The True Northerner.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1878.

NEWS SUMMARY

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Earl of Leitrim, his clerk and driver, were all shot dead a few mornings ago, while driving near his Lordship's lodge, Manor Vaughan, County Derry, Ireland. There is little doubt that the crime was one of an agrarian character. The shooting was done opposite a cottage from which he had recently evicted a widow.

Russia, fearing the Turks will maintain neutrality, has called upon the Porte to give up certain positions in the Bosphorus, and also several commanding points on the Dardanelles.

A London dispatch states that "Russia is irritated by the rebuff from France. The latter, being approached for a separate recognition of the 'Treaty of San Stefano, replied that she would not participate in a combination against England."

Drought and famine prevail to a disastrous extent in Morocco.

Prince Bismarck has revived the hope of a congress of the powers, by proposing a meeting for a revision of the treaties of 1856 and 1871.

Roumania is bitterly opposed to the cession of Bessarabia to Russia, as well as several other provisions of the treaty of San Stefano, and a rupture between the Russians and Roumanians is exceedingly probable.

The prizes in the late London pedestrian match have been distributed. O'Leary received $3,750; Vaughan, $1,300; Brown, $525, and other contestants got smaller sums.

A special from Berlin reports that mobilization has been ordered in the four remaining Russian military districts.

Advices from Cettinje state that Russia has requested Montenegro to prepare for a renewal of hostilities. Prince Nikita is taking measures accordingly.

It is reported that the Khedive of Egypt has announced that he will declare his independence should Turkey form any alliance against England.

A correspondent at Pera understands that Austria has assured the Porte that she will oppose any effort to enforce the San Stefano treaty.

In the British House of Lords, on the 8th inst., Lord Beaconsfield moved an address of thanks to the Queen for her Majesty's message calling out the reserves, and followed with a speech which was repeatedly cheered. Sir Stafford Northcote moved the address in the House of Commons, and made a speech. He was followed by Gladstone, who urged the acceptance of Germany's proposal for a preliminary conference.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

East.

Failures: Booth & Edgar, sugar refiners, Boston, liabilities $750,000; Joseph Poulks' Sons, shipping and commission merchants, New York, liabilities $450,000; Manning & Sears, cotton brokers, Boston, liabilities $200,000.

There was a terrific explosion and conflagration on the Lehigh Valley railroad, at Slatington, Pa., the other day. An oil train, going at a speed of twenty miles an hour, dashed into a freight train preceding it. An oil tank exploded with terrific force, killing four persons and wounding twenty-one. Nineteen oil cars and four merchandise cars were destroyed in the conflagration that followed. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

A shocking tragedy was enacted on the stage of a theater at Pawtucket, R. I., a few nights ago. One feat of the company consisted of the shooting of an apple from the head or hand of a performer. Mlle. Volante, trapeze performer, held an apple on her head, and Mrs. Jennie Fowler, known on the stage as Franklin, was to shoot the apple. With uncommon recklessness the shooter stood with her back to a mark, taking aim by the reflection in the mirror. The rifle was discharged and Mlle. Volante fell dead on the stage, shot through the forehead. Mrs. Franklin was arrested.

One of the most sickening horrors of the year occurred at Bath, N. Y., a few nights since. L. C. Ford, an insane man, sent to the Steuben County Poor-House from Hornellsville, set fire to the building used for the insane department of the County House, in which upward of sixty insane people were sleeping. The fire spread rapidly, and made the rescuing of the imates a matter of great difficulty and danger. About forty were rescued by officers and citizens, and some others escaped; but fifteen of the crazed unfortunates perished in the flames, and one was injured shockingly, and probably fatally.

At Cambridge, Mass., three men were killed, one fatally injured, and three others more or less injured, by the explosion of a boiler in Seavey & Co.'s stamping manufactory.

Two more of the Massachusetts saving banks, being unable to pay their depositors, have placed themselves under the guardianship of the new "stay law," which secures them from the importunities of creditors for the present, and may enable them at some future day to resume the business of "taking in" the thrifty poor and their deposits.

Leman Klous, senior partner of the firm of Leman Klous & Co., wholesale dealers in hatters' materials, Broome street, New York, has failed for $400,000.

West.

Chicago elevators contain 1,127,438 bushels of wheat; 724,983 bushels of corn; 226,311 bushels of oats; 169,074 bushels of rye, and 549,686 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,798,092 bushels, against 8,970,868 bushels at this period last year.

Henry Crouch, his wife and two children were drowned in a pond near Augusta, Mich., by the capsizing of a boat, a few days ago.

