Eastern Star.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26, 1878.

T. K. ROBSON, Editor

To soothe disturbed feelings brought on by a cold, and to cure Coughs, Croup, and Hoarseness, give Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which may be had at drug stores.

United States bonds went up, and gold went down, on the passage of the silver bill by the U. S. Senate. This does not look as if there was any "fine ruin" in the measure.

The House of Delegates has passed a bill, allowing every body in the State, to contract to pay just as high interest for money as they are willing to pay, and authorizing money lenders, including bankers and other corporations, to charge as high as they please, and conferring power on the courts to enforce all such contracts. Hereafter, a sordid conscience alone will regulate the rate of interest in this State.

We publish this morning an article from the *True Marylander*, which gives Col. Woolford's (late comptroller) views of the school appropriation controversy. The Comptroller would have a good case, had the law not been decided against him in advance of the meeting of the legislature. Fortunately, as it is not pretended that any money has been lost to the Treasury, the case is one that ought to be easily settled by the General Assembly.

There are two *Bond* parties in Congress, each composed of Democrats and Republicans. One is in favor of contracting the currency and for paying the bondholders exclusively in gold, let it cost the people what it may; the other favors the remonetization of silver and expansion of the currency, and is for setting the million of vag-a-*bonds* of the country, known as tramps, at work, and thus save the expense of supporting them as paupers. The vag-a-bonders are largely in the majority.

Ever and anon the Louisiana business bursts out in red flame in Congress, and when ever it comes up, it is sure to provoke an acrimonious debate. The democrats put the late election frauds strong at the republicans, and the republicans cry out in return that the prosecution of Anderson and Wells for their villianies, is a violation of the peace compact by the Nicholls government. But none of them dare to tell who made the compact, nor will they disclose its conditions. There was another furious debate in the House last Thursday on Louisiana affairs.

It is reported that President Hayes has declared his intention to veto the silver bill. This may or may not be so. If he does, the veto will effectually kill the Republican party of the West. Let him do it. The Democrats occupy a most fortunate position. If they succeed in enacting the bill into a law, they will gain the credit of securing for the country an important and most wholesome law. If they fail through a republican presidential veto, they will succeed in destroying the power of the Republican party of the West. They will gain in either case.

The Eastern War.

The terms of peace are arranged, and will be signed this week by the representatives of the Russian and Turkish Governments. When the job is finished there will be little left for the Porte of European Turkey or Turkish Armenia. Besides the cession of territory, Turkey is to pay Russia a heavy pecuniary war indemnity, and Russia is to hold Bulgaria with 50,000 troops until the money is paid. The treaty is to be called "The Peace of Constantinople," because the document will be signed at that sacred capitol.

POPE LEO XIII.

The Papal Conclave has done its work promptly, and done it well. Cardinal Pecci, who has been elected Supreme Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church, belongs to the LIberal party in the church, is opposed to reactionary agitation, possesses great abilities, great moral worth, and much popularity in Europe, both in and out of the Church. He has assumed the name of Pope Leo XIII. We give all the space we can spare this morning to the subject of his election and character, which are matters of the greatest interest to the christian world. It is believed that all the Cardinals, and doubtless the Catholic church generally, desire the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, but the elevation of Cardinal Pecci to the Papacy would indicate that the Sacred Conclave are of the opinion, that it is unwise at this time to agitate this dangerous question, which could not fail to bring on a political conflict between the Church and several of the most powerful states in Europe. The Catholics must be congratulated upon having in the new head of their church, a man of such unblemished character and devoted piety as all accord to Pope Leo XIII.

Who is the real author of the great election frauds in Louisiana last fall?—This is now the important question. The country knows well enough that Wells and Anderson were the ostensable perpetrators of the frauds; but there was a power stronger than they back of them, that strengthened their backbone by assurances of protection, and led them on to falsify the record by gratifying their cupidity by the payment of money or the promise of office. While the whole country over, democrats and republicans, have condemned the great wrong and the universal verdict is, that Wells and Anderson, of returning board iniquity, are two of as vile knaves as live in the world, they have each, together with their clerks and assistants been provided with fat salaries in Federal offices in the New Orleans Custom House. No decent man would have harbored such a pack of scoundrels, yet they have been harbored, protected, and rewarded by John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, as though they were honest men. Sherman was one of the "visiting statesmen." He went to New Orleans last fall to have the records falsified and Hayes made President, and himself made Secretary of the Treasury; he succeeded in inducing Wells and Anderson to commit the crime; and after they had done it with his knowledge and connivance, and in consideration of his infamous promises, he eulogized them in the United States Senate, and pronounced their characters as pure as that of any Senator on the floor of the Senate. When Anderson was convicted he raved like a madman. He manifests more concern over the case than any man in Washington, because he fears it may lead to an exposure of his own participation in the rascality. These facts point to him as the head centre of the great fraud and conspiracy, and prove beyond doubt that Wells and Anderson were but his depraved tools and accomplices in the nefarious work. Let the country understand and know, and not forget, that John Sherman, late U. S. Senator from Ohio, and now Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Hayes, was the head devil in the business, and on him rests the responsibility of seating a fraudulent President. It is not sad to think that such a precious rascal bould be at the head of our national finances. A man wicked enough to commit such a crime, would do anything.

