

Monthly at Intelligencer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1880.

Bayard's Peace Speech.

Certain journals of influence have assumed that the republication of Mr. Bayard's speech in favor of peace, made to the people of Delaware at the outset of our civil war, necessarily takes him out of the field of presidential candidates; and this, not because he may be charged with any unfitness to the Union or lack of sympathy with its cause, after the struggle had been fairly entered into, but solely because of his belief that the war should have been avoided. The idea is not that Mr. Bayard's disloyalty unfits him for presidential candidacy, but that he is tabooed, because his judgment was against the inauguration of a war that resulted successfully and in a restored Union. No accusation of disloyalty is made; it is simply one of false judgment; and a judgment which, if false, would at least have spared the blood and treasure, the debt and death, that the war cost. It is not even a question whether this war was not amply repaid by the restored Union; for it cannot be assumed that the separation of the states, if then accepted to, would have been a permanent one. The interests of all the people of the United States summon them to union with each other in one government; and if this is the fact the states would not have remained long apart. If it is not the fact, then certainly the Union would not have been restored; and it ought not to have been; if it is not the fact the Union will not long exist, now that it has been restored. It is not to be disputed that a single democratic government cannot be permanently maintained over sections of diverse interests when their political union is, upon the whole, found to be disadvantageous to any of them. The guarantee of the perpetuity of our Union is based upon the mutual interest of the states in it, or it is founded upon sand.

That Mr. Bayard has ceased to be available as a candidate because he was for peace instead of war, even for two months after Fort Sumter had been fired upon in 1861, is not so certain as it has been assumed to be at first blurted by very many, if not most of those who have considered it. The only weight it is entitled to is as an indictment of his political judgment, if he was wrong. He boldly assumes now the full responsibility for what he said then, and declares that he stands just there to-day. "I am opposed," he declares, "to internecine strife" and he challenges the Republican party, and asks the Democratic party, to make this the issue of the political contest this year.

The demand is at least worthy of consideration. Mr. Bayard has this advantage in his position taken in 1861, that it was taken by the great mass of the Democratic party at that time. Their advice was not taken, and their judgment was not followed. We are not convinced that they were mistaken; but it would be wise in us, now that we have paid our full share of the cost of the opposite policy, to put ourselves in a position to reject the profit that may come to us from it. The Union is now in our hands and its power is ours to control the political element that found it to its advantage to bring on the fratricidal war and which did bring it on for selfish purposes. It is not to our political advantage to maintain our position of 1861; we can well afford to try the idea then advanced upon that a Union of force is the kind we have. It is certain to be reversed whenever the interests of the states become too diverse, if they ever do; but meanwhile the idea will answer to subdue every weak show of rebellion.

But we can frankly assume a full share with Mr. Bayard for our peace proclivities in 1861. We have no reason to be ashamed of them. If we were wrong-headed our hearts at least were right; and we would not be at all afraid to put up now a candidate who declared in 1861 that he was for peace. The people are not so senseless as to strike down a good man, loyal to the Union all through the war, because he did not want it to be. They have this disposition we have very little available presidential timber in the Democratic party, and even the Republicans would find their public men more than decimated. Mr. Tilden was thoroughly with his party in its opposition to the war, and of course, it is not he who casts this first stone at Mr. Bayard. For Mr. Tilden and Mr. Bayard to contend over this matter would be a veritable Kilkenny cat fight. They had better both boldly stand by their position in 1861, and the Democratic party will stand there along with them.

It is paying a very poor compliment to the intelligence of the voter to suppose that the war Democrat or war Republican of 1861, who believed in war from the very outset and never doubted its expediency after Fort Sumter had been fired on, will vote against Mr. Bayard because he was then for peace. If we are to have another civil war soon, or to be threatened with it, it would excuse the Union men for voting against him; for he could not be for such a war, he said then and says now. But as such an issue is not contemplated in this generation it hardly enters fairly into an estimate of Mr. Bayard's presidential qualifications. We have objections to his candidacy, but this is not one of them; and we do not believe it affects greatly the question of his eligibility.

The Sherman club, of Cincinnati, has published—and to its courtesy we owe a copy of it—"The Life and Public Services of John Sherman," by Ben Perley Poore. It is most remarkable for what it does not contain. It neither explains how Sherman became a millionaire with no other occupation than chairman of the finance committee of the Senate, nor does it make any reference to his labors as "a visiting statesman" in Louisiana. Unless we have received a defective copy we cannot commend this biography for its fullness.

