

"Local Option" was defeated by large majorities in most of the eastern counties of this State last Friday.

The constitutionality of the local option law was affirmed last week by the decision of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Read and Judge Sharnwood dissenting.

And now it is said the virtuous B. F. Butler is writing a terrible letter, skinning all those members of the late Congress who won't accept the \$5,000 steel. But that probably won't affect anybody here.

Last week Mr. Boutwell was sworn in as Senator from Massachusetts, and William A. Richardson, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was promoted to the Secretaryship. Excepting this necessary change, the President's Cabinet remains the same as it was.

Spain seems to be earnest in her republicanism. The Assembly last Saturday passed unanimously a law for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the island of Porto Rico. Now let her emancipate Cuba, and she will be entitled to additional honor.

That much-worn subject, the weather, is deserving of mention even in the most crowded news columns. The storm which visited us was shared by a wide extent of country last Thursday night. In New England it was worthy of mid-winter. The report graphed the roads blocked by snow, and men caught in the storm and frozen to death.

The State Treasurer has given notice that the State debt will be reduced \$1,000,000 on the 31st day of July next, by the payment of that sum on the loans created by the act of February 3, 1867. The semi-annual interest payable at the same time is \$750,000. Our State finances seem to be in a healthy condition, even if Hartman is Governor.

Last Thursday, in the British House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone announced that as the Tory leaders had unconditionally refused to form a Ministry, he and his colleagues in office were prepared to carry on the Government as before. The intelligence was received with loud cheers from all sides of the House, and the Cabinet crisis has ended in a way that most prove very damaging to the opposition.

Several members of the late Congress have undertaken to compromise with their consciences by taking the back pay and turning it over to some charitable institution. We suggest to these gentlemen that if they have any doubts about their moral right to take the money, the proper thing to do would be to leave it to the Treasury, where the people believe it belongs. No member has any more right to give it away for any purpose than he has to put it in his own pocket. Several gentlemen, including Mr. Hawley of Connecticut and Mr. Potter of New York, have set an excellent example by refusing to receive their share of the grab; but we have not heard of anybody in this region following their lead.

The general appropriation bill as passed by the House of Representatives at Harrisburg footed up a total of nearly \$4,600,000. We are happy to say that the Senate has since cut it down about one million dollars. The Senate also struck out a section giving the present members of the Legislature \$500 extra pay. We are glad to say that Mr. Mitchell opposed this grab all the way through; but that was to be expected of him. Of course those members who are inclined in this way to follow the disgraceful action of Congress must understand that they will be included in the same condemnation. Mighty few of those who vote for such a steal, either at Washington or Harrisburg, will ever have a chance to play that game again.

The Minnesota County bill was debated in the House of Representatives last Wednesday, and at the evening session it was passed on a third reading. Mr. Darr, of Bradford, made a strong speech against the scheme, and Mr. Brockway spoke in favor of it. The bill was amended on Mr. Mitchell's motion so as to limit the cost of the new county buildings to \$70,000. Mr. Darr offered an amendment changing two of the Commissioners named in the bill, and another to permit the qualified electors to choose the commissioners, but both propositions were defeated. On a motion to grant the commission leave to sit again—virtually postponing the bill—the vote stood 49 Yeas to 46 Nays; but this action was revoked at the evening session by a vote of 50 to 40. Although the bill has thus passed the House, its opponents have strong faith that it will be killed in the Senate. We certainly hope so.

Last Friday was rendered notable by the execution of two murderers—James McElhany, of Boston, who killed his wife some months since, and Peter, the "barhook murderer" of New York. The custom which sets apart one particular day of the week as "hanging day," seems to us to work some evil results. There is a popular superstition that Friday is an unlucky day, and go about the almost universal practice of executing capital sentences on that day has done much to strengthen the feeling. It may well be questioned whether a custom which seems to set a stigma on any day is not more honored in the breach than in the observance. One judge—a Western one, we believe—recently broke over the rule; but that is the only instance of the kind that we remember. It is very easy to see how Friday came to be selected as the fittest day for executions in the mother country with her established church. In a land where the terms of courts derive their names from the Church calendar, and Parliament observes the chief ecclesiastical fasts and feasts, it was natural that the day which witnessed our Lord's crucifixion should be selected as the proper one for this purpose. But in this country, where the Government honors no day above another except Sunday, the reason of the rule seems not to exist; and in behalf of poor unlucky Friday we beg the gentlemen of the bench to consider whether the other days of the week, which are equally stained with crime and sorrow, should not be made to share some of the dreadful work now crowded upon "hanging day."

