The Sun.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1874.

The Weekly Sun.

Circulation over 70,000, extending through every State and Territory in the Union, and the Dominion of Canada.

THE WEEKLY SUN is steadily growing in circulation. As a medium for reaching the farming public the country over it is the cheapest, price and service considered, among all the weekly papers. To manufacturers and dealers in agricultural implements, fertilizers, and all staple articles, it is decidedly valuable, while those who have farms, goods, livestock, seed, or anything in general demand to sell will find THE SUN the cheapest and ready market.

Ordinary Advertisements, per line 60 50

Nonpareil agate for cuts or displayed type.

Business Notices, 8th page, per line 2 75

Reading Notices, 8th page, per line 1 00

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Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Music—Evening.
Barnum's Hippodrome—4th av. and 26th st., at 2 and 8.
Booth's Theatre—Rip Van Winkle.
Bryant's Opera House—224 st. and 6th av.
Bowery Theatre—Crime.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Heart of Mid-Lothian.
Grand Opera House—Black Crook.
Lyceum Theatre—La Cloche d' Madame Argot.
Niblo's Garden—Wild Cat Ned, &c.
Metropolitan Theatre—Can Can, &c.
Olympic Theatre—Broadway.
Park Theatre—Gilded Age.
Robinson Hall—The Female Sutlers, &c.
San Francisco Minstrels—Broadway and 29th st.
Theatre Comique—Ticket of Leave Man.
Tony Pastor's Opera House—New Steps.
Union Square Theatre—Jane Eyre.
Wallack's Theatre—The Stranglers.

The regular daily circulation of THE SUN *for the week ending Nov. 21 was as follows:*

Monday	114,146	Thursday	114,488
Tuesday	114,304	Friday	113,729
Wednesday	113,062	Saturday	114,889
Total for the week			684,367
Daily average			114,061

Planting the Pardoning Power in the Face of a Jury.

Gen. GRANT loses no opportunity to manifest his contempt for the right of trial by jury. The attempt made by his immediate personal friends to extradite the editor of THE SUN from New York and try him before a court without a jury in the city of Washington is fresh in the recollection of our readers.

On the other hand, when one of Gen. GRANT's familiar associates is placed on trial for a high crime, he invites him to the White House, thus flaunting in the face of the jury his power to pardon the alleged offender in the event of his conviction. For we take this to be the meaning of his invitation to RICHARD HARRINGTON to a reception at the White House. RICHARD HARRINGTON is now on trial before a jury on indictment for conspiracy to accuse a highly respectable citizen of Washington of an infamous offence. If he should be convicted, the President would have the power to pardon him. That he would exercise that power in his case was pretty clearly intimated by this invitation of the accused to the White House, on a public occasion during the trial.

Could anything be more impudent and contemptuous toward the court and jury? Could anything be more improper and unbecoming in the President of the United States?

Of course with such influences as the Executive and its allies can bring to bear at the capital, and with this formal notice from the President that a conviction would be followed by a pardon, no sensible person will expect a verdict of guilty, no matter what the evidence may be. Will not the jury say, Of what use would it be for us to convict if the man would not even be shut up for a day?

How Gen. GRANT would like to be an absolute monarch! How he would like a third term as a stepping stone to an empire! No other public man in this country ever showed such utter disregard for popular rights and popular opinion.

What would have been thought of Gov. DIX if he had invited HARRY GENET up to Albany to dine with him while GENET was on trial here?

This invitation from the President to HARRINGTON was much more than a mere invitation to dine, for it was an invitation to the wedding party of the President's own son, Lieut.-Col. FREDERIC DENT GRANT, the Heir Apparent.

The Next Speaker.

Candidates are sprouting up in all directions for Speaker of the next House of Representatives. Ambitious aspirants are unwilling to wait a whole year before beginning their canvass, so letters are written and personal appeals are made just as if the election was actually imminent. TALLEYRAND warned young diplomatists above all things against too much zeal. There are some old politicians who might profit by that instruction at this time.

The Democrats have been sufficiently long out of power to learn some wisdom by experience, and to improve on the errors of the Republicans. The lessons of the recent election are too stern to be soon forgotten. But as prosperity is harder to bear than adversity, they may be repeated with advantage. There are prerequisites for the Speakership which a sound public opinion absolutely exacts.

I. No man who took the back pay grab, or who is in any way tainted with that plunder, ought to be considered.

II. No man who aided by his action or by his vote to screen the Credit Mobilier jobbers, should be a candidate.

III. No man who supported the Washington Ring in their corruption is eligible.

These are negative qualifications, but there are positive conditions equally necessary. First of all the Speaker of a reform House should illustrate in his own person, by force and purity of character, inflexible integrity, and moral courage for every emergency, the ideas that dominated in the recent revolution.

