape, each day has found him better than the preceding. Of course there was some danger of another abscess, but should one form it could be readily relieved by another operation. The consulting physicians called from New York, still remain, but will probably return for good to-night.

Careful examination of the Banks in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore are being made by Internal Revenue experts to see if they have paid the full amount of their tax under the Internal Revenue law. Other Banks at the large commercial centers will be examined in their turn.

The recent shipment of dynamite infernal machines from this country to England in American vessels is being made the subject of careful investigation by the officers of the government. Attorney General McVeigh, yesterday made a detail of special agents of the Department of Justice to aid in working up the case.

Professor A. G. Bell is perfecting in this city an electrical apparatus by which it is proposed to locate the bullet in the President's body. It consists of coils of wire, there being two coils on each of two spools or cylinders so arranged that the electricity is induced from one coil to the others, and by arranging the coils at the proper distances from each other, the current of it is perfectly balanced by induction. When a piece of metal is brought near one set of coils it disturbs the balance. This disturbance is at once indicated by a needle connected with the machine and which points to the bullet?

There is a little flutter of alarm caused in Cabinet circles by the fact that Secretary Windham has received a letter from a man alleged to be a member of the "American Union," and who was formerly in the Treasury Department, threatening to blow him unless appointment clerk. Lamphere was charged. The charges are being investigated. The letter charges that Lamphere is a Roman Catholic, and it is due to him that the anonymous gentleman lost his place.

July 30, '81. HOWARD.

Not in the East alone but up in the Northwest has the flood of reform swept which began at Chicago and Albany. In eight weeks Wisconsin will elect its Governor and State officials. Already it is evident that independence of opinion is the order of the day. As the Milwaukee Sentinel puts it, no man is sure of getting a majority because he happens to bear the label of any party. Even the Democrats, whose votes are not to be feared—the Republican majority last year being nearly 22,000—are counseling "harmony." Among the Republicans the Farmers' Alliance is looming up strongly as a factor in the nomination. The farmers form the majority in the party, but are scarcely represented in the Legislature. Since the Alliance has found its strength it proposes to start a People's Movement, in which some Democrats will join. It refuses to accept any other than the best man, and the nominee for Governor will have to be such a man, a man who represents the whole people, and no ring or corporation, or else he will meet with defeat. Party "machines" as they are here, now that the people realize the iniquity of the "machine politicians."—PHILA. PRESS.

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Civil Service. New York, July 31.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Soon after the members of Garfield's Cabinet entered upon the performance of their duties, the need of reform in the methods of making appointments to office forced itself upon their attention, as well as upon that of the President, and the matter became a subject of frequent Cabinet consultation. Since the shooting of the President his subject has not been lost sight of, but on the contrary the members of the Cabinet have taken advantage of the partial cessation of opportunities by office-seekers and their friends, to study and discuss the problem before them. While nothing has been decided upon, certain plans are looked upon with considerable favor, and it is probable that a sentiment in favor of some of them will form after the President becomes able to consider and approve them, for all members of the Cabinet now believe the President's life is to be spared.

A plan regarded with considerable favor is as follows: First—Provide by law that in all cases civil appointments shall be distributed among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia in proportion to the population, and require that every appointee shall be a citizen or resident of the State from which he is appointed.

Second—Establish in each State a board of civil service examiners, who shall meet at stated times at the capital or some other central and convenient place, for the purpose of examining into ability, character and other qualifications of persons who may desire to enter the public service.

Third—Require by law that every person appointed to civil office or clerkship shall pass the examination by the board in the State of which he is a citizen, or in which he resides before his case is taken into consideration by the appointing or nominating power.

In order to secure the support of Senators and Representatives, several members of the Cabinet are inclined to favor a provision requiring that each applicant for examination shall be designated by the Representative from his district or by one of the Senators from his State. Several members also favor restricting all the new appointments in the departments to the lower grades of clerkship and to a considerable extent, this has already been put in operation.