Joseph P. Bugbee, hitherto one of the most honored business men of Indianapolis, has been arrested for forgery. The amount of his forgeries is somewhere in the neighborhood of $150,000.

The first annual conference of the Mormon church since the death of Brigham Young has just been held at Salt Lake. The saints appeared to be well pleased with the new administration, which is in some material respects an improvement upon that of Brigham.

There has been a serious strike among the engineers and firemen of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, which was only suppressed by the calling out of the Kansas militia.

South.

The Bank of Jacksonville, Fla., was recently robbed of $7,500. A man engaged the attention of the cashier while a confederate entered the rear door, stepped into the vault, and secured the money.

The safe of the Treas[illegible] of the Eatontown Branch railroad, at Eat[illegible]own, Ga., was lately robbed of $6,000 in cash and $20,000 in notes and mortgages.

Another train robbery is reported from Texas. An express train in the Texas Pacific was stopped by road agents at Eagle Ford Station, and relieved of all the treasure it carried. The amount stolen is not stated.

A small steamer plying on the Sandy river, in Kentucky, exploded her boilers a few nights ago, causing the death of four persons. Several others were seriously injured.

Allen Croft, the worst man of all the moonshiners in Kentucky, was recently captured in Morgan county. He has defied the United States Marshals for years, and near his still was posted a sign reading, "If you value your life, come no further."

POLITICAL POINTS.

Gov. Van Zandt, the Republican candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, has been reelected by 3,309 majority.

A private meeting of the Republican National Committee and old Congressional Committee was held at Washington one evening last week. John A. Logan presided. There were present Z. Chandler, E. Hale, W. E. Chandler, Charles Foster, and others. The object of the meeting was to consult informally about the organization of the party for the fall campaign. It was decided to ask the Republicans in Congress to reorganize the Congressional Committee, and to make arrangements for an earnest fight to carry the next Congress.

The Attorney General of Maryland is of the opinion that the Blair resolutions for the reopening of the Presidential question are wholly inoperative.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The President and a large number of other dignitaries went to Chester, Pa., last week, and witnessed the launching of a steamship at Roach's yard.

The case of the United States against ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer, ex-Commissioner of Customs Haines and F. W. Brooks, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government of $57,000, resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

The President has nominated Justin E. Colburn, of Vermont, United States Consul General at the City of Mexico. Mr. Colburn has been chief Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* for a number of years past.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

The Canadians are driving forward the work on the Manitoba section of their Pacific railroad, with great energy. Several thousands of laborers are employed upon it.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, April 2.—SENATE.—The Senate spent the day in discussing the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and Mr. Burnside's bill to remove all restrictions in regard to the enlistment of colored men in the army and navy, without reaching a vote on either.

HOUSE.—The proceedings in the House were of an unimportant character. Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, explained the report of the majority of the Civil Service Committee, which recommends the adoption of the resolution declaring the office of Doorkeeper vacant. On account of frequent interruptions, and from the excitement of manner in which he met these interruptions (chiefly from Luttrell, Franklin, Clark of Missouri, Crittenden, Eden and Ellsworth), the delivery of his speech was attended with great uproar, confusion and merriment, but Harrison himself was very resolute and determined in urging on his own side of the House the propriety of expelling the Doorkeeper.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.—SENATE.—The Senate devoted another day to the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Booth and Dawes, after which there was a long running debate.... The Naval Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar.

HOUSE.—Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Rules, reported back the resolution admitting one representative of each public journal which employs a permanent correspondent for reporting proceedings of Congress to the halls and passways around the House. Adopted....Mr. Reagan, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill....The case of Doorkeeper Polk was the subject of another long discussion in the House.

THURSDAY, April 4.—SENATE.—The Senate indulged in an animated debate over the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, Messrs. Thurman, Matthews, Blaine, Hill and Conkling being the chief participants. The contest finally narrowed down to Messrs. Thurman and Hill, neither of whom seemed disposed to let the other have the last word, and, even after the adjournment, the disputants continued their arguments as they left the Capitol....A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a select committee of seven to consider the subject of taking the tenth census....The Senate authorized the printing of 25,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

HOUSE.—Mr. Butler introduced a bill to authorize the reissue of fractional currency of the denominations of 25 and 50 cents....The House finally disposed of the case of Doorkeeper Polk by adopting the report of Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the Civil Service Committee, declaring the office of Doorkeeper vacant.