The country expects much from the new House, and every movement will be watched with intense interest. If there should be disappointment in the selection of a Speaker, it would inevitably and seriously react on the ensuing Presidential election, just as any breach of trust after unusual confidence, shocks in our personal relations.

Machine politics are no longer in fashion. They were utterly smashed on the third of November. Skilled managers whose word was law on both sides for years, are not powerful. Tricky schemers have been sent to the rear, and old leaders are without occupation. In a word, the people have taken the business into their own hands, cast down many idols, driven the money changers from the temple, and ordered a general clearing out.

If the Opposition are wise they will follow this example, take their best and truest men only for the highest honors, run outside the old ruts, and by an infusion of fresh and vigorous blood, win the faith of the public from the start. They have every inducement to do right and every chance for success in the future. Nothing but folly or madness can prevent it. If this opportunity be thrown away, it may not be recovered in a generation.

Selfish combinations are forming to force obnoxious candidates forward, after the manner of Tammany here when JIMMY HAYES was nominated. No effort will be spared to make them succeed, but with the fate which has attended this sort of experiment before their eyes, the majority are not likely to sacrifice their prospects to gratify any individual ambition, or to justify the worst predictions of their adversaries by a blunder that would be worse than a crime.

Parliamentary experience is, of course, valuable, and should have due weight in the choice of a presiding officer. But everybody knows that some of the best Speakers have had only limited training, and that a great deal of the routine is furnished by subordinates. Of late years the Speaker has assumed authority not warranted by his office, and controlled legislation unduly. It is high time the House should resume its proper powers, and distribute the responsibilities as the Constitution intended. A jobbing Speaker, crammed with technical knowledge of the rules, prompt, decisive, and shrewd, is one of the most dangerous elements in our form of government. Honesty is now demanded, and to secure it, smartness may be set aside. There has been too much sharp practice in packing committees and smuggling through of profitable legislation under parliamentary rulings. Let it be stopped.

Who Shall be Senator from Pennsylvania?

From the New York Times.

When the statesman of Blackwell's Island resigned in this city, he had in his pay every leader of the Opposition who was for sale, and he used them to secure or outwit those of their own party who were too honest to be bribed, and sufficiently clear-sighted to be troublesome. Nearly the same thing appears to have been done in Louisiana.

It is a way they have. Plundering Rings and Bosses cannot get along without it. SHEPHERD bought up Democrats as well as Republicans in Congress. When OAKES AMES was placing his shares "where they would do the most good," he sought to put some into the pocket of Senator BAYARD, and being indignantly repulsed, enlisted BROOKS and BOYER instead. In Pennsylvania, MANN, KEMBLE, CAMERON, and MACKEY would never have been safe a moment without their Democratic connections. In the city of Philadelphia fraudulent majorities have been counted up against the Democracy since 1872, with the connivance of Democratic officers of election. Conspicuous Democrats have shared the illicit profits of MANN's office along with the Republicans. In the HITCHCOCK case Mr. CASSIDY handles the bribe money, and that case is no exception to the rule. In the two Houses of the Legislature, the Ring counts its Democratic instruments as it does its Republican adherents. Money from the same source does the same work in Democratic as in Republican districts. The Senators and Representatives as well as the newspapers of both parties, have as occasion required been favored with the use of the State money, just as RICHMOND L. JONES was shown to have been cared for by MACKEY in the celebrated case of RICE vs. The South Pennsylvania Iron and Railroad Company. JONES himself was once a Democratic member of the Legislature, and in that capacity got the "supplemental legislation" upon which he operated so profitably.

The honest people of Pennsylvania who won the late victory over the Ring, have a right to demand the election of an honest man to the United States Senate. But they must keep their eyes open or they will be sadly cheated. The Ring is not asleep. There being a Democratic majority on joint ballot, neither DON CAMERON nor MACKEY can hope for an election except by an open purchase of a number of Democratic members—an expedient which SIMON is said to have regarded with less favor since he tried it with Mr. JEFFERSON BOYER in 1863. But they may easily enough pitch upon a corrupt and subservient Democrat and elect him. We have heard it freely intimated that such is the design; but we forbear to mention names and particulars until the plot thickens.

Sound Views of Mr. John Modesty.

It has been suggested that the name of Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY should be changed, and that he should hereafter be known as Mr. JOHN MODESTY, in consequence of his retirement and modesty since the election.

We learn that Mr. WALKER, late Governor of Virginia, and now member elect to Congress from that State, called on Mr. MODESTY a few days ago to exchange views respecting the political situation. Mr. MORRISSEY expressed the opinion that all that the Democrats had gained could be lost by mismanagement in thirty days' time. He thought there were three things which should be promptly done by the Democrats in Congress: First, they should reaffirm the public debt, which would do away with the charge that they were in favor of repudiation; secondly, they should formally accept the fruits of the war, and declare that the issues settled by it are not to be disturbed; thirdly, they should take ground against the payment of all claims by the South for cotton or negroes lost by the war. "If I were in Gov. TILDEN's place, I would put these views into my message," said Mr. MODESTY.