Senator Mitchell on the Virginia Contest. Senator Mitchell of Pennsylvania has written the following letter, favoring Republican support of the Readjuster ticket in Virginia:

MELOUNO, Pa., July 27, 1881. DEAR SIR:—The effort for overthrow of the unjust rule of the Bourbon Democracy in Virginia has met with my full confidence and hearty sympathy. I regard that movement as the forerunner of a published free government at the South, and that the rights of all citizens shall be respected and permanently secured. Free schools, fair elections, and just laws faithfully administered without partiality of race or caste, will bring about this state of affairs; and I would be glad to see all who will work for these objects united together politically in every State and section. Therefore I say, God speed the coalition movement in your State, and I regret very much that I cannot myself contribute to its success.

Very truly yours, JOHN I. MITCHELL, Mr. J. Ambler Smith, Washington, D. C.

By the death of Mr. Burch the Senate will open its next session without a Secretary and with no way of filling his place except by an election. The position of the Democrats during the dead-lock was that there was no occasion for electing a Secretary when the office was already vacated, and that by dilatory motions they retarded a vote on the motion to proceed to the election of officers of the Senate. This argument will no longer serve them as far as the Secretary is concerned, and the question must be met. The Washington Post suggests that the election of Secretary may be made before the New York Senators are sworn in, thus securing the place to a Democrat. We hardly expect that the Democratic temporary majority will try to play quite such a sharp game. Obviously, the first step should be to swear in any Secretary present who have not previously qualified and whose seats are not contested. If the entire seventy-six Senators happened to be new it is apparent that the qualification of the Senators would be the first thing in order, as there must be a Senate before there can be a Secretary of the Senate.

The two New York Senators will come with an equality of being called to instant admission and liberty to participate in the proceedings of the Senate from the very beginning. If they can be kept out until a Secretary is elected they may, with equal right, be kept out while other business is transacted or till it suits the pleasure of the temporary majority to let them in.—PHILA. PRESS.

A classmate of President Garfield said at a Williamsport prayer meeting: "Twenty-six years ago to-night, and at this very hour, our class were on the top of Greynock to spend the night of the Fourth of July. As we were about to lie down to sleep, Garfield took out his pocket Testament and said: 'I am in the habit of reading a chapter every night at this time with my mother. Shall I read aloud?' All assented, and when he had read he asked the oldest member of the class to pray. And there in the night, on the main-top, we prayed with hearts for whom we have now assembled to pray."

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GAFFNEY. So fit to die! With courage calm Armed to confront the threatening dart, He braved the foe with skill and valour. And help'd to heal his country's pain.

So fit to lie! With courage calm Equipped to fill his function great, To crush the knave who abas'd the State, He braved the foe with skill and valour. And help'd to heal his country's pain.

Equal to either fate he bore, Heav'n's hero! His life was the seal To weigh it on our lives and love!

London Punch. Kentucky elected a legislative largely Democratic on Monday last.

Gen. Garfield's Remarks Upon the Death of Lincoln. The official report on the Congressional Record of Saturday, April 14, 1868, recites that Mr. Garfield, in the House of Representatives, after Chaplain Baynton, moved to dispense with the reading of the journal, concluded a speech upon the assassination of Lincoln, as follows: "It is no one man who killed Abraham Lincoln; it was the emboded spirit of treason and 'slavery' inspired with fearful and deadly 'paralytic' that struck him down in 'the moment of the nation's supremest joy.' Ah, sir, there are times in the 'history of men and nations where they stand so near the veil that separates 'mortality from immortality, time from eternity and men from their God, that they can almost hear the beatings and feel the pulsations of the heart of the 'infinitive. Through such a time has this nation passed. When 250,000 'honors' through their will to the 'presence of God, and when at last 'his parting folds admitted the martyr 'President to the company of the dead 'heroes of the Republic, the nation stood so near the veil that the whisp'ers of God were heard by the children of men. Awe-stricken by His voice, 'the American people knelt in tearful reverence and made a solemn covenant with Him and with each other 'that this nation should be saved from this emergency, that all its glories should be restored, and on the ruins of slavery 'and trampled the throne of freedom and 'justice should be built and should survive forever. It remains for us, consecrated by that great event, and under a covenant with God, to keep 'that faith, to go forward in the great 'work until it shall be completed. Following the lead of that great man, and 'believing the high behests of God, let us remember that 'He hath sounded forth a trumpet that shall never call retreat, 'He is lifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat. Be with, my soul, to answer Him; be jubilant my soul. 'For God is marching on.' At the conclusion of this peroration the House silently adjourned.