FRIDAY, April 5.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the Naval Appropriation bill, discussed the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Butler and Cox furnished considerable amusement by a wrangle over the election of Doorkeeper, in which they indulged in a good deal of wit at the expense of each other. It was brought about by Mr. Butler nominating Gen. James Shields for the vacant position, and insisting upon going into an election before a caucus had been held by either party. The House decided to postpone the election to Monday. ....After spending some time on the private calendar, the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, April 8.—SENATE.—Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to temporarily filling vacancies in the Executive Department....Mr. Matthews gave notice of his proposed substitute for a bill to repeal the Bankrupt act....Mr. Dorsey introduced a bill relative to the rank of certain retired military officers....The bill providing for a public building at Topeka, Kan., was taken up, amended so as to limit the cost to $200,000, and passed.... There was a brief discussion on the subject of repealing the law which authorizes four regiments of colored troops....The Pacific Railroad Funding bill was discussed without action.

HOUSE.—The Doorkeeper controversy was settled after a long and bitter partisan debate, in which Ben Butler and Sam Cox were the central figures, by the election of Field, the Democratic caucus nominee. The vote was as follows: Charles W. Field, 123, all Democrats; James Shields, 101, all Republicans except one (Springer); John H. Trent, 8, all Republicans....On motion of Mr. Clarke, of Missouri, the rules were suspended and a bill was passed authorizing the President to appoint James Shields a Brigadier General of the United States army on the retired list, his pay to commence from the time of the passage of the bill. There were only six negative votes—Messrs. Randolph, White of Pennsylvania, O'Neill, Jones, Cox of Ohio and Acklin....Mr. Blount, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postoffice Appropriation bill. Referred to the committee of the whole. It appropriates $33,090,873.

London Preachers.

Col. Forney has heard the celebrated preachers of London, and does not like them. None of them speak clearly, and few of them are orators. They do not speak in a way to be easily understood by Americans, accustomed to hear the language free from dialect peculiarities.

As to Canon Farrar, Mr. Forney says he could name twenty clergyman in Philadelphia of far more ability and much better speakers. And yet Mr. Farrar he considers the most acceptable preacher in London.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The New York "Public's" Review.

The Clearing House returns from twenty-one leading cities of the United States, for the month ending March 30, as compared with the corresponding month last year, show a loss of 9 7-10 per cent. The cities that have lost are: New York, 11 7-10; Boston, 8-10; Philadelphia, 14 5-10; Chicago, 12 7-10; Cincinnati, 15 3-10; Baltimore, 6; St. Louis, 16 7-10; Pittsburgh, 6 8-10; Providence, 4 2-10; Cleveland, 14 8-10; Kansas City, 44 5-10; Columbus, 15; Syracuse, 14 3-10. The cities that have gained are: New Orleans, 11 4-10; San Francisco, 21 1-10; Milwaukee, 15 4-10; Louisville, 4-10; Indianapolis, 3 7-10; Springfield, 9; Worcester, 22; Lowell, 7 8-10. The four cities of the largest trade show losses, though at Boston the loss is insignificant. Of five cities of the second class, New Orleans shows a real increase in business, and San Francisco an increase partly real and partly apparent only. The three others lose, but Baltimore less than the decline in prices during the year. At the head of seven cities of the third class Milwaukee gains much more than it lost, in consequence of the slender wheat movement last year, and Louisville reports a slight gain, while Indianapolis gives evidence of substantial growth. At Kansas City the failure of banks has caused part of the difference, but real losses remain there and at Pittsburgh and Providence. Of seven cities reporting less than $10,000,000 each, Springfield, Worcester and Lowell show that the condition of manufactures in Massachusetts has improved, and the imperfect comparison for New Haven is not discouraging. Whatever improvement appears may be traced to wheat, cotton, some branches of manufacture, and success in mining the precious metals. A large share of the export trade has gone to Boston and Baltimore, and a larger portion of interior trade to Louisville. But as a whole the business of the country has been less active and less prosperous than it was even in the dismal first quarter of 1877.

Manitoba Weather.

They have genuine cold weather in Manitoba, where the thermometer marks 30 degrees below zero for days together, and frequently drops to 50. A correspondent says that what is called a poudre day is exceedingly dangerous for the traveler—not because the temperature is then lowest, but because the air is filled with fine snow, so that sight is entirely obscured at a distance of a few feet. A wind sifts the snow over the paths, obliterating all guiding marks, and the chilled traveler is lost. The almost unconquerable desire to rest is not the least important part of the danger. The coldest days are still "so magically still that all the usual rounds of nature seem to be suspended; when the ice cracks miles away with a report like a cannon; when the breaking of a twig reaches one like the falling of a tree; when one's own footsteps, clad in soft moccasins, come back from the yielding snow like the crunching of an iron heel through gravel; when every artificial sound is exaggerated a hundred fold, and nature seems to start at every break in the intense silence. The atmosphere is as clear as crystal, and the range of vision seems to be unlimited." On such days a nose freezes with wonderful quickness, and it is reckless to expose that organ for many minutes.