We have always considered the discussion of national politics a little out of place in a message from a Governor to a State Legislature; but it has become customary to drag almost all kinds of subjects into such documents—so much so that HORACE GREELEY used to say that he should not be surprised to yet see an advertisement of a stallion in a Governor's message; and if national topics are to be discussed by Mr. TILDEN, we do not think he could adopt any sounder sentiments than those expressed by Mr. MODESTY.

On the subject of any interference by politicians, as such, with the judiciary, the views of Mr. MODESTY are very pronounced, and as conservative as could be desired. He declares himself unalterably opposed to everything of the kind. He says there is nothing at which the people would more quickly or more justly take alarm; and that neither life nor property can be safe where the courts are not left free and independent. He says that he never, in any instance, spoke to a Tammany Judge about a case pending before him, although he admits that he has often been solicited to do so. He says that when any matter is left to him to decide, he never allows any one to influence his decision; and that no Judge has any right to be governed by anything but his own conviction.

So much for the views of Mr. MORRISSEY or Mr. MODESTY. We have received them directly from himself; and we must say, in simple justice to him, not only that these sentiments are sound and just, but that his conduct since the election has been in striking and most favorable contrast with that of some others.

The New Oath of Office.

A large number of persons who were elected to office in this State this fall will have to take the new oath prescribed in the constitutional amendment which goes into effect on the first of January. In addition to the ordinary oath, they must take and subscribe this:

"And I do further solemnly swear that I have not directly or indirectly paid, offered, or promised to pay, contributed, or offered or promised to contribute, any money or other valuable thing as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote."

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the Assemblymen, all Judges, Sheriffs, clerks, Mayors of cities, Aldermen, and a variety of other officers, must take the foregoing oath before entering upon their duties. There must be three or four hundred of these; and the offices of the great part of them are highly important.

What an embarrassing condition the State and some of its principal cities would find themselves in if from conscientious scruples, indisposition to commit perjury, fear of expulsion from office, or dread of the penitentiary, so many men should shrink from taking this oath as to clog and perhaps stop the wheels of the Government? What a startling spectacle it would be, for example, if when the Secretary of State called upon the new Assemblymen to hold up their hands and swear, half of them should scud from the chamber, with the frightened lobby at their heels, and leave the Assembly without a quorum? And what would be the duty of Gov. TILDEN under such circumstances?

Let the incoming officeholders think of these things.

Chief Justice McKEAN of Utah, the judicial light who overrules the Supreme Court of the United States when its decisions do not suit him, has just given a new display of eccentricity. It seems that the Salt Lake *Herald*, published an editorial paragraph saying that a letter from Utah, printed in a New York journal, "bore all the ear marks of Judge McKEAN," at the same time complimenting the Justice for his industry in manufacturing public opinion in addition to his arduous labors on the bench. The consequence was that a deputy United States marshal presented himself at the office of the *Herald* and subpœnaed the editors to appear before United States Commissioner TOONY to *give evidence* in some case unknown to either of them. Arrived in the presence of the representative of the United States Government, the Chief Justice read a long affidavit detailing his grievances, and praying the Commissioner to issue a process which should "lead to a thorough investigation" of the charges made against him in the *Herald*, after which he had a man named BEADLE sworn who testified that he was the author of the letter which had called forth the criticism of the *Herald*, and that Judge McKEAN did not dictate it nor see it before it was printed. At this stage of the affair one of the *Herald* editors ventured to inquire if they were on trial for any particular offence, and was told that they were not, whereupon they declined to take any part in the proceedings. Then Judge McKEAN stood up, and after calling attention to the magnanimity he had shown in giving the editors of the *Herald*—themselves subpœnaed as witnesses—an opportunity to cross-examine BEADLE, addressed the Court as follows:

"May it please your Honor: Two weeks ago it was proven before your Honor, and published to the world, that the editors of the Salt Lake *Herald* are calumniators and liars. Having now proved again before your Honor that they are calumniators and liars, I will dismiss the complaint."

Having been told that they were not on trial the editors of the *Herald* were somewhat bewildered at all this, and one of them endeavored to speak, but was savagely ordered to sit down by the Commissioner, who expressed his regret that the complaint should be withdrawn; and this concluded the performance. If all of Judge McKEAN's proceedings are as queer as this one, it is hardly a wonder that the Mormons murmur about the Judge whom GRANT and Brother NEWMAN have placed over them.

