# The Sun.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1873.


**Amusements To-Day.**

Fewery Theatre—Jokes of the Romantic.
Olympic Theatre—Cigarette.
Union Square Theatre—Jane Eyre.
Wallack's Theatre—Mind.
Wood's Museum—Pomp. Matinee.

**Terms of The Sun**

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily, per year, to mail subscribers | $6 00 |
| Semi-Weekly, per year | 2 00 |
| Two copies to one address | 3 00 |
| Twenty copies to one address | 25 00 |
| Five copies to one address | 10 00 |
| Weekly, per year | 1 00 |

ADVERTISING RATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary Advertising, per line | 40c. |
| Business Notices | 80c. |
| Business Notices, in Sun Marriages and Deaths, per line | $1 00 |
| Special Notices, after Marriages and Deaths, per line | 75c. |
| Reading Matter, with "Adv." after it, 50 page, per line | 50c. |
| Reading Matter, with "Adv." after it, 10 page, per line | $1 50 |
| Advertisements in Weekly, 50 cents per line. | |
| All Advertisements charged per line of nonpareil space. | |
| Advertisements in Semi-Weekly, 10 cents per line. | |

Legal Advertisements charged only for the space occupied. Cuts and type any size may be used in the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, without extra charge, at the option of the advertiser.

For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for THE SUN will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement offices 515 West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, and 308 West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opera House, from 8 A. M. to 8, 30 P. M.

## Hypocrisy.

The Republican State Conventions of Ohio, Maine, and Iowa have affected much indignation at the Credit Mobilier corruption and the back-pay iniquity; but while putting on these airs of convenient virtue, they took special pains not to give them any practical value or personal direction. GARFIELD and BINGHAM, both leaders in Ohio, were conspicuously concerned in these outrages, and yet neither is named in the resolutions. The whole official and personal influence of Speaker BLAINE was openly and offensively exerted in the House to prevent any punishment of the Credit Mobilier jobbers, and he himself was forced to admit holding a large interest in the Sioux City speculation, an offshoot of the other, owned and directed by AMES, ALLEY, and the same gang of public plunderers. He was applauded in Maine and his action commended. Senator ALLISON and Mr. J. F. WILSON, a Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad, were beneficiaries of the Credit Mobilier; but the Iowa Convention was silent about their complicity.

These canting resolutions have no more sincerity than the moral teachings of those Christian statesmen who employed that means to make venality prosperous and turn away suspicion from their guilt. They are fabricated to deceive, and put forth as "good enough Morgans" until after the election. Having succeeded by this sort of chicanery heretofore, it is supposed public credulity will tranquilly bear further submission, upon the theory that

"The pleasure is as great
Of being cheated as to cheat."

Not content with a profuse censure of these acts, the conventions, with the zeal of new converts, go further and demand that the law increasing the Congressional pay (not a word about the President's doubled salary or that of a multitude of other high officials) shall be repealed. That sham deserves to be exposed, and it is worth the trouble too, because the hypocrisy of this whole movement will be thus made clear to every mind.

When the late Republican Congress undertook to raise their pay and to vote themselves on the very eve of final dispersion two years' increase, they guarded against the foreseen danger of reaction by a cunning change in the old law, which is quite worthy of BEN BUTLER, who was charged with the management of that plundering scheme in the House of Representatives. Under the practice which always prevailed up to the 4th of March last, a member of Congress could not draw his pay until sworn in and regularly certified by the Speaker, for the simple reason that his rights had not been determined by the only competent tribunal. Consequently when Congress convened in December, if there had been no preceding session, the pay had accumulated from the 4th of March, when the former Congress expired. After that the salary, being annual, was drawn to suit the necessities of members through the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Now the system is radically different, and it was altered to protect this villainy. Two sections from the Appropriation bill will expose the change and its object:

"Senators, representatives, and delegates in Congress, including Senators, representatives, and delegates in the *forty-third Congress* holding such office at the passage of this act, and whose claim to a seat has not been adversely decided, shall receive seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum each."

"And hereafter representatives and delegates *elect* to Congress whose credentials in due form of law have been duly filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, may receive their compensation monthly from the *beginning of their term upon the sworn* certificate of the *Sergeant-at-Arms of the House*, upon a certificate in the form now in use, to be signed by the *Clerk of the House*, which certificate shall have the like force and effect as is given to the *certificate of the Speaker* under existing laws."

This in order to grab the pay from the first breath of the existence of a new Congress, the certificate of the Clerk to a "member or delegate *elect*," as he is described, is substituted for the certificate of the Speaker, which was only issued when the member or delegate had been duly qualified. A subordinate was clothed with this unprecedented power for the express purpose of forestalling any attempt at repeal of the increased pay. Let us illustrate this idea practically.