Rivers and Harbors.

The Committee on Commerce of the lower house of Congress have agreed upon the following appropriations for rivers and harbors on the Northwestern lakes:

Wabash river	$50,000	Ludington	$15,000
Minnesota river	10,000	Pentwater	10,000
Red river of North	30,000	White river	12,000
Superior bay	33,000	Grand Haven	15,000
Ontonagon harbor	15,000	Black lake	10,000
Eagle harbor	8,000	Saugatuck	2,500
Marquette	2,000	South Haven	10,000
Menominee	10,000	St. Joseph	12,000
Green Bay	5,000	St. Mary's river and canal	175,000
Harbor of refuge at Sturgeon bay	30,000	Harbor of refuge, Lake Huron	100,000
Ahnapee	8 000	St. Clair river	1,500
Two Rivers	5,000	Detroit river	100,000
Manitowoc	15,000	St. Clair flats	3 000
Sheboygan	2,000	Saginaw river	25,000
Port Washington	5,000	Cheboygan	8,000
Milwaukee	15,000	Monroe, Mich	2,500
Racine	10,000	Toledo	50,000
Kenosha	6,000	Sandusky	12,000
Fox and Wisconsin rivers	250,000	Huron	1,000
Chicago harbor	75,000	Vermillion	4,000
Calumet	15,000	Cleveland	100,000
Michigan City	15,000	Fairport	2,000
Charlevoix	12,000	Ashtabula	2,000
Frankfort	8,000	Erie	25,000
Manistee	13,000	Buffalo	80,000

Family Estates in This Country.

Several years ago Edward Everett, in a public address, remarked that wealth in this country could not descend to the third generation. It is singular that the most prominent example of the falsity of this theory should be found in the families with which Mr. Everett was connected by marriage, the Adamses and the Brookses. The will of the late Sidney Brooks is an illustration. Notwithstanding the laws of entail and primogeniture are not in vogue in the United States, the tendency of wealth is growing stronger and stronger toward building up and extending family estates in a direct line. The next generation of the Adams family, if it inherits the accumulative propensities of the past and present generations, will be one of the wealthiest in the country, and will prove that wealth accumulated by the founder of a family can be held through as many generations as in England.—*Boston Traveller.*

Laughter.

Laughter very often shows the bright side of man. It brings out his happier nature, and shows of what sort of stuff he is really made. Somehow we feel as if we never thoroughly knew a man until we had heard him laugh. We do not feel "at home" with him till then. We do not mean a mere snigger, but a good, hearty, round laugh. The solemn, sober visage, like a Sunday's dress, tells nothing of the real man. He may be very silly or very profound, very cross or very jolly. Let us hear him laugh, and we can decipher him at once, and tell how his heart beats.

A STROKE of lightning took off a Georgia negro's boots without injuring the negro.

POLITICS IN CONGRESS.

Lively Partisan Debate in the House Over the Election of Doorkeeper.

[Associated Press Report.]

Mr. Butler—* * * Now, against the nomination of Gen. Shields there is a nomination pending of a gentleman named Field, a good, true, loyal Confederate soldier, who did his duty, as he understood it, faithfully and well, who fought well. I happen to know an occasion where he fought well. I have not a word to say against his services for his country as he chose it, but it was not for my country, and, therefore, I cannot reward that servant. I am willing that he shall have all the rights in this country which he forfeited, but I do not think the time has come for his having the honors till our soldiers who fought to save the country have passed away. When that time comes, I shall be glad to vote for such a man.

Mr. Yeates—You said last Friday that, if we would not elect Gen. Shields, and would nominate a good Confederate who had fought and been wounded, you would support him.

Mr. Butler—Oh, no; you had better look in the *Record*.

Mr. Yeates—You stated it, whether it is in the *Record* or not.

Mr. Butler—Pardon me; I did not, but I did say I would vote for such a man against any civilian.

Mr. Yeates—That is right.

Mr. Butler—That is all I said, and I stick to it.