The pious editor of the New York Independent is greatly outraged "in his mind," because of the proposition—which did not become a law—that South Carolina should adopt the educational

qualification for suffrage and disfranchise all who cannot read nor write. In the opinion of this orthodox Republican journal this would be "infamous," "robbery," "stealing" and an "enormity." But Massachusetts has the same law and the Independent's editor has never lost any sleep over it.

Premature Despondency.

The New York Sun is very despondent over the political situation, which, to its mind, is involved in portentous gloom. Last fall the Sun was engaged in daily giving to the country a new candidate whom it promised could be elected. It now concludes that nobody has any chance at the Republican nomination except Grant; his election it anticipates will be the utter overthrow of our constitutional system, and the only hope is in Democratic success; such success it deems well-nigh impossible in the present condition of the party. It seems to think that no Democrat can be elected without Mr. Tilden's consent; that Mr. Tilden himself cannot be elected, and that he will not interest himself in the election of anybody but himself. So it reaches the melancholy conclusion that all hope for the Democracy, and hence for the country, is well-nigh extinct. Its conclusions are more logical than its premises are well taken. Grant may or may not be the Republican nominee. If he should be he is as likely as not to prove the weakest candidate that his party could select. Then, on the other hand, Mr. Watterson tells us that Mr. Tilden is looking around for some one on whom to cast the burdens of a presidential canvass; an authentic report from Washington has it that at the late conference of representatives Democrats, "while Mr. Tilden had not many members of the committee favorable to his nomination, the general sentiment toward him was respectful and conciliatory." The opinion was expressed that he would not be found making trouble in the convention; that he would be recognized there as an influential Democrat, whose advice, if he gave it, would receive respectful consideration, and that, while his own nomination was not probable, if he offered advice as to a candidate, and did it judiciously, this would have much weight.

Thus, nothing is more likely to happen than that the party will find a candidate with whom Mr. Tilden will be abundantly satisfied, whom the whole party will heartily support and triumphantly elect over any possible Republican, by a majority that will make the Sun shine bright and clear through the eclipse of doubt with which it is now overshadowed.

PERSONAL.

LIZZIE PRICE, the American widow of Fechter has returned to the stage.

BESSIE TURNER has married the stage carpenter of the Williamsburg (N. Y.) theatre.

Prince OSCAR, the second son of the King of Sweden, will make an educational tour of Italy.

Senator DAVES has been named by the Indians whom he has been cross-examining, "Great-Chief-Who-Asks-Questions."

ADELAIDE DETCHON is the *libe* in the Boston "Ideal Pinafore Troupe," of which Myron W. Whitney is the *Captain Corcoran*.

PATTI says she can only sing twice a week on account of fatigue. So she has to content with \$4,000 to take home Saturday night.

The Mexico City Academy of Fine Arts will present General GRANT with a medal commemorating his visit to that institution. The dinner given by the American colony was a brilliant affair. The speeches were many and cordial.

GEORGE DEL KEIM, vice president of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, sailed on Saturday for Europe for a trip on the continent. It is stated that he will make arrangements for extending the coal trade of the company while abroad.

Recently Miss SCHOMBBERG, of Philadelphia, gave a dinner party at her villa, at Nice. The list of guests included the Duke de Pomar, Countess of Caithness, Sir Samuel and Lady Walley, Countess Breitenfeldt and the Prince Torremozza. Countess Caithness wore black satin embroidered in gold, Lady Walley blue satin and Miss Schombberg silver-gray satin.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, appointed to the court of St. James, will leave Madrid for England the middle of this week, having presented his letters of recall. There is much regret expressed at his departure in diplomatic and political circles, where he received many marks of regard, having been named corresponding member of the Spanish academy and vice president of the geographic congress. Minister Lowell will only stay in London a few days to present his credentials. He then returns on account of his wife's health. The new minister is expected to arrive before the end of March. The principal journals speak in flattering terms of Mr. Lowell.

THE HAPPY FAMILY.

Concerning Mr. Cameron's Editor.

Mr. Cameron had to risk too much to secure his third term unitarian delegates, in open defiance of the popular will, to take any chances in allowing the people to pass judgment on his usurpation, if he can help it by summoning to his aid all the desperate resources of himself and local lieutenants.

Concerning Mr. Warfel's Editor.

A restless agitator, who is never happy unless he has some row through the columns of his paper with somebody. In his disordered mind there is always some great crime about to be perpetrated, and when it fails him, he complacently says, "Well, I prevented it." Mr. Warfel, pack him in ice, cool him down, he is making a "fool of himself," and trying it on your readers.