All the members of both houses have already received their monthly salary of $625 under this law. And they will continue to do so until the first Monday in December, when the Forty-third Congress will assemble for the first time. At that date each Senator, representative and delegate will have drawn $5,625 without having rendered for this large sum a particle of service in any manner, shape, or form. What will be the situation next winter, when the next Congress comes together with a Republican majority greatly increased over the last, and with a large proportion of the very members who passed this act?

Does any body believe that the men who hold the reins of legislation in their hands will pass a bill to repeal and restore the $5,625 they have pocketed during the nine months in which no duty was performed, or to refund the two years' back pay which the members of the late Congress received? Repeal without such conditions would be a farce. It will be resisted by the old members, because such an act would be a confession of guilt; and by the new on the ground that they are not responsible for the past, and only took the pay allowed by law.

But if there was no other reason to forbid any expectation of repeal, the mere fact that the Republican party will control the next Congress is sufficient in itself to exclude all hope of that or any other reform. They will not certainly condemn their own act, or stultify themselves by a record which approves and censures the same measure. Above all things they will not part with their ill-gotten gains. DAWES, GARFIELD, and KELLEY will be in the next House, and in spite of their disgraceful connection with Credit Mobilier, they will be assigned by the Speaker to the influential positions they have heretofore occupied, with every opportunity to repeat a mercenary and profitable experience.

With Mr. DAWES at the head of the Ways and Means, and Mr. GARFIELD as Chairman of Appropriations, the reign of corruption will be extended, for their power under such a condition of things, instead of being diminished would be immensely increased. The prediction may be ventured now that the accumulated lobby schemes which had to be abandoned at the last session will be rushed through the new Congress in defiance of every form of denunciation. The Republican majority know and feel that this will be their last chance, that their sceptre is broken and about to depart, and they intend to make the most of the remaining opportunity.

When, therefore, Republican State Conventions send out cheap resolutions pretending to deprecate their own corruption and demanding the repeal of their own odious law, the country will not fail to understand that this is only another feature of an organized system of fraud and falsehood by which power has been retained in order to oppress and plunder the people.

## The Truth Coming Out.

The disappointment felt by the GRANT Republicans in Arkansas in consequence of Gov. BAXTER's failing to meet the requirements of the CLAYTON Ring in regard to the dispensation of patronage, the support of plundering attempts in the Legislature, and the furtherance of schemes for the promotion of election frauds, has had one good effect. It has led to the speaking of much plain truth by Administration editors and Administration officials.

The Chief Justice of the State has made some very curious admissions in relation to ballot-box stuffing since the controversy between BAXTER and his former supporters has been going forward; and more lately the Fort Smith *Patriot* has put forth the most candid confessions of unmitigated rascality that have ever been given to the public in this country. The *Patriot* says that the Republicans of Arkansas spent thousands of dollars to effect the election of Gov. BAXTER; and then it goes on to acknowledge that he was never elected after all. Here are the words:

"No, he was not elected, but he was *made* Governor by the wonderful sacrifices of the Republican party. No honest man, who was at all cognizant with the facts of the last election, would presume to say that Mr. BAXTER was *elected*. The Republican party held the entire control of the election; all the machinery of registration and voting was in their hands, and they simply determined that Mr. BROOKS *should not be returned as the Democratic Governor*. They did this as a matter of *self* preservation. They knew, while Mr. BROOKS hated the Democracy, yet if he was placed there by them he would be completely in their power, and that the State would be saved from being overrun and turned over to the rule of a vindictive foe. For this reason Mr. BAXTER was *made* Governor.

"This paper has always supported Gov. BAXTER, and the former editor, Gen. PIERCE, did *more* by tongue, pen and personal exertions to secure his election than any man in the state.

"We happen to know that Gov. BAXTER was duly informed of a little matter of 1,320 voters in Sebastian county, 500 in Scott county, 600 in Crawford county, and 900 in Franklin county, making a total of 3,320 votes, who would have liked to vote for Mr. BROOKS, but did not get a chance, on account of certain 'appliances' used for the benefit of Mr. BAXTER, and which met his hearty approval."

No person acquainted with the politics of Arkansas, and possessed of common sense, ever doubted that BROOKS was elected Governor last fall by a large majority. But under the atrocious system of frauds which for some years has been used to carry the State for the Administration party, with the direct encouragement of President GRANT, who has interposed with judicial proceedings in order to protect ballot-box stuffers, elections have been a mockery there; and all political power has been virtually vested in the hands of POWELL CLAYTON and his personal supporters. Now that dissensions have arisen in the ranks of the party the men who participated in these frauds boldly avow them, and say they were perpetrated in the interest of the Republican party, just as the ballot-box stuffers of Louisiana admit the frauds in that State, and brazenly justify them on the ground that they were necessary in order to retain the partisans of GRANT in power. Worse than all, the President of the United States has again and again by his official action manifested his approval of election frauds accomplished for his own benefit, and never in a single instance has he even made a pretence of frowning upon such villainy.