Mr. Yeates—Then why do you undertake to say that as Gen. Field did not fight for your country you cannot support him?

Mr. Butler—It is the difference between loyalty to the flag and Government which educated him and brought him up and treason to that flag, for which treason he ought to have been hanged. By all laws, human and divine, he ought to have been hanged; but the clemency of the country saved him from that penalty, and I have the unfortunate pre-eminence of being about the only man who ever did enforce that penalty, and I stand by the act. This gentleman left this country to seek another. He made himself the servant of an Egyptian Prince, a subject of the Sultan of Turkey, because the Sultan of Turkey does not allow any man to go into his army who does not swear allegiance to him, and most of them have to swear allegiance to the prophet Mohammed before they get in. Now, within the last two months, we have relieved the political disabilities of this Gen. Field, and, having relieved his disabilities, I am waiting (before I vote for him) to hear whether the Sultan of Turkey or the Khedive of Egypt have removed his disabilities as their subject. I want to hear from the Khedive whether he is willing to give us this subject of his, because I do not want a man to forswear a part of his country and get pardoned and then forswear the whole of his country and take service under a foreign Prince, and then return hot-footed from that service to be made Doorkeeper in the House of Representatives, which ought to be next to being Doorkeeper in the House of the Lord.

* * * Gentlemen of the other side, I ask you in closing not to do this thing. We are a little sore yet, some of us up North. There are a great many graves dotting the hillsides of our villages with the grass grown green over them, which we are going to decorate on the 30th of May next—the graves of men who fought to save the Union. Do not send sobbing widows and weeping orphans to their husbands' and fathers' graves with the idea that their comrade has now been put behind those who led the army that killed those husbands and fathers. Do not press us so fast. We will get along pretty soon. Be a little tender with us for a while. We have not got quite to that point yet. I speak in all friendliness. I never have attempted to excite before about this question any unkind feeling. I tell you, men of the North, that this seems a small matter, but so was the first gun fired at Sumpter. It did not harm, but it lit up a flame that almost destroyed our country, the effects of which we are feeling yet. Men of Pennsylvania, so true, so stanch to the flag in the time of its troubles, let me say to you that this will light up among the glorious old hill-tops of that State and among her loyal citizens a flame which, like the red cross of Roderick, will spread from hill-top to hill-top. This will not be, after a while, a political question. I pray you, in all sincerity and in all friendliness, do not do this thing. You have shown by the election of your Postmaster, in the regular course of business, that you chose to give a recognition to the Confederacy, and we bore with that because in that matter you were organizing your House in your own way at first. But now, by the visitation of God (if the vote in this House the other day can be called that), you have cut down a Doorkeeper, and a Union maimed soldier, whom if you do not like to honor for what he did in the war you must honor for that glorious charge at Cerro Gordo, is before you for that office. If you do not wish to stand by him on account of the wound which he received from Stonewall Jackson's brigade, you can stand by him on account of the copper bullet which he received from the Mexicans. I say, when such a man is presented to you, do not try to strike him down.