The investigations made by the Boston Labor Council show that the circumstances attending the packing of the Charlestown Navy Yard before the election were even more scandalous than has been represented. While competent mechanics were dismissed for no other reason than that they would not promise to vote against BANKS, an office was established in Pemberton square in Boston from which a crowd of miscellaneous GOOCH voters were sent to the navy yard with instructions to the foreman to hire them and no others. Without any extra press of work no less than seven hundred and fifty new men were employed in the yard during the two weeks preceding the election, of whom five hundred were discharged the day after they had voted. The expense of colonizing these venal voters having exhausted the appropriation, the entire force of regular workmen in the construction department has been sent away unpaid. Similar practices of bribery and intimidation have been common in our navy yards since SECOR ROBESON has been at the head of the department, and they cannot fail to excite the hearty indignation of every honest man without distinction of party. They are simply infamous.

A Washington correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* announces that Quartermaster-General MEIGS is to go to Russia, and that Gen. RUFUS INGALLS is to be his successor. This is news indeed.

A young man in this city, describing himself as a salesman in a music store, who takes a great interest in the Indians, has written to the Superintendent of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum requesting that official to send him some flint arrow and spear heads, stone or flint axes and tomahawks, and a regular calumet or pipe of peace. He concludes his letter by saying: "I would also like to have a friendly letter from you relative to the Indians among whom you reside, and hope you will pardon my enthusiasm and get me a scalp of an Indian, as I understand they keep many of them hanging up in their lodges." This letter was handed over to the editor of the *Cherokee Advocate*, who blandly remarks that the writer, by losing his own scalp or by the process of trepanning, might be enabled to get enough sense into his head to see how absurd it is to associate with scalp taking a people who are so advanced in civilization and Christianity as to support an orphan asylum and other eleemosynary institutions. The *Advocate* continues:

"The act of peeling the heads of our enemies slain in battle is as remote to us as the Salem witch craft to the latter day Puritans, or the blue laws of Connecticut to the people of that State, and our advice to our curiosity hunter is to 'go West,' where he can get a scalp or furnish one."

The ignorance respecting the present condition of the Cherokees and other civilized tribes in the Indian Territory displayed by the young man who is so friendly to the Indians that he wishes to obtain the scalp of one as a keepsake is not peculiar to him. Were it otherwise, the iniquitous project of robbing them of their lands under the pretence of extending a Territorial Government over them, which is so earnestly supported by President GRANT and a gang of avaricious land grabbers, would have even less prominent accomplishment than it has now.

The Mexican Government is so anxious to colonize Lower California that a bill has been introduced in Congress authorizing the Department of Public Works to issue titles to public lands without payment of any price, in addition to which liberal inducement it is proposed to permit settlers to import agricultural implements and like commodities free of duty. It is doubtful, however, if even these allurements will have any important effect in peopling that sterile peninsula, on the greater portion of which it appears to be almost impossible to raise anything but revolutions, of which the crops are frequent and abundant.

More than twenty-five years ago it was discovered that copper mines had been worked on the shores of Lake Superior in ages so remote that their period in the history of the earth could only be conjectured, though the fact that copper implements have been found among the remains of the mound builders leaves little doubt that the same prehistoric race were the first miners in North America. Very recently an enormous mass of native copper was found on the premises of the Minong Mining Company of Detroit on Isle Royal, in a pit which had been excavated by the ancient miners. Like similar masses found elsewhere in the Lake Superior region, this was probably left by the mound builders because they had not sufficient mechanical ingenuity to raise so heavy a body of metal, and so had contented themselves with hammering off all projecting angles, leaving the mass quite smooth. A letter from Mr. A. C. DAVIS, who discovered the Isle Royal specimen, to the President of the Western Reserve Historical Society, says that the pit in which it was found is one of a series sunk on a belt which for a mile and a half had been completely mined by the ancient workmen. It took four days to get the water out of this pit. Mr. DAVIS expresses the opinion that timber must have been very scarce on the island at the time the pit was originally opened, from the fact that the miners used large granite boulders to hold up the hanging ground; boulders that would weigh from 400 to 500 pounds where any modern miner would use timber to prevent the ground from falling in.

The fact that over eight hundred young girls, most of whom had never been on the stage, answered an advertisement calling for two hundred girls to take part in the ballet of a spectacular drama, is very significant. There are not hundreds, but thousands of respectable young women in this city to whom the problem of life this winter looks very serious. At the best barely able to maintain themselves, the "hard times" have taken away the slender support, and a soup-house existence, or worse, stares them in the face.

The high rate of taxes in Brooklyn is beginning to raise a storm. On an increased valuation of real estate the rate is more than $15.50 on every $100. When the storm breaks, as it will sooner or later, many heads that are held high to-day will seek shelter.

WHO TELLS THE TRUTH?