Rebellious Military Students.

Twenty-seven students have been expelled from the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, for disobedience of orders and breaking arrest. The dismissed students had requested General Francis H. Smith, the superintendent, to grant them additional suspension from duty, to enable them to prepare for an examination in descriptive geography, which he refused, as he was on the point of leaving for Stanton on a business visit. The students refused to obey the commandment of the institute in the superintendent's absence, and were dismissed upon his return. Some few of the class declined to join the rebellion and three or four of those who did return to duty.

MINOR TOPICS.

KENTUCKY is the great hemp-growing state, and it announces a suddenly increased demand for this production, largely due to the fact that twine is superseding the objectionable use of wire in the self-binding reapers on the great wheat fields of the Northwest.

"Lions of peoples, Lord of lands, Look across these shining sands, Through the whiteness of the moon, From our morning's pathway knowing, Through the strange world round us growing, Speak and tell us where we are going: We are weak, but then we are strong; Short our lives, but then we are long; We are blind, but then we have eyes; We are fools, but then we are wise." —Whittier: "Song of Moses in the Desert."

The news that Prince Hohenlohe, the German ambassador at Paris, has been recalled to lighten Bismarck's labors at Berlin, and the rumor that Bismarck himself is meditating a speech of warning if not of menace to France, will not allay the uneasiness excited by the proposed increase of the German army.

MR. GRINNELL, United States consul at Bremen, predicts a large emigration from Germany to the United States in 1880, owing partly to the contemplated increase of the imperial army. The number of emigrants in 1879 from Bremen to New York was 26,250; in 1878 it was 20,746—an increase of 5,504, or more than twenty per cent.

JOHN BURROUGHS, the prophet of outdoor nature, says: "It is a fact in the natural history of the country that in the South birds run more to beak and claw, and in the West to tail, than they do in the North and East. The beak and claw, I take it, mean ferocity, mean bowie-knives and kuklux, and the tail, I am loth to say, means brag. The West is windy, the South is fierce and hot."

THE New York Herald's Irish relief fund has mounted up to \$238,014.93. Its committee has had a meeting in Paris, all being present except Cardinal McCloskey, who has made the archbishop of Dublin his proxy. The committee has concluded that the most urgent need for immediate assistance is in those remote regions of the country that have as yet scarcely been touched by the various committees organized in Ireland and England; and that, bad as the trouble is now, this may not be the worst of it. Provision must be made to feed the people for at least three or four months—the next harvest, indeed—and therefore that if they are in want and sore stress now their condition must necessarily be worse by and by. The Herald's committee will personally visit and inspect the needy districts.

Or the prizes for architectural designs of school buildings awarded in New York, the metropolitan architects won nine, the first goes to California, a state that is second to none in the attention she pays to her school system in all its branches. The other prizes go to Boston, Milwaukee and Philadelphia. The committee declare that they have not been influenced in any way by the exterior architectural features of any plan. It is to be noted that the committee is of the opinion that no school building should occupy more than half the ground allotted to it—that a large building cannot properly be lighted unless all four sides contain windows. But out of the hundred or more plans, many of them admirable, that have just been examined, the committee does not find one that fully answers all requirements.

New York is agitated over what it deems its insufficient harbor defenses, and the Sun declares that against some of the world's great ironclads the metropolis could offer as weak resistance as an African sea coast village against a British cruiser. The proposed important addition to the present forts and submarine mines is twin screw vessels, carrying each an enormous gun, arranged to fire over the bow; steam rams; and vessels to operate movable torpedoes. The Sun thinks that we had better carry out a skillful method to neutralize the great foreign ironclads than to spend millions copying them. A well-managed ram, a few hundred pounds of dynamite or torpedoes playing around them in deep water, would make these monster vessels only gigantic coffins for their crews.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has taken possession of the telegraph lines along its tracks by the Atlantic and Pacific.

Western Union junction in N. but the paper late to prove were operated under a ten year railroad corp Union telegraph line tion with the Western Union

Down in I Coward went drinks, when and started for Martin. His age, came from tin, who was from getting while Holland hacked Marti a pistol in Ma Holland in the lady, knocked fleeing a won then fired ag mortally. M. ius.

The betting boat race, wh 40 in favor of to even. The blue were dut of a larger veterans of f Oxford's loss stroke ear, N Oxford men, revived the hope of race comes off March 20, over the old Putney-to-Mortlake course.