Mr. Clymer said the immediate business before the House is the election of a Doorkeeper to fulfill the responsible duties connected with that office. Our experience in the past has not been fortunate, and we are here to endeavor to repair past misfortunes. The gentleman from Massachusetts would have us elect the person of his choosing. I will join with him in doing all honor to the man who served in two wars; who was a Senator from two States, and who in every relation of life has performed his duties faithfully and well. Let us ask the gentleman who has spoken about the pension to be granted to Gen. Shields whether he knows the fact that within the last five weeks, while the matter was pending in the Senate committee, the pension was increased from $30 to $50 on the ground in proof before the committee that Shields was not only personally disabled so that he could not earn a livelihood, but in addition he required the services of some one to take care of him. Does he not know that that was the ground on which the pension was increased? Now I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts, that when that bill shall come up I will join with him in granting the request of Gen. Shields to make it $100; and I will go farther—I will, if the gentleman will join me, vote for the bill to restore him to his place on the retired list of the army, which will give him $3,000 a year for his life. I will go farther, and vote to pay him for the service which he would have rendered in that Congress from which he was turned out, though elected by a majority of thousands, by the Republican party, headed by the gentleman from Massachusetts. I wish to say to the gentleman that I fear the Greeks bearing gifts, and I do not propose, as a member of the majority, that he shall dictate who shall be our officers. When, in the past history of the gentleman, has he honored the soldier, when that soldier was a Democrat? Did not you and those that followed you drag McClellan in disgrace and shame from the army? Did not you cast Hancock into exile? When all along the whole line of glorious men who suffered for the Union cause have you ever honored them if they were Democrats? Never in all your history, and never would you if you did not conceive that at this hour you could drive a wedge into the Democratic party and rend it in pieces. We are neither to be controlled nor frightened, and, when the gentleman appeals to me and to others from Pennsylvania, I tell him that the red flag which he attempts to flaunt in our eyes has no terror for me or for the people which I represent. Among them the war is ended. To them peace has come, and no agitation such as the gentleman from Massachusetts would give rise to to-day would drive them from their instincts. We are here to elect the proper person for Doorkeeper. We will not elect one who is utterly, totally disabled to perform its duties, and we will elect one of the party who is capable, as I know, and honest, as I believe, and who will be faithful to the high trust which this House shall impose upon him, uninfluenced by the threats of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Hale—I do not wonder that the gentlemen of the other side of the house hesitate to vote on this question. It is no surprise to me that points of order have been made and that the previous question has been voted down, because the party on the other side is confronted with a question which shows its bias. The tracks of the party are all one way. They are in a direction—about which the country is profoundly alarmed—toward the domination of the old Confederate element. The gentleman from New York (Cox) asks why the dead past is not allowed to bury its dead, and the answer is that so fast as he and his associates gain power and have patronage to dispose of they will not let the dead past rest, but whenever an act can be done offensive to Northern sentiment in the disposition of patronage it is urged upon us, and is crystallized in action. It was for that that the last Congress took as Clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means, Hamilton, the man who named his child after the assassin of President Lincoln. It was because of that that the last Congress chose an ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the Confederate House of Representatives as Doorkeeper of this House, and had to get rid of him at last because he was incompetent. It was because of that—the tracks being in this way—this winter a Southern man was taken as Doorkeeper, and when he failed, as his letter in the *Post* to-day says, to do the behests of the leaders in his party he was turned out, and when the party went into caucus again it was confronted, for I take the reports of the newspapers as correct, with nominations both of Confederate soldiers and Union soldiers. Gen. Shields, who is now supported on this side, was nominated in that caucus by a Southern gentleman, and he was indorsed and sustained by him, he who was an equally good Democrat with the gentleman whom that caucus had nominated. He was equally a Southern man, residing in Missouri, where the old Doorkeeper came from. He was true in every regard, in every respect, to the party principles which he had always maintained and was as good a man as Gen. Field, but he was oversloughed by a vote of five to one, and the Democracy chose to nominate a man whose record is that, educated at the expense of the Government, an officer at West Point when the rebellion broke out, at mature age, not urged by the excitement and effervescence of youth, but a Captain in the Union army, he broke the bond of loyalty and went into the red sea of rebellion, carrying to the cause of rebellion the advantages which he had gained in being educated at the expense of his country. He fought continuously during the war, and gained rank and recognition on the side of the Confederacy. At the end of it, failing in business, he expatriated himself, went to a foreign country, and transferred to that foreign country whatever ability this country had given him. Finally, on the accession of the Democratic party to power, he returns here, and the only place of patronage, controlling subordinates, which the party have got in its control is given to him, as against one of the Union soldiery who bears on his body wounds received in defense of his flag, and who is to-day before the country and is presented on this side of the house as a candidate for office. I do not expect, and no man on this side does expect, that if Gen. Shields should be elected he would be ever anything but a Democrat. There is no man on this side who expects at his hands the pittance of a page, or a messenger, or a folder. Gen. Shields has nothing to recommend him to this side but his loyalty and ability and his services in the war, but, Mr. Speaker, as sure as tides and sunshine come, the party on that side has got to take this cup to their lips and has got to decide whether or not there are influences in it which do not permit in free competition a Union soldier who is a Democrat and lives in the South to gain a place of this kind as against a Confederate soldier who deserted the flag, who went back upon his military *alma mater*, who went into rebellion and whose only strength with the Democratic party is because of that. That issue cannot be and will not be flinched. That party has the responsibility for that issue and must take it.

Mr. Blackburn—The very contest which the gentleman from Maine describes was settled by this House when a Confederate from Alabama was beaten for a more important office than the Doorkeeper's place by as gallant a Union soldier as ever wore the uniform of your Government in the contest for the Clerkship. That was decided not by the assistance of Republican votes, but in a Democratic caucus. A majority of the Confederates on this floor were in sympathy with the defeated candidate, and yet they gave the place to a Union man.