The national Senate was mainly occupied last week in debating the case of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas. It appears from the testimony that Mr. Caldwell, who was elected Senator two years ago, secured his office by buying off his principal competitor—giving him \$15,000 to get out of the way. The committee appointed to investigate the matter reported the facts together with a resolution declaring the Senator's election null and void. It is the decision of this resolution which has absorbed a large share of the time of the Senate since the commencement of the extra session. The de-

bate has been conducted with a spirit, ability and independence highly creditable to all concerned. Strong speeches have been made in support of the resolution and against it. Senators Morton, Scott of this State, and Conkling have especially distinguished themselves in the debate. As the Senate has no rule allowing a call of the previous question cutting off debate, it is uncertain when the vote will be reached; but whenever it is, it looks now as though the resolution of the committee will be defeated, and a simple resolution of expulsion from the Senate be substituted for it. While it seems to be admitted on all hands that Caldwell purchased his seat, it is not clear that he was never elected at the proper time and in the proper manner to the office he holds—that the Kansas Legislature was not implicated in the backing out of Carney. But while this view is strongly urged by some of the ablest lawyers and most judicious members of the Senate, it is at the same time admitted that Caldwell has been guilty of an act for which he may and should be expelled. A motion for his expulsion will probably receive a majority vote, but unfortunately a two-thirds vote is required to turn out a member, and we are sorry to say there is great doubt whether that number can be counted on to favor such a resolution. It is to be hoped, however, that the committee the Senator will consider the hint of a majority as good as a kick, and get out. The belief that he may do so is strengthened by the report that he is not an old politician, but a man who has grown rich in trade, and was ambitious to shine in the higher walks of official life. He seems to have made a mistake which is not an uncommon one in this day, and especially in this country; he thought that honor could be bought in the market as well as dry goods, and that a Senator's chair was as legitimate an object of barter as a hoghead of tobacco. No doubt the gentleman from Kansas sees by this time that he has made a blunder; and it is to be hoped that he will be made to feel for the rest of his life that he has committed a crime.

A. GREEN P. DODGE.
And Not the Kentucky Breed, Either: A Canadian correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Ottawa under date of March 10th, gives an interesting account of the silly ceremonies still observed in the Dominion on the opening of Parliament, which he says are almost identical with those of Henry VIII. He winds up with a report of remarks made by a couple of natives of the United States who have become members of the House of Commons. We quote the report, believing that one of the speeches will have something of a personal interest for many of our readers. We are informed that this Dodge who has been exhibiting the superfluous length of his ears to our Canadian neighbors was a blatant sympathizer with the South during the late Rebellion. Having migrated to the Dominion, of course he is a very lofty Tory there. Let us hope he will remain "a British subject" until the "fool-kicker" reaches his neighborhood. Here is the report: "Last night, during the debate on the address to the Queen, the Hon. Mr. Dodds, late of New York City, made his maiden speech, and placed himself in rapport with the House of Commons. Mr. Dodds was naturalized last year by special act of Parliament, not having been in the country long enough to arrive at the honor of being a British subject in the natural way. He has succeeded in becoming the member of Parliament from North York, where he has made large investments in lumber lands and other property. The speech of Mr. Dodds consisted chiefly in attacks upon the republican institutions of the United States, and laudation of the advantages of the British government. The United States, he said, had a worse government than Austria. The best hopes of this continent centered in the hands of the Emperor of Austria. The Dominion Government was perhaps the only thing that could save the United States. He gloried in being a British subject, and would assure the House that he was a loyal man to his Queen.