It is through election frauds involving perjury and outrage of the most offensive character that North Carolina and Pennsylvania were carried for the Administration party at the last State elections, thereby securing the triumph of GRANT in November. And in view of the developments of the last few months is it not time for the respectable men in the Republican party to relieve themselves from the ignominy attaching to the means of securing power employed by their managers during the past few years, with the full complicity of the President?

## Ripe for Annexation.

It has sometimes been doubted whether the Canadians were prepared for annexation to the United States. While we maintained slavery that was a great hindrance; and since the war our enormous taxation has often been urged as a reason why they could not be expected to come in. Morately the corruption of our public affairs, legislative and executive, has been represented as an insurmountable obstacle.

The revelations just made in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railroad show that the politicians on that side of the line have been diligently educating themselves up to our best Credit Mobilier standard. The following letters selected from among the published correspondence afford excellent evidence that they must be in a high state of perfection already:

"MONTREAL, 28th February, 1872.

"DEAR SIR: It seems pretty certain that, in addition to money payments, the following stock will have to be distributed:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hon. D. L. Macpher- son | | A. Allan | $50,000 |
| and | $100,000 | C. S. Gzowski | 50,000 |
| Hon. A. B. Foster | 100,000 | George Brown | 50,000 |
| Donald A. Smith | 100,000 | A. S. Hincks | 50,000 |
| C. J. Brydges | 50,000 | H. Nathan | 50,000 |
| J. J. C. Abbott | 50,000 | T. McGreevy | 5,000 |
| D. McInnes | 50,000 | | |
| John Sandfield | 50,000 | | |
| | | | $850,000 |

"To meet this I propose that we give up of our stock as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G. M. Smith | $250,000 | Hugh Allan | $250,000 |
| G. W. McMullen | 250,000 | | |
| | | | $850,000 |

"Please say if this is agreeable to you. I do not think we can do with less, and may have to give more. I do not think we will require any more than $100,000 in cash, but I am not sure as yet. Who am I to draw on for money when it is wanted? and what proof of payment will be required? You are aware that I cannot get receipts. Our Legislature meets on the 15th of April, and I am already deep in preparation for the game. Every day brings up some new difficulty to be encountered, but I hope to meet them all successfully. Write to me immediately. Yours truly, HUGH ALLAN.

"I think you will have to *go it blind* in the matter of money (cash payments). I have already paid $8,000, and have not a voucher, and cannot get one. "C. M. SMITH, Esq., Chicago."

"MONTREAL, 6th August, 1872.

"DEAR MR. MCMULLEN: I have been hoping from day to day that some conclusion which I could communicate to you would be arrived at respecting the Pacific Railroad negotiation, but some obstacle to cause delay always intervened. The near approach of the elections, however, and the stand taken by my French friends that they would lend no help till I pronounced myself satisfied, has at length brought the matter to a crisis, and I think the game I have been playing is now likely to be attended with success. Yesterday we entered into an agreement by which the Government bound itself to form a company of Canadians only, according to my wishes.

"That this company will make me President and that I and my friends will get a majority of the stock, and that the contract for building the railroad will be given to this company in terms of the act of Parliament. Americans are to be carefully excluded in the fear that they will sell it to the Northern Pacific. But I fancy we can get over that some way or other. This position has not been attained without large payments of money. I have already paid over $20,000 and will have at least $100,000 more to pay. I must now soon know what our New York friends are going to do. They did not answer my last letter. Yours, truly, HUGH ALLAN."

"MONTREAL, 7th August, 1872.

"DEAR SIR: Our opponents are to get a minority of the stock, and they regard us with great jealousy and dislike in consequence of their defeat, and on that account the Government has obliged to stipulate that no foreigner is to appear as a shareholder, so as to avoid the former cry of selling ourselves to the Northern Pacific and succumbing to foreign influence. The branch will be taken up and our other American friends will there one have to step in and take time for some time. We shall get $6,000,000 of the stock out of the whole capital of $10,000,000. Ten per cent. on the amounts will have to be paid up and deposited in the hands of the Government, as soon as the act is gone through, I think, as soon as the work is fully begun. The expenses incurred in bringing the matter to this point have been very great; I have already paid away about $50,000, and will have to pay at least $40,000 more before the end of this month. I don't know as even that will finish it, but I hope so. Of course this will all have to come from the subscribers to the $6,000,000 stock.

"I am, yours faithfully, "HUGH ALLAN."

MONTREAL, Sept. 16, 1872.

"DEAR MR. MCMULLEN: I wanted at this time to have a meeting in New York to see what our friends there are disposed to do; but to-day I have a letter from ——, stating that he is leaving New York for Chicago, there to join ——, and the two are going to Puget Sound. They say no meeting can be held till 15th November, which will not do at all. I hope in ten days or so to have the contract signed, and would like immediately after to go to England to raise the money to build the line. I have disbursed $343,000 in gold, which I want to get repaid. I have still to pay $13,500, which will close everything off. I will go to New York as soon as the contract is signed, say about Oct. 7, and would be glad to meet you there. Yours truly,

"HUGH ALLAN.