The *Comet* is informed that the *Star* knows, that whether the "terminal charges on grain in New York are some, times one fourth of a cent" more than Baltimore or not, the imposition of a tax of "one fourth of a cent per bushel" on all western grain arriving in Baltimore, would be a discrimination of just that amount in favor of New York, and against Baltimore.—The *Star* also knows that "New York looks closely after its own interests," and has therefore long since abolished her State inspections, and all such unnecessary charges on her business, and that "Maryland has not done so" as respects her grain trade. So much the worse for Maryland. The *Comet* says, "no good reason can be found why a particular branch of trade in the city of Baltimore should be so fostered as to impoverish the agricultural interest of this State," and the *Star* says, on equitable or business principles, "there is no good reason" why a great and important branch of trade of the city of Baltimore should be taxed to death to "foster" any other branch of trade. When the *Comet* shows us wherein the tide water grown grain is taxed either by the State or city of Baltimore "three four cents a bushel" more than any other grain that arrives in Baltimore, we will go as far as it can possibly go in efforts to abolish the tax. We may be dull of comprehension, but we cannot see that advocating the abolition of all inspection taxes, and opposing all proposed additional taxes, on the grain trade of Baltimore, is a demand of "tribute to Cæsar." "Cæsar" will be a good name for the *Comet's* $500,000 elevator, and when the whole grain trade of Baltimore and the State is taxed to officer, run, and pay for it, we shall be "paying tribute to Cæsar" and no mistake. But why should the Eastern Shore be opposed to the western grain trade of our metropolis? We remember very well when a few coasting vessels were all the shipping engaged in the grain exporting trade of Baltimore. Then the price of grain was not regulated by its value in the markets of the world, but by the *wind*.—A few schooner loads would over stock the market, and a heavy southerly wind would knock down the price from ten to twenty-five cents per bushel, by causing a "glut." Since the western grain trade has been built up we have none of this. Scores of ocean steamers are constantly arriving and departing, and there is always enough grain in store in Baltimore to assure a cargo, and the value of grain in the markets of the world, and not the *wind*, regulates the price. The *Comet's* "Cæsar" has in this matter done a grand thing for the farmers of the tide water countries, and we cannot see why it should now turn upon him and act the part of Brutus.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings in Brief.

ANNAPOLIS, FEB. 18.

The Senate was not in session. In the House, Attorney General Gwinn sent a communication of his opinion that Maryland and Virginia have equal rights to fish the Potomac river, but neither can fish the shores of the other. A bill was engrossed looking to the admission of colored persons to practice in the State courts. A bill was passed creating two voting precincts in the eighth district of Baltimore county; also a bill requiring four terms of Baltimore County Circuit Court. Sundry other bills of a local character were passed.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

In the Senate a numerously-signed memorial was presented from the liquor dealers of Baltimore against local option laws. A bill was engrossed to continue the corporate existence of the Bank of Commerce, and authorizing the cancellation of 2,700 shares of its capital stock. A number of bills were passed, among them one amending the law of inheritance by creating an annuity in lieu of widow's dower, and otherwise amending the law as to allotments to parceners; also amendatory of the attachment law, allowing the sale of personal property pendente lite; also amending the general incorporation law; also to enlarge the powers of the Baltimore Union Orphan Asylum, that is to sell its property and close up its affairs. In the House, the bill to allow a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. when special contract is made was engrossed to a third reading. The enacting clause was stricken from the bill providing for the issue of attachment before debts become due.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.