A Missing Bride. "Margaret Frederick, nee Lee, of New York, nineteen years old, five feet in height, dark hair and complexion, full face, stout build, blue eyes, wore a blue dress, black cloth sash, black Derby hat, and button shoes; had three gold rings on her fingers," was married to Edward Frederick, a young mechanic, at the Church of the Holy Redeemer, on the 5th of last January. She was then a handsome, sprightly young girl, and wedded the poor mechanic against her mother's wishes for a "better match." They lived happily until he got out of work and now she is a case of "mysterious disappearance."

CRIME AND DISASTER.

Two Days' Record of Human Suffering.

The inquiry into the Tay bridge disaster shows that in places bolts were missing, and that a supporting column of one of the high girders was cracked.

Rev. H. W. Richardson, a Long Island Methodist minister, eloped with his wife's sister, a girl of nineteen. The pair were arrested while starting for Galveston.

Three thousand armed Mussulmans are resisting the government in the Kirdjly district, and Aleks Pasha, governor-general of Roumelia, and Keauf Pasha, governor of Adrianople, are conferring for joint repressive action.

Mamie Dwight, 19 years of age, living with her grandfather, Mr. Waterman, No. 1416 Walnut street, Philadelphia, jumped out of a third-story window, injuring herself so severely that she died in a few hours. She was rendered insane by sickness.

In Norfolk, Va., H. F. Bennett, organist of the Disciples church, was arrested for bigamy upon information furnished by his pastor, Rev. C. S. Blackwell. The proofs were positive. Bennett says that at the time of his last marriage he believed his former wife dead.

In Stockton, Cal., John Petty, a prominent citizen, was deliberately shot down and fatally wounded in the court house yard by Henry Parker. The cause of the affair was the sheriff levied execution on the property of Parker to satisfy an old judgment in favor of Petty.

About midnight on Friday a fast express train from New York ran into three men who were walking on the track about one mile this side of Tacony. One man, whose name is unknown, was instantly killed, and two others named Nubie and Herman Potzino, had their heads and ribs crushed.

Shannon, of Leavenworth, Kan., has been missing for several days from Holton and a man named Williams was suspected of his murder. The latter was taken from home and hung nearly dead and made to say he saw two men kill Shannon. Subsequent revelations show that Shannon was probably murdered by other parties.

Information has just been received of the murder of Richard Nubie by Thomas Conway, in Surrey county, Va., a few days since. Conway charged Nubie with having had improper intercourse with his wife, and meeting him on the road shot him in the abdomen, killing him instantly. He then fled and has not been captured.

The dwelling house of Mr. James Hardy, Pittsburgh, was burned to the ground, together with a bakery attached. The loss was about \$2,000; insurance \$1,500. A boy named William Dimore, who was working for Hardy, was sleeping in the shop at the time of the fire, and is supposed to have been burned to death.

In Pittsburgh, Samuel McLain, who was found guilty of the murder of Samuel Hunter, was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. McLain killed Hunter, who was only fourteen years old, in daylight last March, and carried his body nearly half a mile across a plain without being detected at the time. It was the most mysterious crime ever committed there, as no motive has ever been developed.

Two fishermen found, near Lovelace Island, the headless body of a man entangled in an old pound net. It is that of a stout man, apparently a sailor. There is no chance of identification except in his clothing, which consists of two pairs of trousers, of heavy English goods, two plaid woolen shirts, and a heavy pea jacket. It is said that it must have been in the water for two or three months.

Near Seward, Nebraska, at a school house where nightly religious meetings have been held lately, a party of men attempted to break up the meeting. A lively scuffle ensued, in which many shots were exchanged and eight persons were wounded. William Bates died from his wounds, and Levi Bates was wounded fatally. Eight men have been arrested and more arrests are expected. The quarrel originated in the expulsion of two children from school recently.

Near Clarion, in August last, John Blair disappeared mysteriously. He had sold his farm and put his household goods upon a raft, intending to go to Cincinnati by water. Several weeks afterward his decomposed body was found in Piny creek. A small hole was noticed above his right eye, but no attention was paid to this, as it was thought that he had fallen from the raft into the river, striking a sharp stone and causing death. This week a couple, living at Clarion, quarrelled and separated. The woman went before a magistrate and swore that her husband killed Blair in a quarrel over dogs. The murderer stripped the body of its clothes, and weighting it, threw it into Piny creek; he has since been wearing his victim's clothes, but his wife's charges have made him flee the country.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The parliamentary elections in Victoria have resulted in the defeat of the government.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Rowland T. Prosser, of Michigan, as commissioner of Indian affairs.

The work of mining Mount St. Gothard.