"G. W. MCMULLEN, Esq., Chicago."

Such letters as these must remove every doubt as to the fitness of Canada to be taken into the Union. It is clear that there are just as great rascals among the railroad men and the rulers of that country as can be produced in this country; and what reason is there then why we should not all be united under one flag?

## A Ring to Strip the Poor.

The thousands of settlers on public lands in the far West who have been deprived of their homes through the arbitary decisions of the Commissioner of Public Lands are making bitter complaints of the injustice done them, but there is little reason for them to hope that any attention will be paid in Washington to their recitals of wrong. The General Land Office is conducted in the interest of railroad corporations and land speculators. For a long time it has been under the control of a Ring in which SUNSHIT POMEROY and EFFIGY SARGEANT are leading members, while the Secretary of the Interior and a still higher official are in full harmony with the spirit of its management. Indeed, in one of the most nefarious transactions that have ever taken place in the Land Office—the transfer of Soscol Ranch, opposite Mare Island Navy Yard, in California, from the possession of the United States to that of a hungry pack of land monopolists—Gen. GRANT, then acting as Secretary of War *ad interim*, was made the convenient agent for the accomplishment of the act.

If it was only the nation at large which suffered from the grasping propensities of this monster land Ring, the abuse, although sufficiently objectionable in all respects, would not involve such individual hardships as are now constantly occurring. As it is, in cases of misunderstanding as to the proper location of lands occurring between our Western pioneer settlers and wealthy corporations or land monopolists, the decisions from the General Land Office are almost certain to be in favor of the latter and against the former. And this is generally the case, though in order to achieve such a result it becomes necessary for the Commissioner, who was put in his place by railroad influence, to arrive at the most contradictory conclusions by ways that are utterly incomprehensible to the ordinary mind, even to the extent of reversing not only his own previous decisions, but also those of his immediate official superior.

Occasionally the Land Office comes in contact with parties who are not overwhelmed by a sense of its greatness, but make a very determined resistance to its arbitrary decrees. Such an instance of defiance to official spoliation has occurred in California. The Land Commissioner having made a decision in favor of the Western Pacific Railroad involving the title to some 10,000 acres of land, said to be worth twenty-five dollars an acre, the attorney for one of the private parties affected by the action of the Land Office publishes a card in which, after reviewing the facts, he challenges Mr. Commissioner WILLIS DRUMMOND to say that he ever read a word of the testimony in the case, or a page of the arguments presented by the settlers whom he undertook to dispossess; or ever wrote one line of the decision purporting to be written and made by him. The counsel further informs Mr. Commissioner DRUMMOND that he cares no more for his decision than he would for one on the same subject made by Captain JACK; and that he will carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States before the monopolists shall be permitted to obtain one acre of the coveted lands.

In cases like this in California, where property of great value is involved and the owners can afford to employ able counsel, the Ring may be defeated in the courts. But when an humble, hard-working settler is ordered to pack up and leave his farm by the agents of a land monopoly, the best thing he can do is to obey orders and leave at once, no matter how good his title may be. It is tough enough for a poor man to contend against a rich railroad corporation in the courts; but when in addition he is obliged to fight the General Land Office and a Ring which includes some of the highest personages known to our Government, his condition becomes hopeless.

Various newspapers that are more kind-hearted than conscientious are praising Gen. GRANT for keeping his father so long in office as Postmaster of Covington, notwithstanding he was entirely unable to perform the duties of the place. They say it shows a high degree of filial affection. We dare say this may be so; but we should have more respect for such filial manifestations if they were not paid for with what belongs to others. If that post office had been Gen. GRANT's private property he might have given it to his father, fit or unfit, and nobody would have had any right to complain; but it was not his but the people's.