"Mr. Dodds proceeded to say that yesterday a gentleman (Dodge) to the opposition of Liberalism, and thinking to flatter his supposed American proclivities, said that the times were fast changing, and that the whole of this continent would be united in one great Republic, when Canada would dispense with the emblems of royalty, and would receive the crown from the hands of the Emperor of Austria. He referred to the fact that the gentleman declared that he had almost been elected to the House of Commons of the Dominion Government. He then referred to the fact that the gentleman belonged to the Legislature of the State of Illinois, which was a noble and noble body as the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada.

"Mr. Dodds took his seat amid general applause from the House. Mr. Charlton, one of the three members of Parliament who are Americans by birth, Mr. Charlton declared that Canada was indebted to the United States for many things—among others, for freedom from imperial taxation, for the possession of numerous inventions, for the numerous and valuable products of her literary men, and for vast sums of money invested in Canadian enterprises; but the United States had received from the Dominion of Canada a man who was a member of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, and for this we never could be too thankful. Mr. Dodds had brought to his recollection some lines of Sir Walter Scott:—
"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
That his unused frame may here
"It seems," said Mr. Charlton, "that such a soul animates the body of a man who breathes at this moment on the floor of the House of Commons, and who is not only not free like trusting him. His conversion is too sudden, and his zeal is too great."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
WASHINGTON, March 18, 1873.
DEPARTMENTAL GOSSIP.
The appointment of Secretary Boutwell's successor seems to be the leading topic here, though the case of Senator Caldwell before the United States Senate is absorbing much interest. There is undoubtedly some difficulty found in deciding upon the future Secretary of the Treasury, and it is probable that Mr. Boutwell will not be sworn in as Senator until the regular session of Congress next winter, and will remain at the head of the Treasury Department for some time to come. In the mean time the chances of Judge Richardson receiving the appointment as Secretary are growing exceedingly slim, according to some authorities. The probability of Chief Clerk Sewell being promoted to the Assistant Secretaryship is growing greater. It is alleged that Judge Richardson is solicited to represent a Boston financial firm in France, and that he will not consent to remain in the Treasury in any position. If this rumor should prove true, the necessity for appointing a suitable person who is well versed in the details of the Department to take the place of Judge Richardson becomes manifest. No new man at the helm would desire to have the support of green assistants; and without assuming to favor any of the applicants, it cannot be denied that for knowledge of all the Treas-

ury details, and for efficiency and indefatigable industry in conducting the Department business, there is no one more conspicuous than the present Chief Clerk. If close attention to business at the sacrifice of one's health is considered a claim for promotion, Mr. Sewell stands in the relation to the appointment in question; and the well known feeling of confidence which is felt for him by Secretary Boutwell may be considered a powerful passport to his promotion, which would be a strong incentive to faithful and active service on the part of the clerical force throughout the Department. Such a promotion would speak volumes of encouragement to the hundreds of those who hold subordinate positions. Mr. Sewell came into the Department a poor young man, and for some time held the place of Messenger, rising to the honorable position of Chief Clerk by merit, energy, and efficiency alone.

R. S. Since writing the above, Madame Justice of the Supreme Court, the resignation of Judge Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury, though the still insists that he will hold temporarily, and will go abroad on private business. What effect this will have upon the appointment of Assistant Secretary remains to be seen. Judge Richardson will undoubtedly be promptly confirmed by the Senate, and will make an excellent officer.

THE MODOC WAR.
The report from San Francisco that the United States soldiers under Colonel Hiddle captured thirty-five horses from the Modoc Indians during the pendency of the Peace Commission, and that Captain Jack asserts that they also captured four Indian children, appears to be a very discreditable affair. A new Peace Commission has been formed, and Captain Jack wants to talk with it, and Gen. Canby, who is in the Commission, cannot control the soldiers. The capture of children is denied, but there is little difference between the white and red savages, as all the reports make clear.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
The Hibernians had an extensive parade through the streets of the capital Monday. They presented a fine appearance as they marched under the banners of the Union and of Old Ireland. The weather was St. Patrick's Day was as fine as heart could wish, and altogether better than the day has furnished in other years time out of mind. This is probably accounted for by the fact that Sunday the wind blew a gale all day, and filled the eyes and ears of pedestrians with dust, until everybody seemed in a lecherous mood. The wind had probably blown itself out away, and none was left for St. Patrick's Day.