THE MORMONS' REVENGE. Killing a Revolver of Secrets. A special to the Chicago Times from San Francisco, Cal., says: News has been received here that Bishop Phillip Klinder Smith, at one time of high standing and influence in the Mormon church, and the exposé of the Mountain Meadow massacre and a participant therein is dead. His body was found in a prospect hole in Sonora, Mexico, under circumstances indicating murder. Bishop Smith died as he expected. After convicting John D. Lee of the Mountain Meadow massacre, he said: "I know the church will kill me sooner or later—it is only a question of time." After returning from the trial, by order of the church his wife left him, and he started south and lived in Arizona. In that Territory two attempts were made to kill him.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE. In the year 1857 some misers who had gone to California in 1849 and had prospered, returned to their homes in Arkansas to take their families to the new Eldorado. They disposed of their homesteads and made up a train of 146 men, women and children, and started on the return. They were attacked by Indians, and John D. Lee, at the head of a large force of Mormon militia, went to the help of the savages with orders that the whole emigrant party should be destroyed. The Californians made a brave defence, keeping the saints at bay for more than a week. At last the emigrants were greatly overpowered and forced to surrender. The men came out of their entrenchments without arms, and at a given signal every one was shot by Lee's troops, whose were wounded being given over to the Indians to be killed by torture. The women were first shamefully treated and then slaughtered. The spoils were sent to Salt Lake and sold at auction by Bishop Higbee and purchased by the saints. The outrage was planned by leading men of the Mormon church to avenge the death of Joseph Smith and Elder Perry Platt. In "fiendish malice and cruel execution the massacre of Nena Sahib of the English, troops at Cawnpore, in the same year, is the only one in modern history to compare with it. A great effort to keep the affair secret was made and was successful for some years, but at last it became possible to bring the law to bear upon the Mormon criminals. Lee was put upon trial at Beaver, Utah, July 22, 1875, when the facts above summarized were fully brought out. After a long trial, however, the jury—August 8—were unable to agree, and they were discharged. Lee was again put on trial, and on September 130, 1876, he was at last convicted of murder in the first degree. Having, in Utah Territory, the right to choose whether he should be hanged or shot, he chose the latter form of execution, and was accordingly sentenced to be shot, on the twenty-third of January, 1877; and on that day he duly paid the penalty of his terrible crime. Phillip Klinder Smith sat in the Mormon counsel held at Cedar creek which decided that the emigrant train should be destroyed, and was therefore familiar with all the details of the iniquity. A rude heap of stones erected on the desolate Mountain Meadow, the scene of the massacre in southern Utah, is the only monumental souvenir left to tell the story of the wholesale butchery.

James Stokes, one of the founders of the banking firm of Phelps, Stokes & Co. and a former partner in the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. died at Orange Mountain, N. J., on Tuesday, August 75. His estate is estimated at from five to ten million dollars.

George W. Tabb, a former citizen of Jefferson county, W. Va. and foreman of the jury that convicted John Brown, died at the residence of his family here on Tuesday, August 75, at the age of 75. He was a man of high standing in the community, and was a member of the church. He was a native of Virginia, and spent his early years in that State. He was a man of high standing in the community, and was a member of the church. He was a native of Virginia, and spent his early years in that State.