The latest instance of judicial usurpation that has met our notice comes from Alabama. The Judge's name unfortunately is not given, but he is the City Judge of Eufaula, and a very dignified and self-important Judge he must be. A case came before him a few days ago in which a Mr. T. J. PERKINS, a banker and cotton buyer, was the defendant. Mr. PERKINS was accused of doing a commission business without having a license. His defence was that he was not a commission merchant, and therefore he was under no obligation to take out a license. The evidence was taken before a jury, and arguments heard in which distinguished counsel appeared. After the hearing the Court charged the jury in writing at the request of defendant's counsel. The prosecuting attorney then asked the Court to charge the jury in writing that if they believed the evidence they must find the defendant guilty, which he did. The defendant then asked several charges in writing, some of which were given and some refused. With these the jury retired, and were out several hours, when they notified the Judge that they could not agree. Shortly afterward they were summoned into the presence of the Judge, who asked if it was possible that there were six men on the jury who wanted to rebel against the laws of their country, after which he read to them the charge he had made at the request of the prosecuting attorney, telling them that they had nothing to do with any other points charged, and that if they did not agree on a verdict of guilty they would themselves be guilty of moral perjury. Then the jury went into an alley, and after a brief discussion came to the conclusion that if they were obliged to bring in a verdict of guilty they might as well do it at once, whereupon they returned into court and offered a verdict against the defendant. The latter demanded that the jury should be polled, when the second juror at once said he did not think that the defendant had been proven guilty, and that he was honest in that opinion. At this the Judge ordered the twelve men sent out again, with the intimation that they would be kept out until they came to an agreement. The next step of interest in this case was a visit to the jury by the Judge, who was accompanied by a citizen in no wise connected with the court. The Judge proceeded to argue the case against the defendant in the jury room, and finally, on a pledge from the Judge that he would not sentence Mr. PERKINS to imprisonment, the jury at last consented to the verdict of guilty which had been so persistently demanded of them, and were forthwith discharged.

We are informed in the columns of the *Cincinnati Gazette* that "the editor of THE SUN and the editor of the *Cincinnati Commercial* do not need any wicked partners." True, most true. The experience and the tribulations of Deacon RICHARD SMITH are a perpetual warning against embarking in any such unfortunate association with the wicked. Still, we are bound in justice to that truly good man to declare that it would be almost impossible for any other citizen to get partners as wicked as his. Great sympathy should be felt for him, and great allowance made him on that account. The spectacle of a truly good man struggling with ordinary adversity is no novelty; but a truly good man struggling with his own wicked partners is something that was never witnessed until now in Cincinnati. But let Deacon RICHARD SMITH persevere, and he will vanquish these foes of his own business household, and come out of the conflict even better than he is now. Hope and fight! That should be his motto.

We have received divers communications from Nevada containing anxious inquiries as to the whereabouts of that celebrated Senator, Mr. J. P. JONES. Until recently he was revelling at the Everett House in this city, but his congenial and guileless predecessor, JIM NYE, having pocketed his hard-earned dollars and gone to Vienna, JONES found it lonesome. Without bidding his best friends good-by, he took his last drink like a savage and as silently stole away. And now we learn that he has since turned up at a horse race near San Francisco. Whether he passed through Nevada by night or took the route by the Isthmus is not reported, but he is now on the Pacific coast fitting himself for his opportunities as a Senator. JONES displays shrewdness. He got himself elected without giving KENO CHARLIE and SLIPPERY DAN anything but his note, and he is now cultivating literary and artistic tastes, so as to make himself congenial in Washington. Just think what an influence he will have in deciding who shall be Collector at San Francisco, or Postmaster at Pahranagat. Imagine him addressing the great dispenser of offices:

"Mr. President, when I look back through the dim vista of many moons and a thousand drinks, brilliant recollections of the way that POKER BILL judged that there Nebraska case, I can only say, looking me, and the magnificent Postmaster. That he made at Putt's looms up before me. I tell you, Mr. President (take a fresh cigar, sir), that Nell Flaherty's qualities as a loss are fully exceeded by the grand, and glorious, and preeminent qualifications of POKER BILL for a Postmaster."

The President will then light that fresh cigar, and POKER BILL will get the desired office.

We congratulate JONES on his certain influence, Nevada on her glorious representative, and the President on the prospect of so improving a companion.

Capt. DAN WEBSTER, late of Fayetteville, Ark., but now of Rolla, Mo., writes to the editor of the Chippawa (Wis.) *Herald* that the charges against Mr. E. E. HENDERSON, Indian Agent at Bayfield, which have been circulating through the press, are unfounded. Capt. WEBSTER says that Mr. HENDERSON is a strictly honest man, who was appointed to office without any solicitation on his part, and also that while in Arkansas he met the displeasure of POWELL CLAYTON and O. A. HADLEY, because he refused to pervert an official position he then held for partisan purposes. If Mr. HENDERSON succeeded in exciting the enmity of CLAYTON the probability is that Capt. WEBSTER's eulogies of him are fully justified. In fact the person who started the stories against Mr. HENDERSON artfully managed to convey the impression that the new Indian agent was an acquaintance of CLAYTON's, which of itself was enough to damage him in popular estimation. From several sources we get information that the charges against Mr. HENDERSON resulted from the malignity of a personal enemy.

### An Interesting Religious Pilgrimage.

Numbers of pilgrims from all parts of France recently assembled at Paray-le-Monial to pray to Heaven "to free the Pope and make France once more the ruling nation of Europe." The refrain of the hymn unceasingly chanted by the procession of pilgrims is:

"Dieu de clemence,
O, Dieu vengeur!
Sauvez Rome et la France,
Au nom du sacre cœur."

Gen. Charette appeared at the head of the Papal Zouaves carrying the standard borne by them at the battle of Patay, and was received with enthusiasm.