The Trouble in the Rev. Olympia Brown-Willis's Church.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: A statement published over the signatures of three of the trustees and clerk of the Universalist parish of Bridgeport and of the clerk of the church of said parish conveys an impression unwarranted by the facts. The assertion that the charges brought against the pastor of Bridgeport parish were wholly unsustained is made by parties who did not hear the evidence on either side, and have no authority to decide upon it. The parties bringing the charges, who were present and heard all the testimony on both sides, were they to assume to decide, would say all the essential points in the charges were proved by unquestionable witnesses.

The proper authority to decide this question would be the Committee on Fellowship, Ordination, and Discipline of the Connecticut Universalist Convention, and not the officers of the Bridgeport parish.

The statement published by these officers does not give the decision of any body or tribunal authorized to decide regard to the evidence, simply because no such decision has yet been made. Were it to be made, we have no fear as to its character.

The charges referred to were not withdrawn, because we felt that they were not sustained. They were withdrawn as a part of an agreement, suggested by the committee conducting the investigation, and accepted by all parties, including Henry Dikeman and Wheeler Beers. The evidence adduced is in the hands of the Committee of the State Convention. We are willing that any one, but certain men, shall be the judges of its weight. We are not willing to be judged by other representations as to its character.

It only remains for us to add that we had no agency in the publication of the first letter in THE SUN, referring to this matter. We were as much surprised as any one at its appearance.

JAMES SHEARER,
SAMUEL LAEKIN,
C. H. FLINT.

[The first letter came from a responsible citizen of Connecticut, who was conversant with the facts.]

AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

On Saturday evening the well known play made by Mr. Boucicault from "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," and bearing that title, was acted at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Twenty-two members of Mr. Daly's company took part in the representation, and the cast was, in the main, a strong one. Mr. Charles Fisher impersonated *David Deans* with excellent taste and propriety. Mr. Frank Hardenberg assumed and tempered the character of *Ratcliffe* with fine judgement. Miss Emily Rigl made *Queen Caroline* very charming. Mrs. Louise Allen, as *Jeannie Deans*, and Miss Nina Varian as *Effie Deans* won the approbation of intelligent auditors. Miss Fanny Davenport was not sufficiently possessed by the spirit and character of *Madge Wildfire*; consequently disappointed many of her admirers by the weakness of her impersonation. Mrs. Gilbert also could add intensity and strength to her representation of *Meg Murdockson*. Many of the ladies and gentlemen engaged in the performance were too much troubled with the Scotch dialect, and not yet mastered it. The consciousness of this seemed in some measure to act as a restraint upon them, preventing an entirely free abandonment of themselves to their respective parts. This defect should disappear after a few repetitions. The scenery was appropriate and handsome, and the last scene, the attack on the Tolbooth, when effected with a little more promptness and energy, will be very starring and effective. A notably large, fashionable, and interested auditory was present.

Jeremiah S. Black for Senator from Pennsylvania.

From the Lewistown True Democrat.

While party hacks and ringsters have undoubtedly for years been "laying the ropes," for carrying this man or that man into the United States Senate, the sober judgment of politicians as well as independent journalists everywhere points out Judge Black as the man above all others, whose election would add lustre to the Democratic crown, and, at the same time honor to the Keystone State. For example, the Lancaster *Intelligencer* speaks as follows:

They will look around among the public men of the Democratic party and ask, is there one among them who is so universally regarded as standing in talents and capacity for the Senatorial office, a head above all fellows, able and distinguished though some of these are among the statesmen of the country. It seems to us that there is one Pennsylvanian who especially recommends that public sentiment will speedily point him out, and say—thou art the man. It is believed that Horace Seymour will be elected in his stead by the Legislature of New York. Great and eminent as he is, Pennsylvania will proudly feel that Jeremiah S. Black is greater still. With these men in the senate sitting there with Tourgee, the above named Democrat, and Chandler, all may be readed, when Clay, Webster, and Calhoun rendered it famous throughout the world.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript* takes a cursory view of each and all the candidates; but see how grandly Judge Black towers above all the rest:

Taking the batch together, the Democracy present a creditable front. Wallace is a clear headed, capable, intelligent, and representative Democrat. He is a good speaker, an attentive legislator, and a thoroughly adept in political science. Turner is a young man, well versed in legislative lore, and fitted for Senatorial honors. Black is the ablest lawyer in the Commonwealth, and in the Senate would leap at once into leadership. He has filled every station to which he has been called, from a legislator to a Judge upon the Supreme Bench of the State, with fidelity and honor, and his election to the Senate would be the crowning glory of a well-spent life. Phillips is a learned and talented lawyer of record without a blemish, and Vaux has a big full heart alive with earnestness in behalf of Democratic doctrines, although he has been among the breakers of Tammany demagogism. Buckalew has been tried and found wanting. He sleeps too much when he should be awake, and is awake only when he ought to be asleep. This is not time to send snoozers to the senate. Barr is a stanch and steadfast partisan, and better qualified for Gubernatorial than Senatorial honors. Judge Ross is a gentleman of deserved popularity in Democratic circles, and would faithfully represent the sentiments of his party at Washington.