The Adirondacks Outrage. Watertown, N. Y., July 30. The particulars of the brutal outrage upon Mrs. George Bull, of Philadelphia, are now known. The assault was committed on Tuesday, by Charles Parker, a North Woods guide, at Butternut Lake. At the North River Hotel Mrs. Bull made the acquaintance of Mr. W. F. Hall and his wife, of New York city, while she was en route for Ex-Senator Platt's camp at Long Lake. They accompanied her to Blue Mountain Lake. Upon their arrival there they found that Mrs. Bull's trunk had been left behind. They all waited over one day for the missing trunk, and as it did not arrive Mr. and Mrs. Hall proceeded on their journey, leaving Mrs. Bull to follow the next day (Tuesday). Mrs. Bull, accompanied by Charles Parker as guide (who had been pointed out as a safe, reliable man), proceeded on her way to the camp of Ex-Senator Platt. It was while crossing the lake, carried between Forked Lake and Long Lake, that the heinous crime was committed. While crossing the lake after leaving the carriage the villain extorted a promise of silence from the lady under threats of drowning.

Upon arriving at the camp she was met on the shore by her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and others. Mr. Hall states that the ladies of the party, already in camp, not having been so promptly apprised of the coming of Mrs. Bull, were behind Mr. Hall in reaching the shore of the lake where the guide was landing. Upon reaching the shore Mr. Hall at once saw there was trouble from the appearance of the lady, who, upon stepping ashore and seeing her friends, had an attack of hysteria. As the guide attempted to push off his boat Mr. Hall seized it by the bow; at the same time he grasped an oar and ordered Parker to keep quiet. He then called for the guides of Ex-Senator Platt to come to his assistance. None of them at this time really knew what the trouble was, but Mr. Hall instinctively felt that something had gone wrong. Mrs. Platt and Mrs. Hall were in the meantime endeavoring to restore Mrs. Bull to consciousness, while Mr. Hall and the Senator ordered the other guides, three in number, at the camp, to detain Parker until the matter could be investigated.

During the confusion, however, Parker jumped ashore and escaped into the woods. The alarm was promptly spread, but owing to the limited number of available men, and the distance from the different avenues of escape Parker reached his own camp, secured his rifle and had about two hours' start of his pursuers. Parker went to Lovell, Lewis county, where he took the train for this city and arrived here Monday night. The next morning he boarded the train for Cape Vincent and by noon was in Canada, outside of our officers' reach. Two of them left for there Thursday and after much trouble returned here last evening with the fund. He is now in jail and officers and a son of Mr. Platt are expected in this city this evening. He admits he is the guide, but denies the crime. He will no doubt be severely dealt with. Mrs. Bull remains at Mr. Platt's camp.

BETRAYED. A STARTLING SEQUEL TO RICHMOND'S ROMANCE OF THE WIDOWER AND THE GOVERNESS. RICHMOND, Va., July 29.—A few days ago there was published what was then thought to be a truthful story under the head of "A Richmond Romance." The story was that a wealthy Ohio widower, in seeking a governess, had advertised in the Hartford Churchman; that a young lady of Richmond had answered the advertisement; that the widower, Thomas Marvin, had come to Richmond; that he had proposed in law, and largely relieving the federal government of the administration of itself within its borders. It was said that the nation has a triple form of government, a legislature in two houses to frame laws, an executive to enforce them, and a complete system of courts. To facilitate the labor of government, each state is subdivided into counties with proper executive officers and courts to keep the peace. And further, the counties are partitioned into townships, each township having an elementary government, and providing police officers to keep the peace. It was said that the President makes no treaties or appointments without the consent of the Senate, and pays out no money without an appropriation from the House of Representatives.

No bill becomes a law without passing both houses of Congress, and then fails unless signed by the President or passed again by a two-thirds vote over his veto, and still fails if pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

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