Gen. Charette pronounced an address, in which he said:

"It is our standard, and if it did not lead us to victory, it led us to honor. Our standard reposes to-day on the body of that saint to whom Jesus promised that France—the first Kingdom after heaven, should be regenerated when its divine heart was painted on our flag." &c.

The pilgrims all wore red crosses on the breast, which they had received before setting out on their journey, and which had been consecrated, as were the crosses of those who of old betook themselves to the Holy Land to wrest it from the infidels. Nine hundred and fifty banners were carried by the pilgrims.

### Conundrums.

*To the Editor of The Sun.*

SIR: Will you please decide the following questions:

1. How long has Andrew A. Green to serve as Comptroller under the present charter?
2. How long can men who have honestly earned their money wait for it, without starving or paying somebody usurious interest?
3. How much will it cost the city for legal expenses incurred by Mr. Green in resisting perfectly valid claims against the city?
4. If the constitution provides one thing and the charter another, how much will it cost the city for Mr. Greene's legal expenses in fighting the constitution to sustain the charter and the new ring of thirsty politicians?
5. What is the difference betwixt tweedledum and tweedledee?

J. RYAN.

The July number of the *Southern Law Review*, published at Nashville, compares favorably with other periodicals of the kind in the United States.

## ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION.

### Attacking the Free Press at the North.

*From the Atlanta Herald.*

Mr. Charles A. Dana, the editor of THE NEW YORK SUN, was formerly one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party. Under Mr. Lincoln's administration he held high office, and was regarded as one of the most promising men of his party, until he became disgusted with it and denounced its corruption. Then, of course, Mr. Dana received the usual abuse from the press which had before lauded him; but, undeterred by abuse and vituperation, he has persevered in his self-appointed task of exposing rascality and wrong regardless of partisan consideration.

For doing this the Radical leaders and party organs are doing their best to influence a corrupt judiciary into punishing him. His paper, THE SUN, it was that exposed that mass of corruption, the Credit Mobilier; he next exhibited the rascally Philadelphia ring, with its "adulation, division, and silence" programme, and he is now engaged in showing up the thieving Washington Ring. For this and many other bold and manly expositions of wrong Mr. Dana has been and is being beset by numerous suits for libel; and now the Washington scoundrels are endeavoring to drag him to that city so that he may be tried before a Ring Judge by a packed jury.

These scoundrels will not venture to sue Mr. Dana in New York, where the alleged libels were committed, because they dread the verdict of a New York jury, and therefore they have invoked the power of the Federal Government to have him transported to another city, where they can make indictment tantamount to conviction. We look forward to the result of this effort with more than ordinary interest. Mr. Dana, through his counsel, has challenged the power of the Federal authorities to take cognizance of the alleged libel, and has threatened to sue Judges and District Attorneys for false imprisonment. He is making a brave fight, and we most heartily wish him success. The legal proceedings against him are another and dangerous step toward completing the work of centralizing all power in the hands of the Federal Government—or rather, we may say, in the hands of the President.

Mr. Dana is confident of success; but what if Judge Hatchford decides against him? Will he resist the mandate of the Federal court, even though it be a glaring usurpation and an outrageous attack upon the liberty of the citizen? Nay, will he possess the power to resist, even though he may have the inclination? If he goes to Washington his conviction is certain; and once at the Federal capital his case will make a precedent upon which other United States Judges and courts can as thoroughly muzzle the independent and fearless press, as if there was not a provision in the Constitution guaranteeing freedom for the press. Mr. Dana's cause is consequently that of every newspaper which believes in exposing rascality no matter by whom committed.

*From the Missouri Republican.*

Another case is that of the proceedings against Mr. Dana, editor of THE NEW YORK SUN, for libel. The libel complained of was a pre-ended exposure of fraud and corruption committed by officers of the District territorial government, notoriously one of the most inefficient specimens of government in the land. THE SUN is published in New York, and Mr. Dana lives there; but a process for his arrest, issued by the District Police Court at Washington city, was placed in the hands of a United States officer at New York, to be a sufficient authority to warrant his arrest and the holding of him in custody for extradition to the District, there to be tried by the courts of the territorial government. He would have been carried thither with Davenport's permission only for Judge Hatchford, of the United States District Court of New York. It may be that there is some color of law for this singular proceeding—the arrest of a citizen of New York on the warrant of an inferior territorial court in the District of Columbia; but we do not know what it is. The offence charged is libel—an offence unknown to the laws of the United States, and which the United States judicial officers have nothing to do with. If Dana had been found in the District, he might have been arrested under process of the district court; but how the process, issued by a district police court can possess virtue and force in the State of New York, and what authority a United States Commissioner has to arrest a man for an offence unknown to United States laws is a mystery. The times are prolific of charges of fraud and misconduct against prominent officials of the Government we admit; but it must be admitted, too, that there is an unusual amount of fraud and misconduct committed by prominent officials. There may be a great deal of libel in the charges that are spread broadcast over the land, but there is a great deal of truth in them also, and the extraordinary proceedings now being resorted to to intimidate the press with libel suits at New Orleans, New York, Washington City, are nothing more than a symptom of official corruption and of the desperation of those who are guilty of it.