In the Senate, leave was given to report a bill expunging the word "white" wherever it occurs in the code. Unfavorable reports were adopted on the bill extending jurisdiction of justices of the peace to cases of petty larceny, and the bill to permit a person to testify in his own behalf without cross-examination tending to criminate himself; also to prevent husband and wife from testifying against each other; also to repeal the law authorizing the appointment of grain weighers. The Senate bill to continue the charter of the Bank of Commerce was passed. In the House, petitions were presented for repeal of the law requiring Maryland planters to send their tobacco to Baltimore for inspection and market. Leaves were granted to introduce a bill to transfer the State's stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to trustees of the preferred bondholders; also to authorize the canal company to issue new bonds in exchange for those authorized by act of 1844; also for sale of the State's interest in the canal. The Senate bill authorizing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to issue $300,000 of bonds was passed by a vote of 58 yeas, 15 nays. The local option bill was taken up, and much discussion was had on the motion to refer the bill to the ways and means committee—pending which the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21.

In the Senate, the bill amending the charter of the Board of Trade of Baltimore providing for arbitration, was made the order for the 28th. A bill was passed changing the terms of the Circuit Court of Baltimore County. The bill to prescribe and define the duties of the comptroller of the treasury, relating to the apportionment and distribution of the school fund, &c., was called up and debated until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Delegates an order was adopted that the judiciary committee examine and report if the constitution permits the Legislature to appropriate any sum to pay the agent, servant or contractor who has done the State House repairs. The motion to refer the local option bill to the committee of ways and means was called up, and the motion was rejected by a viva voce vote; a motion to postpone the bill indefinitely was rejected—yeas 21, nays 47; a motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill was rejected—yeas 14, nays 55. Further filibustering ensued, and the matter finally gave way to the order of the day, the second reading of bills. House bill directing the city of Baltimore to purchase Light street bridge, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The House then adjourned until Monday next.

Failures in Washington.

During the large fire in the Patent Office, a number of the firemen in their heroic efforts to gain control over the flames and thus save millions of dollars worth of property, were severely cut and bruised, and received other bodily injuries; and while all the remedies usually resorted to in such instances proved themselves little better than utter failures, Keller's Roman Liniment gave such prompt relief and cures in all the cases, as to call forth on the part of Chief Engineer Cronin, of the Washington Fire Department, a written statement heartily recommending Keller's Roman Liniment as the best remedy he ever used.

In the greenback convention at Toledo, Ohio, M. M. Pomeroy "vindicated" himself from the charge that he was engaged in leading the greenback party into the democratic fold, and said he was forever separated from his old democratic affiliations.

POPE LEO XIII.

THE ELECTION OF CARDINAL PECCI.

The Choice of the Papal Conclave Announced from the Balcony of the Vatican—How the Result was Received by the People—A General Feeling of Satisfaction in Europe.

ROME, February 20.

Cardinal Giachimo Pecci, the Pontifical Camerlengo, has been elected Pope Cardinal Pecci is an Italian. He has taken the name of Leo XIII.—The smoke of burning ballots having been seen at 12.30 P. M. today, the crowd before the Vatican, thinking that the ballot was again without result, had almost dispersed when, at 1.15, Cardinal Caterini appeared in the grand gallery of the Vatica Basilica and announced in the customary formula, Cardinal Pecci's succession to the Papacy. The few bystanders cheered most enthusiastically, and a large crowd soon assembled, densely thronging the open space before the Vatican and the approaches thereto. At 4.30 the newly elected Pope, surrounded by all the Cardinals, appeared in the inner gallery of the Basilica. The crowd vociferously shouted, "Long live the Pope!" The Holy Father at length made a signal for silence, then blessed the Benedi ite and pronounced a benediction.

After this the cheering was renewed and continued until the Pope withdrew.

The circumstances of the election are as follows: At this morning's ballot Cardinal Pecci received 36 votes, which was 5 short of the requisite two-thirds majority. When the voting was finished and the papers were burned, Cardinal Franchi, and those holding the same views with him, advanced and knelt before Cardinal Pecci. This example being followed by others the method known as "adoration." Count Segur immediately informed the Pope that he proposed to present him with one million francs as the first donation of Peter's Pence from the French Episcopate.

As soon as the result of the election became known the bells in all the churches of Rome were rung, and the diplomats went to the Vatican to congratulate the new Pope.

The *Times'* dispatch from Rome states that when Cardinal Pecci had obtained forty-six votes Cardinal Franchi withdrew from the competition and prevailed on Cardinal Schwartzenberg to concentrate his votes on Pecci. Cardinal Bilio obtained only a few votes and Cardinal Simeoni two. Cardinal Franchi will probably be appointed Pontifical Secretary of State.

AFTER THE ELECTION.

ASSUMING THE PONTIFICAL ROBES AND RECEIVING THE HOMAGE OF THE CARDINALS.

LONDON, February 21.