Mr. Hale—Let me suggest to the gentleman from Kentucky that he ought to get over a very bad habit he has of speaking of the Government as "your Government," referring to this side. That is a matter which I am free to say is somewhat offensive to me. I wish the gentleman would allow the "dead past to bury its dead" so far as to be willing now to call this "our Government" as we do on our side.

Mr. Blackburn—If the gentleman from Maine had listened to the sentence he would have found that I was speaking of this Government at the time when it was not my Government. I said that the man who had succeeded in the Democratic caucus in the nomination for Clerkship of the House was a gallant supporter of his Government at the time his competitor was a gallant supporter of my Government. It was at that period, during four years of war, that I drew the distinction, and not now. But even if I were to indulge in such an expression now it would hardly create wonderment in the House, for, from the way in which the gentleman from Maine is accustomed to disport himself on this floor, modesty might assume that the Government was in his individual and exclusive keeping. I deny that I, or any one of those with whom I have been identified in times past, can be proved by their record here to have uttered a word on this floor that looked toward the opening of issues which should have been buried in the war. If one word has ever come from this side of the house, of a sectional character, it has been when, manhood and patience exhausted, spurred, driven, and forced by that party to self-defense. I despise the man, here or elsewhere, who seeks to make either personal profit or political character out of revamping issues which belong to the darkest period of this country's history. It is the part of ghouls and hyenas to delve into the trenches where putrid carcasses are buried and drag them out to fatten upon the feast. It is not manhood. They have been brought out again to-day. It was left to the gentlemen from Massachusetts and Maine to refuse to allow a subordinate officer of the House to be elected without fighting the war over again. False charges have been hurled against us, and not for the first time either. We have been told here to-day that the candidate who has been nominated in the Democratic caucus for the Doorkeeper of this House deserved, by every law human and divine, to have been hanged. We have been told (using him as an average specimen of an element which embraces eight millions of people of this land) that they were all breathing a miserable existence at sufferance, and were indebted for their poor, miserable lives to the magnanimity of the Republican party. That has been told to us year after year, and it is told us to-day. It is false, and the falsehood should wither and die on the lips that last uttered it. How was it possible, I ask, for a man who belonged to the army of the Confederacy to have been hung after the terms of surrender and capitulation had been agreed upon? Do you mean to say that the well-earned reputation for courage and gallantry and manhood, which the soldiers of the Union army had illustrated by overwhelming and conquering my people, was to be blotted and blurred for the first time in the history of civilized warfare by this Government ignoring the conditions of surrender, and hanging unarmed men whom it had agreed to protect, in order to induce them to lay down their arms?

Mr. Butler—Have I uttered any such sentiment?

Mr. Blackburn—I submit to the mind of every candid-minded man on this floor, whether he sits on this side or the other side of this chamber, whether I have not quoted you correctly.

Mr. Butler—Have I stated or hinted that after the Confederates laid down their arms they ought to have been hanged? The time was before——

Mr. Blackburn—Aye, but the difficulty was to hang them so long as they bore arms. I would like to know how many men could have been hanged in the Confederate service while they were standing in line of battle with glistening bayonets on their country's battle-fields. When a member of the House asserts that this nominated candidate of the Democratic party for the Doorkeepership deserved by every law, human and divine, to have been hanged, and when that utterance is accompanied with the boast that he alone stood by that law and executed it, I would like to know what interpretation or construction can possibly be given to his language except that the Confederates were to be hanged when the power to hang them was conferred?

Mr. Butler—Not after we had agreed not to.

Mr. Blackburn—It is time, sir, that this should stop. It is time that false charges should cease to be made and that truth should be observed. It is time that it should be admitted that, without doing violence to the plighted faith which your country (or our country, if that will suit you better) had pledged that the men who wore the uniform on the other side should no longer be refused admission to every personal right, privilege and prerogative of citizenship so long as they observed the conditions of their parole—it is time it should be admitted that these men from then till now were not only entitled to every right of personal liberty and property under the constitution of the country, but they should become objects of protection at the hands of the dominant party itself, and that your solemn promises and your word deliberately given should not be violated. As it cannot be violated without rendering infamous the man who dares to do it, I am sorry that it was necessary for a member of the House to remind us of the exercise of what he chooses to term clemency, but which impartial history will denominate but common fairness, and that in illustrating this magnanimity for which he claims such credit to his party it was necessary for him to parade before us boastfully the execution of an unarmed ond helpless prisoner—the only man, I believe, whom the history of that war shows to have been killed or injured on the Confederate side by the warrior from Massachusetts.