Hopeful Words for our New Mayor.

From the Evangelist.

Mayor elect William H. Wickham is a regular attendant on the Presbyterian Church. He was brought up under the ministry of Dr. Adams, by whom he was baptized in childhood and under whose preaching he hopes to end his day. If with such a benediction on his forehead at his very start in life, and such good influences ever since, he should now go astray, it would show that tempter and depravity was too strong even for the "prevenient grace." But we hope for better things, and trust that he will not only do honest service to the city which has chosen him to be its chief magistrate, but also do credit to his excellent family and his good Presbyterian training.

HOPE FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Change Coming Over the Negro Politicians—The Future of Moses and Elliot—The Successor of Judge Graham.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16.—Now that the smoke of battle in the late election has cleared away, we may begin to ascertain the fixed facts of this State for the next two years.

Chamberlain is elected by a much reduced majority. The whites did not turn out to vote for Green as was anticipated, and in some sections where they did they found the blacks solidly arrayed against them. This was the case in the upper country, where the races are nearly equal in point of numbers. In the low country the blacks, feeling their strength, could afford to fight among themselves, as long as they could control the white vote by the threat of a coalition of the factions if they exhibited any desire to run candidates of their own. The coöperation between the Green negroes and the whites is only temporary, and their defeat will have the tendency to chill the alliance.

The effect of Northern victories for the Democratic party may have a tendency to mitigate the sorrows of our people in two ways. Chamberlain has practicability and philosophy enough to accommodate his rigid puritanism to circumstances, and to trim his sails to suit the coming gale. The negroes are devotees of power, and when the Democracy shall assume the reins they will bow with as much obeisance to its behests as they did to the Republican rule. The next campaign must allign itself upon the issue of the national parties, and the negroes will calculate well the chances. Already many of them are discussing the propriety of throwing off all Republicanism and hereafter coöperating with the Democracy.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

The regular Republican nominees for Congress were all elected, except Solicitor C. W. Buttz in this Congressional district. He was beaten by E. W. M. Mackey, the Independent Republican candidate. Mackey was a member of the Chamberlain Convention, and though he voted against Chamberlain, declared for him upon the announcement of the nomination. Going into the Congressional Convention, he was defeated by Butz, and then declared for the bolting party. In this way he gained the assistance of the white people, and combining his faction of negroes along with that vote, was elected. The vote, however, between Butz and himself was close, and the protest which was made by the latter will probably impose the duty upon a Democratic Congress to decide between the two. The investigation will no doubt produce many racy revelations of negro suffrage, and of the utter incompetency of these people to govern themselves and the white people through their representatives. Many of us in the South wish them a good time, and would like to see each man show his full hand.

The protest which covers Butz's case extends to the whole delegation from Charleston county to the State Legislature; and as this is three times as large as any other delegation, it is important that it should be decided so as to determine the complexion of that body. The Board of State Canvassers are exceedingly partizan in their views against the bolters and conservatives who have been elected, but Moses had constructed the board to suit himself, and his friends have no good will to Butz, who prosecuted his Excellency. They will in all probability prefer to refer the matter to the House, which will be largely Radical without this delegation, and secretly run the risk of admitting the bolters and their Conservative friends to turn the majority against them.

THE CONTEST FOR SPEAKER.

Elliot will be the candidate for Speaker of the House. He was elected by only fifty-seven majority, although great exertions were made on both sides and many illegal votes polled. Who will be the opposing candidate is not yet ascertained. Moses, who was to have made the contest, was defeated, and it is understood that an effort will yet be made for his Excellency. The nearest candidate to those elected in Sumter county was Moses. One of the elected turns out to have been a county commissioner, and inasmuch as the law requires that no one holding a State office shall be eligible to his election shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature, his Excellency is striving to declare this seat vacant. He forgets, however, that he is Governor, and is likewise ineligible. If the race is run ever again Moses will not be able to make the contest with Elliot.

STRIVING FOR PLACE.

The Legislature meets next week, and heavy caucusing is now going on for its subordinate positions. The two present clerks have amassed fortunes out of them. They have charge of all the public printing, and, in imitation of the Credit Mobilier, have constituted themselves the Printing Company, and you may be sure the clerks are not illiberal to the company. It is thought they have saved a million between them. The Clerk of the Senate will have no opposition, but Jones, the Clerk of the House, will find a rival in young Sloan's father, who was Clerk of the House in anti-reconstruction days.