INDIAN INSPECTORS' SALARIES.
By some mistake there was no appropriation made at the late session of Congress for salaries of Indian Inspectors, whose appointment was directed by a clause in the last appropriation bill. They will not be appointed by the President, therefore, until after June 30th.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN.
After all the care in regard to the election of the Democratic Congressmen from New Hampshire, it seems that two of the Republican candidates were elected, and that the Governor will also be Republican. This is a grand Republican victory—a gain of two members of the House.

NO MORE FREE EXCHANGE.
The repeal of the free exchange list for newspapers after June 30th will operate as a hardship on the provincial press, which ought to be sustained by the Government. Everything like an additional loan upon it will have the effect of discouraging newspaper enterprise in sparsely settled regions, where most needed. C. M.

THE PRESS ON THE SALARY GRAB.
Holding the Mirror Up to Congress.
We print below extracts from some of our exchanges showing how men of every shade of political belief look upon those members of the forty-second Congress who voted themselves \$5,000 of the people's money. We have yet to see any journal which undertakes to justify the grab.—When we come across one such we shall be careful to publish the fact.

THE VIOLATION OF A CONTRACT.
The members of that Congress who agreed to take their offices two years ago for \$5,000 per annum, and had no right at the tail end of the session, and in an appropriation bill, to violate an implied contract, and to make made with their constituents. They had also enjoyed to the full the benefit of the franking privilege and of the mileage system, the abolition of which after a few years were among the strongest reasons urged in favor of the increase in the case of the forty-third and subsequent Congresses. However, the deed is consummated, and cannot be undone. *En passant*, we print for the benefit of our extremely partisan Democratic friends who have endeavored to make capital of this transaction the following exhibit of the votes of Pennsylvania Representatives. In the affirmative: *Shaw, Myers, Negley, Randall, Fisher, Storm.* The names of Democrats are printed in italics, those of Republicans in plain type. Of the thirteen Pennsylvania Representatives four voted for the proposition, while the eleven Democrats seven recorded themselves in its favor.—*Philadelphia Press.*

LITTLE BETTER THAN ROBBERY.
If there is a class of men who are disposed to be nigged in regard to the salaries of office holders, we are not of the number. We believe in paying our public servants a fair price for their labor—a price which shall leave them no excuse for stealing the public money. It was our intention, we think, to raise the salaries of the President, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and perhaps some others. We would not do so, however, until we had raised the pay of members of Congress, but the increase actually voted was too great, and was given to the members of the forty-second Congress was little better than robbery. The members of that Congress were under no obligation to serve the people on the speculative terms for the salary previously fixed by law. Speaker Blaine honored himself in insisting that the increase in his case should not be retroactive. He had the expenses during the session are larger in Washington than at home, several months had passed, and he had no other means of earning money than his salary. *New York World.*

"TIME AT LAST MAKES ALL THINGS EVEN."
There can be no excuse in our judgment for the action of Congress in making the salary of Congressmen retroactive. It is that retroactive action which makes the constitutional. It could never have passed had it not been tacked on the appropriation bill for the year at the last moment of the session. It was a direct bribe to every member of Congress to put \$5,000 into his own pocket from the public Treasury. Every man who voted for it was a thief, a cheat, and a scoundrel. It never could have passed without the support of many members of Congress like Trumbull, Oakes Ames, and others. It is a disgraceful name on the 4th of March with the life of the 43d Congress. This raid on the Treasury was a man of great ability, and in whom we have reposed our confidence, but a man evidently who from his long connection with the Democratic party had become thoroughly dishonest, and who past all hope of reformation. He may not have stolen any spoons in New Orleans, but if so it must have been because there was no opportunity for it. *Amestown Journal.*

WOULD NOT HAVE VOTED FOR IT.
For increasing the salaries of Congressmen we should not have voted. Five thousand dollars a year is a large salary for a man who is not a Congressman annually earn at home; and by service as Congressmen they are not precluded, but assisted rather, to increase their incomes. If they had the expenses during the session are larger in Washington than at home, several months had passed, and he had no other means of earning money than his salary. *New York World.*

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WELL, PATIENCE UNTIL THE PEOPLE MAKE ALL THINGS EVEN.
Bishop McTavine, of Ohio, died in Florence, Italy, a few days since. The House at Harrisburg has agreed to give \$500,000 to the Centennial.