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The wife of David Keough, who resides near the borough of Gallitzin, while on her way to the store was attacked by a man who knocked her down with a club, inflicting a severe wound. Her screams frightened off the rascal and the woman was taken home and attended by a physician.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Events Across the County Line.

Isaac Schlegel, of Sinking Spring, aged sixty-five, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Depressed spirits, occasioned by the fear of poverty, is supposed to be the cause.

There is a prospect of having the next annual exhibition of the National dairy association held in Philadelphia, in connection with the Pennsylvania state fair, at the permanent exhibition.

Collector Tutton, of Philadelphia, having the public treasury to draw upon, divides between himself and his relations the neat little sum of \$15,000 annually, besides distributing several thousand more to his neighbors in Downingtown.

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Joe Samson's Vicissitudes.

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DEDICATION.

The Union Bethel Mission Chapel.

The new mission chapel of the Union Bethel (Church of God), erected at the corner of Christian and Green streets, was dedicated with appropriate services yesterday afternoon.

At half-past two o'clock there was a Union Sunday school service which occupied about half an hour. The service opened with a song of welcome by the children, after which the lesson of the day was read by Mr. W. A. Lavery, superintendent of the school. Rev. D. A. Lavery, the pastor, offered a prayer, and followed by giving a brief history of the mission, from which it appeared that the Sunday school was first organized on the 1st of June, 1879, in a room in a private house No. 509 Christian street. At this meeting thirty-five Sunday school children were present, the whole number in attendance including teachers and visitors being fifty-nine. On the 24th of June a deed for the lot corner of Green and Christian was secured. The lot is 46 feet front by 103 feet in depth, the price paid for it being \$325. On the evening of the 28th of June Divine service was for the first time held on the lot, a large congregation being in attendance and ground was formally broken for the construction of the new building, by John S. Gable. On the 30th of June the members of the Young Men's Temperance Union commenced the work of excavating the cellar, and worked at it almost every evening, after their usual day's work was done, until it was completed. Their work was a free-will offering to the cause of the mission. On the afternoon of the 24th of August the corner-stone was laid by Rev. Lavery in the presence of a large congregation. The Young Men's Temperance Union next organized a fair to raise funds to assist in putting up the building. The fair was held in Roberts's hall, Prince street, opposite Fulton opera house, continuing from the 13th to the 18th of October, and netting about \$400. The building was proceeded with and with some assistance from the parent church was finished. It is a substantial and attractive brick building, 32 feet front, 50 feet in depth, and covered with slate. It is in general appearance not unlike the new African church, having a handsome front with heavy cornice and spacious doors and windows, and as it is located on high ground, makes quite an imposing appearance. The interior walls are finished in white, the pews and pulpit being grained walnut.

At the conclusion of the pastor's historical sketch of the mission, the children were addressed by John S. Gable, Jacob Lighter, of Iowa; Peter S. Goodman and Rev. J. F. Weishampel. Between these several addresses there were a number of appropriate hymns sung. The school was then dismissed to make room for the large number of persons congregated outside.

After the usual preliminary service Rev. A. H. Long, of Mytown, preached the dedicatory sermon, his theme being "the universality of the Kingdom of Christ," and his text the 24 verse of the 21 chapter of Isaiah: "And it shall come to pass in the last days that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow into it." The reverend speaker quoted largely from the scriptures to show that the kingdom of Christ will be established in all the earth, and quoted from history to prove that the prophecies to this effect are being rapidly fulfilled, and that the signs of the times unmistakably show that the establishment of the kingdom of Christ is near at hand.

At the close of the sermon, which was attentively listened to, a collection was lifted which in amount far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the mission.

Rev. J. W. Deshong, of Columbia, made the closing address, which greatly helped to excite the liberality on the part of those present. Among the donations made the mission was a handsome pulpit, presented by Mr. Henry Scholl, of this city, and a pulpit Bible and window-blinds by several friends of the cause.

The closing prayer of the dedicatory services was made by Rev. Deshong and the benediction was given by Rev. Long. There will be Divine services at the mission this evening, on which occasion Rev. A. H. Long will preach. There will also be services to-morrow evening, when the pastor Rev. D. A. Lavery will preach. Should the interest in these meetings warrant it, there will be meetings every evening during the week except Wednesday evening, when there will be a social gathering in the Union Bethel by

John Clancy, a peddler, was put off a railroad train near Ebersburg, for being drunk, so he pulled his little pistol and fired at the conductor, hitting him in the leg. For his fun he was arrested.