The business before the Legislature is not announced. They will elect a Judge of this circuit in the place of Judge Graham, who lately died of yellow fever. The Judge was out on Thursday, and signed an order on C. C. Puffer, Receiver of the State Bank, for $5,000 for electioneering expenses in the interest of Chamberlain, it is said, in favor of Hardy Soloman's Bank of Columbia. Immediately after this he took his bed and died on Sunday. The Conservatives desire to put a good man in this place, in order to bring to light all the frauds of Charleston county, but it is said some accommodating person to the Administration, to cover up these $50,000 transactions, will be chosen. Cadetship Whitemore has trotted out a Mr. Baker from Boston, a prominent member of the Massachusetts Legislature, as the proper man. The late convert to radicalism, J. P. Reed, desires a speedy recognition of his services in this behalf, and Mr. Northrup, of the *Columbia Union Herald*, is willing to wear the gown. But as yet Chamberlain has not spoken. His word will probably be law.

Edwin M. Stanton did not Die by Suicide.

From the Capital.

The infamous falsehood which says the late Edwin M. Stanton committed suicide is again on its travels through our exchanges. The Boston *Herald* this time revives the story, and gives it authenticity by asserting that "once or twice in his contributions to periodical literature within the last year, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black has hinted mysteriously that the death of the Secretary of War was not wholly attributed to the natural course of disease." There is not a word of truth in this. Judge Black not only never hinted at anything of the sort, but has assured friends on more than one occasion, that Mr. Stanton died from exhaustion after leaving the overwork of his department, and that the story of his suicide was without foundation. Mrs. Harrison, an estimable lady, the common friend of Mr. Stanton and Judge Black, was in the house of the Secretary when he died, and assisted the family in preparing the body for its last repose. Her testimony is evidence that cannot be impeached. The cruel report originated in the over sensitiveness of the late Mrs. Stanton. Having been once terribly shocked on entering the death chamber of a dear child to see the body disfigured by the bungling hands of the undertaker, she vowed never again to permit one near to her to be approached by strangers after death. And so the family, assisted by Surgeon-General Barnes, the clergyman, and Mrs. Harrison, alone came near the body of the great statesman, to render every thing precious to its interment. The inhuman murder of Mrs. Surratt upon the scaffold, for which Andrew Johnson was alone responsible, so shocked Washington city that this story of the suicide had real life point and circulation with those who will believe Mr. Stanton was responsible. The fact is, Andrew Johnson ordered and organized the court that tried Mrs. Surratt, and after disregarding the petition sent him by some of the officers of the court, he directed the hanging to be done within twenty-four hours, while the shrieks of the agonized daughter were ringing in his ears. To say that he was controlled by Messrs. Stanton and Black is to pronounce the man an imbecile. We had the honor of Mr. Stanton's friendship, and saw him frequently after he retired from office, and he was so ill, so evidently dying, that at any time his death might have been announced, as it was at last, without exciting other feelings in the nation than of sorrow. Lying upon a sofa or in bed, he breathed with difficulty and spoke in whispers. Tenderly attached to his friends and family, he clung to life with that tenacity of will and high courage for which he was so famous.

The General Opinion.

From the Baltimore American.

The Washington *Chronicle* is anxious that the public should take notice of the action of Judge Humphreys, who is presiding in the safe burglary case of Hayes, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, relative to the crime of perjury. The anxiety of the *Chronicle* is quite needless. The public have taken very close notice of Judge Humphreys's action, not in this particular case alone, but also of his general conduct of the case, and have approved it unanimously and warmly. It has even given them some hopes that the parties concerned in the conspiracy may be convicted. If the Washington papers could for a while come out of the air of Washington, they would be surprised to find how universal, hearty, and deep is the condemnation expressed against Shepherd, Harrington, and others of the Washington Ring.

Wholesale Indictment of Louisiana Radicals—Bribery and Theft.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—The Grand Jury of Plaquemines parish have indicted Harry Mallouey (colored), an ex member of the House of Representatives, for embezzling $3,500, as Treasurer of the Board of Education; Edward Butler (colored), ex-State Senator, for receiving a bribe of $1,500; Wm. M. Prescott, Parish Judge since 1868, for bribery and corruption in office, and subornation of perjury; Nicholas Rivas (colored), for shooting with intent to kill, blacksmithing, and obtaining money under false pretences by intimidation and threats; Frank White (colored), jailer and deputy sheriff, for conniving at the escape of prisoners, including the defaulting State Tax Collector. The Grand Jury consisted of four white and twelve colored men.

WOLF CHILDREN IN INDIA.

INTERESTING INFORMATION TO THE STUDENT OF LANGUAGE.

Boys Carried Off and Suckled by Wolves—Experience of the Rev. Mr. Erhardt with Two of the Boys—Ferocity of the Children—Imitating the Wolves.

Max Müller in the London Academy.