THE DR. LOWELL MASSON'S LIBRARY of sacred music has been presented to the theological school of Yale College.

Gen. Philip Sheridan will, it is said, soon issue a work embodying the facts which he has gathered from his observations of the Franco-Prussian war.

to the station to increase their own pay, ought to class them with public robbers.—*Townsend's Magazine.*

THE INCREASE OF SALARY IN BUSINESS is meeting with a positive condemnation everywhere. Not that this increase is wrong, as far as it affects the future, but in that it reaches back to the appointment in question; and the well known feeling of confidence which is felt for him by Secretary Boutwell may be considered a powerful passport to his promotion, which would be a strong incentive to faithful and active service on the part of the clerical force throughout the Department.

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THE NEW Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine!
The Great Family Sewing Machine of the Civilized World.
100,000 Wheeler & Wilson Family Sewing Machines now in Use.

THE IMPROVEMENTS lately added to this Celebrated Machine have made it by far the most desirable Sewing Machine in the market and have given an impetus to the sale of it never before equaled. The history of Sewing Machines, and the advantages of buying a Sewing Machine, and

DO NOT ALLOW YOURSELF TO BE BLINDED
by that common illusion, that all Sewing Machines are alike, and that any Machine will answer your purpose if it makes the needle on both sides of the fabric.

EXAMINE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MACHINE YOU BUY
and not pay your money for a heavy-running, slow-moving Sewing Machine, which will not gather up such a number as last just long enough to wear out both your body and patience.

It Makes the Lock, or Shuttle, but does it without a Shuttle!
Thereby dispensing with the shuttle and all machinery required to run a shuttle, also doing away with the heavy iron frame, and the weight and bulk of the Sewing Machine, and giving to the peculiarity of its construction.

ONLY ONE TENSION IS REQUIRED, while all other Sewing Machines require two.

Ordinance.
By the Council of the Borough of Fall River, and it is hereby ordered by the authority of the Council that a certain piece of land designated and is hereby described as follows:—

Trustee's Sale.
PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Bristol, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, on the 28th day of March, 1873, at 10 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House in Woburn, Mass., the following described real estate, to-wit:—

Administrators' Sale.
BY order of the Court of the County of Bristol, the administrators of the estate of D. C. Hadden, deceased, will sell at public vendue on the premises, near Mansfield, in the township of Bristol, the following described real estate, to-wit:—

Executor's Notice.
LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Royal G. Gull, late of Bristol township, Bristol County, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the executor of the last will and testament of the said estate, he requests to make payment, and to receive the balance of the said estate, to the same for settlement.

150,000 GOOD BRICK FOR SALE!
SOME very fine PRESSED BRICK, for chimney tops and building fronts. Also, several hundred on Pearl street, near the Academy.

For Sale!
THE subscriber offers for sale his farm in Middlebury, Vermont, containing 100 acres, well improved, and is in good state of cultivation. It is situated on the main road, and is well watered. There is a good store building, and wagon shop on the premises. Any one wishing to purchase, or for particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to the undersigned.

Administrators' Notice.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Sally L. Knight, of the County of York, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, the Administrator of the said estate, and he requests to make payment, and to receive the balance of the said estate, to the same for settlement.

Administrators' Notice.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Peter L. Dockett, late of Charleston township, York County, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, the Administrator of the said estate, and he requests to make payment, and to receive the balance of the said estate, to the same for settlement.

Notes Lost or Stolen.
THE following notes have been lost or stolen from the undersigned, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

Auditor's Notice.
BY the Court of Common Pleas for the County of York, Pa., it is ordered that the Auditor of the County of York, Pa., do give notice to all persons who are indebted to the County of York, Pa., to come forward and settle their accounts with the Auditor of the County of York, Pa., on or before the 1st day of April, 1873.

NOTICE
I hereby give notice to all persons who are aggrieved by the assessment or the enrollment of the Militia for the year 1873, that an appeal will be held at the Court House in Woburn, Mass., on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1873, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of hearing and settling the same.

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