*From the East New York Sentinel.*

Chas. A. Dana, the able and fearless editor of THE NEW YORK SUN, has been arrested under a process unknown to our laws, issued by the Washington District Court, and he is now, under a charge of libel. Dana was arrested in New York city, taken before a United States Commissioner, Davenport, who, if Dana had not invoked the protection of Judge Hatchford, would have sent him to Washington to be tried for a pretended offence against the dignity of certain Washington officials.

These proceedings before United States Commissioner Davenport remind us of the frequent attempts at kidnapping, many of them successful, which were made under the infamous and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave law. Prior to Lincoln's election one branch of the Federal Government was subservient to the slaveholding interest, and so recklessly subservient were the Commissioner's courts that justice became a mockery. Are we getting into the United States Commissioner's—again to be made the instruments of assailing the personal liberty of citizens.

### British Animosity toward America.

*From Henry Watterson's letter to the Courier-Journal.*

The dormant hatred felt for America in the hidden heart of England is not without its cause. That this hatred does exist, no man who has taken the trouble to peer beneath the surface of things, and to see them as they are, can doubt. The toadies and turf hunters who come over to England in search of literary and social distinction, and who, when called upon to speak at public dinners, pule about the bonds of union between England and America which grow out of common ancestry and a common language, are of course delighted with everything they see and hear. To be sure they have a good time. The English have reduced their hospitality to a science, and they are ready enough to patronize the American who will flatter their vanity and listen to their incredited gabble. They like him in proportion as he elongates his vowels and stammers out his words. They will take him to their heart of hearts if he confines his knowledge of American institutions to the Bowery and the Bodoes, considers the English method of riding the most graceful in the world, and eats kidneys. In their purest form of flattery, imitation, he can give but one higher illustration—if he is a little brisque to ladies, he will prove himself at once a British nobleman. The truth is, the English dislike the Americans. They know that the United States must always be a hostile power to them.

### Our Dishonest, Incompetent Rulers.

*From the Rev. E. H. Ware's Fourth of July Oration, delivered in Boston.*

The republic has lapsed into an oligarchy. We keep its name, its form, its phrases, but there is no tyranny on God's earth so galling, so degrading, so fraught with mischief as the tyranny that the moral cowardice of the American people has placed in the hands of the American public man. If we will not break it, it must break us, or what is worse, infinitely worse, upon our children. Has it come to this that America can undertake nothing without a scandal annexed, a suspicion at least, a Vienna Exposition, a Freedman's Bureau, a Pacific Railway, a Presidential campaign, a Washington treaty? Are we to be followed all the time by the incompetency, the dishonesty, the blunders of those who are by our system foisted into places, if not of trust, of conspicuousness—we can't say honor where no honor is.

### What Sort of a Man He Is.

*From Henry Watterson's letter to the Courier-Journal.*

The Shah himself is an ugly cuss. He resembles closely the pictures of the more cruel of his forefathers contained in the early editions of the Arabian Nights. I dare say he has caused many a poor fellow's head to be chopped off on a notice of five minutes, and it would not surprise me to learn that he has a trick of making himself a widower three or four times a month. A Bercs-eyed, tallow-visaged, ugly beast as ever was painted or carved a visiter; and his Grand Vizier, who is along with him, is only a trifle the less brutal and vicious. If you met either in a dark alley you would tremble for your life. If Captain Jack has a worse countenance he is no true Modoc.

### The Other Side of the Story.

*To the Editor of The Sun.*

SIR: The publication on Sunday of the informer's affidavit is the first definite information we have of the charges lodged against us at the Custom House, and until we were apprised of the accusations we could not respond to them.

We make ourselves of this, the first opportunity, to say that those charges and accusations are absolutely untrue in totality and detail; that they have not yet been corroborated by official investigation; and that, should the Customs authorities encourage prosecution on the informer's unsupported statement, we propose to establish our innocence by the event of a judicial investigation.

Meanwhile we demand, in simple justice, that we shall not be condemned or suspected even by the public on the mere ex parte statement of an interested informer, who, by his own confession, was accessory to the pretended crime, and has concealed it for these four years and upward.

Respectfully,
DUDEN FREERS & CO.
467 AND 469 BROOME ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1873.

### A Beauty's Bridal Dresses Seized.

A large black trunk was seized on board one of the German steamers by Custom House Inspector Butler Young yesterday as smuggled goods. It was said to contain the trousseau of a rich Austrian young lady, who had come to this country to be married. It was marked C. L. W. The contents consisted of four superb dresses trimmed with Alencon lace, and a variety of ladies' garments which had never been worn. No entry of the goods could be found on the vessel's manifest. They were appraised at $1,200.

## THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

### A Report on the Financial Management of the Institution—The Assets $1,051,164 in Excess of the Liabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The committee appointed by the Trustees of Howard University to consider and report upon certain statements assailing the financial management of Howard University, and more especially designed to cast discredit and suspicion on its President, Gen. Howard, have submitted their report, together with a statement of the present financial condition of that institution. Among other denials they say the recorded proceedings of the Board of Trustees will show that no single dollar of University money was ever voted as a gratuity to Gen. Howard, nor any money, at any time, under any pretext, to which he was not justly entitled in consideration for valuable and indispensable services faithfully rendered, and there is nothing mysterious or difficult to explain in the present condition of Howard University.

The report is signed by Frederick Douglass and George C. Baker, the Rev. Ezra Whipple, the other member of the committee, being absent from the city. There is appended to the report a statement of the available resources and total liabilities of the University to July 1, instant. The total resources are $2,141,411.93; the total liabilities are $90,090.65, leaving a balance of available resources of $118,775.88. In addition to this a statement shows the value of property permanently reserved for University purposes to be $603,916.69. The statement further shows the value of real estate not permanently reserved but which is known as salable property to be $222,976.44. The movable property is estimated at $15,500.

The recapitulation of the assets, after deducting the liabilities, shows the University to possess property estimated, at present rates of value, at $1,051,164. Of this property, however, none is productive save the stocks, bonds, notes, and mortgages, though the real estate is constantly enhancing in value. The estimated receipts of the University for the year ending with June, 1874, is $32,000. The estimated expenditures for the same period were $32,812, leaving only $788 to be raised from outside sources.

A statement is submitted also showing Gen. Howard's receipts from the University, and his disbursements from his private funds for the University since his connection with it. He has received, including the $11,000 of back pay voted him, $17,088, and has expended on account of the University, contributions to destitute students, loans, subscriptions, endowments, &c., $16,996.18. The latter statement is certified to be correct by two accountants who have examined Gen. Howard's books and papers.

## AMENDING THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

### An Amendment that is Urgently Needful.

*From Senator Thurman's Fourth of July Oration at Collinsville, Ohio.*

In respect to the election of President and Vice-President, there is urgent need for an amendment. I do not allude to the proposition to dispense with the Electoral Colleges and permit the people to vote directly for the officers, though I think that proposition might be done without in the slightest degree disturbing the relative weight of the several States in the election, as it now exists. But the necessity to which I refer relates to the mode of verifying and declaring the election. The Constitution, after providing how the votes of the Electors shall be certified and returned, proceeds as follows:

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed.

And so of the Vice-President. Now it has been contended that under this provision the whole power of counting and deciding upon the returns is vested in the President of the Senate, the two Houses being merely there to act as mere witnesses of the count, and decision—a tremendous power to be intrusted to one man, as we shall presently see, when we come to mention some of the questions to which the court gives rise. But Congress has very properly refused this construction, and it has never at any time prevailed. On the contrary, the votes are counted by tellers of the two Houses, and when a vote or return is objected to, the question is decided by the Houses separately and without debate. If both Houses vote to receive it, it is received and counted. If either House votes to reject it, it is rejected.

Now, upon the counting, the gravest questions have arisen and may again arise. Thus, at the count in February, 1869, a question was raised whether the State of Georgia was entitled to vote at all, and the starting question was announced by the President of the Senate that under the legislation of Congress her vote should be counted, provided it did not change the result, but that if it would change the result it should be rejected. In point of fact the result did not depend upon her vote, but had it done so and the vote been rejected, who can tell what commotion and trouble might have followed? Again, upon the count last February, there were the returns from two sets of Electors of the State of Louisiana—one set voting for Grant and the other for Greeley—and both were rejected, and the State lost her vote, the votes of two other States—Arkansas and Texas—were rejected on technical exceptions to the election returns, and they also lost their votes.

Now, fortunately for the peace of the country, the votes of these three States would not, if counted, have changed the result; but had the case been otherwise the most deplorable consequences might have followed their rejection. I do not exaggerate the danger when I say that unless a better mode of verifying the votes of the President shall be provided than now exists, the country may some day—and no one can tell how soon—be plunged into civil war over his election; not a war of sections, but one reaching into every hamlet in the land. You have seen that under the present system it is in the power of a bare majority of either house of Congress to throw out the vote of a State and defeat the will of the people; and should such a majority be sufficiently daring and unscrupulous to do so, it would seldom be at a loss for a pretext. A mere technical objection to a return would answer its purpose, or if this did not exist, it would be easy to deduce without adequate proof—as has been done again and again in contested elections of members—that the election was carried by force or fraud, and thus a man might be declared elected to the Presidency who had not received a majority of the votes actually cast, or the election might be made to dev