Whether children, carried off by wolves, could be suckled and kept alive in a den for any length of time, is surely a question which students of natural history and even practical sportsmen might settle for us once for all, while the documentary evidence in favor of the existence of such wolf-children might exercise the ingenuity of some of our cleverest lawyers. When they have done their work, and not till then, the work of the comparative mythologist will begin. I therefore proceed to put together some of the best authenticated cases of wolf children, without, however, presuming myself to pronounce any opinion, either adverse or favorable.

The following extract is from a letter received from the Rev. Mr. Erhardt, Superintendent of the Orphanage at Secundra, in reply to his request for information regarding a boy in that institution, who was alleged to have been found living with wolves:

We have had two such boys here, but I fancy you refer to the one who was brought to us on March 5, 1872. He was found by Hindus, who had gone hunting wolves in the neighborhood of Mynpuri. Had been burnt out of the den, and was brought here with the scars and wounds still on him. In his habits he was a perfect wild animal in every point of view. He drank like a dog, and liked a bone and raw meat better than anything else. He would never remain with the other boys, but ande way in any dark corner. Clothes he never would wear, but force them on into fine shreds. He was only a few months among us, as he got fever and gave up eating. We kept him for a time by artificial means, but eventually he died.

The other boy found among wolves is about thirteen or four-teen years old, and has been here almost six. He has learned to make sounds, so as he cannot; but he freely expresses his anger and joy; works he will at times, a little, but he likes eating better. His civilization has progressed so far that he likes raw meat less, though he still will pick up bones and sharpen his teeth on them.

At the Lucknow machouie there was an elderly fellow only four years ago, and maybe alive now, who had been cut out of a wolves' den by a European doctor—when, I forget, but it must be a good number of years ago.

The facility with which they get along on four feet—hands and feet—is surprising. Before they eat or taste food they smell it, and when they don't like the smell they throw it away.

FEROCITY OF THE CHILDREN.

A remarkable feature in all the stories is, that the wolves are invariably alleged to have communicated much of their natural ferocity and notably untamable disposition to their foster children, and attempts to account for their somewhat unwolf-like treatment of them.

Stories of the same kind, and supported by much more business-like witnesses, have appeared in Indian papers during the last 50 years. The most important witness is the late Col. Sleeman, a man of unimpeachable character, one of those truly great men whose names are less known than their works. He was commissioner for putting down Thuggee, and probably knew more of the social life and character of the people of India than any Indian officer.

According to Col. Sleeman, the number of the little victims carried off by wolves to be devoured is so great in some parts of India that people make a living by collecting from the dens of wild animals the gold ornaments with which children in India are always decked out by their parents. It is said even that the people are unwilling to take part in any wholesale destruction of wolves for fear of losing their livelihood.

From a number of cases, more or less fully attested, of wolves taking compassion on a child, and bringing it up together with their own cubs, I select the following:

A trooper, sent by the native Governor of Chandour to demand pay at a place called Sonpur, was passing along the bank of the river about noon, when he saw a large female wolf have her den, followed by three whelps and a little boy. The boy went on all fours, and when the troopers tried to catch him, he ran as fast as the whelps, and kept up with the old one. They all entered the den, but were dug out by the people with pickaxes, and the boy secured. He struggled hard to run into every hole or den they came near. He bolted out when he saw a grown up person, but tried to fly at children, and even at a raw head and bones, putting them on the ground under his paws, like a dog, trying to make them eat. He could get nothing from him but an angry growl or snarl.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BOY.

So far the evidence rests on native witnesses, and might be considered as more or less doubtful. But the boy, after having spent a short time with the Rajah of Hasunpoor, was afterward forwarded to Capt. Nicholetts, the European officer commanding the First Regiment of Oude Local Infantry at Sultanpoor. Capt. Nicholetts made him over to the charge of his servants, and their accounts completely confirm what was stated before. The wolf-child would devour anything, but preferred raw meat. He drank like a hound without any effort. He never kept on any kind of clothing, and a quilt stuffed with cotton, given to him in the cold weather, was torn by him and partly swallowed.

In a letter, dated the 17th and 19th of September, 1850, Capt. Nicholetts informed Col. Sleeman that the boy had died the latter end of August. He had never been known to laugh or smile. He formed no attachment, and seemed to understand little of what was said to him. He was about nine years old when found, and lived about three years afterward. He would run on all fours, but occasionally he walked uprightly. He never spoke; but when he was hungry he pointed to his mouth. Only within a few minutes before his death the servants relate that he put his hands to his head, and said "it ached," and asked for water; he drank it, and died.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Another instance happened at Chupra. In March, 1843, a man and his wife went out to cut their crop of wheat. The woman was leading her boy, who had lately recovered from a severe scald on the left knee. While his parents were engaged the child was carried off by a wolf. In 1849 a wolf with three cubs was seen about ten miles from Chupra, followed by a boy. The boy after a fierce resistance was caught, and was recognized by the poor cultivator's