Mr. McMahon called attention to the fact that the Democratic party always voted for the Pension bills, while the Republican party opposed the Mexican Pension bill almost solidly, but when the Republican party could get a Doorkeeper down and maul him, then the party rose to a moral grandeur which it never reached on any other occasion. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) might be sincere in his support of Shields, but when the rest of the Republicans were found voting for a Catholic Irish Democrat there must be "a cat in the meal-bag" somewhere.

Canadian Statesmen at Fisticuffs.

In the Canadian House of Commons, while Mr. Bunster, member for British Columbia, was speaking, Mr. Cheval, a French Canadian member, began playing a jewsharp, and imitating the cry of a cat in distress. The British Columbian became enraged, and dared the owner of the musical instrument to meet him outside. They met shortly afterward in one of the corridors, when the hirsute British Columbian struck Cheval a savage blow on the side of the head. The plucky little Frenchman seized his burly assailant by the beard with his left hand and vigorously struck out with his right. The noise attracted the members, who rusehd out and separated the pugilists, the Frenchman carrying off as his trophy a huge bunch of Bunster's hair. Bunster is the member who brought in the resolution that no one whose hair was over five and a half inches long should be employed on the Canada Pacific railway.—*Ottawa (Canada) telegram.*

Killed by Her Brother.

A most distressing affair occurred in the northeastern portion of the county recently, which resulted in the death of an estimable young lady, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Patrick, of the Launsdale neighborhood. It seems that frequent depredations upon Mr. Patrick's poultry yard had been made of late, and that his son, a young man of about 20 years of age, had been watching for the thieves; and on the night referred to the young lady went out to the coop to get a chicken to prepare for breakfast, and the boy, hearing the cries of the chicken and not dreaming that his sister or any member of the family was in the yard, rushed out, and picking up a brickbat hurled it in the direction of the noise, and with such unfortunate precision as to strike his sister in the head, inflicting a wound that resulted in her death after a few hours of suffering.—*Aberdeen (Miss.) Times.*

A Much-Married Woman.

Mrs. Martha T. Hopkins, a widow of 39 summers, residing in Henrico county, six miles from this city, was married today for the sixth time. She was first a widow, at the age of 20, to John Wood; she was a widow at 24; was married again at the age of 26. She was married on second widowhood at the age of 27, on third widowhood at 32, on fourth widowhood at 37, on fifth widowhood she was joined in the happy bonds today to Maj. Henry Hodgkins. This much, married lady is well preserved, is a handsome blonde, and has no children. —*Richmond (Va.) paper.*

LARGE orders have lately been coming to Troy, N. Y., from China, for stoves.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$8 25	@10 25
HOGS	3 90	@ 4 30
COTTON	10½	@ 11
FLOUR—Superfine	4 40	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 28	@ 1 29
CORN—Western Mixed	45	@ 53½
OATS—Mixed	33½	@ 36
RYE—Western	73	@ 74
PORK—New Mess	10 15	@10 25
LARD	7	@ 7½

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 3 75
Butchers' Steers	3 50	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 35
HOGS—Live	3 50	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 00	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 10	@ 1 12½
No. 2 Spring	1 04	@ 1 06
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 25
RYE—No. 2	57½	@ 59½
BARLEY—No. 2	45	@ 47½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	30	@ 35
EGGS—Fresh	8	@ 8½
PORK—Mess	9 20	@ 9 30
LARD	7	@ 7½

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 17½	@ 1 18½
No. 2	1 12	@ 1 13
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No 2	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 1	58	@ 60
BARLEY—No. 2	55	@ 56

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 15	@ 1 16
CORN—Mixed	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	26	@ 27
RYE	58	@ 59
PORK—Mess	9 50	@ 9 65
LARD	6¾	@ 7
HOGS	3 25	@ 3 70
CATTLE	2 60	@ 4 50

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 15	@ 1 20
CORN	40	@ 41
OATS	29	@ 32
RYE	60	@ 61
PORK—Mess	9 90	@10 00
LARD	7	@ 7½

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 27	@ 1 28
No. 2 Red	1 24	@ 1 25
CORN	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 29

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice White	5 50	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 32	@ 1 33
No. 1 Amber	1 26	@ 1 28
CORN—No. 1	43	@ 44
OATS—Mixed	30	@ 31
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 50
PORK—Mess	10 00	@10 25

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	4 50	@ 4 75
Fair	4 25	@ 4 50
Common	3 50	@ 4 00
HOGS	3 80	@ 4 25
SHEEP	3 50	@ 5 25