The Rome correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: The Pope, after his election, assumed the Pontifical robes and received the homage of the cardinals in the Sixtine Chapel. The crowd before the Vatican waiting for the benediction of the Pope is estimated to have numbered twenty thousand. Only a portion of the crowd was able to hear the benediction, as the inner gallery from which it was pronounced looks into St. Peter's. The Ultramontanes are furious at the result of the election. This correspondent draws attention to the fact that Cardinal Pecci, when he was Camerlengo, ordered the Pontifical carriage to be prepared for the new Pope to drive out on solemn progress. The correspondent adds: The myth of the Pope's captivity is thus exploded.

The *Times* Paris dispatch says the election of Cardinal Pecci as Pope has made a favorable impression there.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin says Prince Bismarck considers Cardinal Pecci's election to the Papacy the most suitable one possible at the present time.

THE NEW POPE.

A SKETCH OF THE PRIVATE LIFE AND PUBLIC CAREER OF THE NEW PONTIFF.

Leo XIII, late Giachimo Pecci, Archbishop of Perugia, Chamberlain to the Sacred College was born at Carpineto, March 2, 1810. A scion of a noble family and enjoying the favor of Gregory XVI. to whose household service he was for some time attached—his advancement in the Church was rapid. He was appointed Papal Delegate by Gregory successively to the sees of Benevento, Spoleto and Perugia, and from the last named was detached in order that he might be sent as nuncio to Brussels. During his residence at the Belgian capitol a strong friendship was formed between him and Leopold I., a friendship that had a material effect upon his future career. Recalled in the latter part of the year 1845, he was elevated to the archbishopric of Perugia January 19, 1846, an appointment generally understood as preparatory to his being made a cardinal. A request that he should receive this distinction was earnestly preferred by his friend, the Protestant King Leopold, and the request was favorably received. He was named for the holy office, but before the necessary formal confirmation could follow Gregory died (June 1, 1846), leaving him a cardinal *in petto*. After the election of Pius IX., King Leopold renewed his request in behalf of his friend, but it was not acted upon for almost seven years. The cause of the delay was commonly understood to be the lively opposition of Cardinal Antonelli, who feared in the liberal Archbishop of Perugia a dangerous rival, should he be permitted to gain a position where he could make his influence felt upon the policy of the Holy See. At last, however, this opposition in part was withdrawn, and on the 19th of December, 1853, Archbishop Pecci was made a member of the Sacred College. The qualification to the appointment lay in the fact that he was continued at the head of the archdiocese of Perugia and was not recalled to Rome. Cardinal Antonelli was steadfast in his enmity until the last. In 1874, upon the death of Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, his appointment to the vacant post was looked upon as probable, but he was passed over. Later, when the death of Cardinal Vannicelli-Casoni vacated the office of Pro-Datario, he was so confident of receiving the position that he left Perugia and took up his abode in Rome; but again he was passed over, and the new Pro-Datario was Cardinal Sacconi. Even after the death of Antonelli (November 6, 1876) it was held that the feelings which he had instilled into Pius IX. concerning Cardinal Pecci exercised a considerable influence and the appointment of the cardinal as Chamberlain of the Sacred College was pointed to in support of his opinion. In itself, the appointment carried with it high honors, but it was looked upon as eventually bearing any aspirations that the appointee might entertain to the higher dignity of the Papacy. There are very few instances on record—none of recent date—of the Camerlengo being elected Pope. When, in July last, upon the death of the then Camerlengo, Cardinal Angelis, this dubious position was offered to him, Cardinal Pecci very naturally declined it, and his declination was accepted. Cardinal Panebianco, to whom it was then offered—and who was known to cherish the hope that he would succeed Pius IX.—also declined it. Pius then reverted to his original nomination, making his offer little short of a peremptory command.—Under these circumstances refusal was impossible, and at the Consistory held September 21, 1877, Cardinal Pecci was declared appointed. This seemed effectually to shut him out from the Papal succession and to set the seal to Antonelli's life-long enmity. But dead men's decrees are weightless with the living, and to-day Cardinal Pecci, as Leo XIII., is the Supreme head on earth of the Church of Rome.

A PEN-AND-INK SKETCH OF THE NEW PONTIFF.

The Roman correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of the 14th of the present month, wrote as follows: "Cardinal Pecci is tall, with a fine head, high forehead, narrowing at the temples, long face and straight features. He has a large mouth, prominent chin, cheerful, open countenance and large, well-shaped ears. His face reminds one of Consalvi, the renowned Minister of Pius VII. He has a fine, sonorous voice, great dignity, even austerity of manner in public life, but privately affectionate, unassuming, sociable and witty. As Camerlengo he has been the head of the party which, without formally renouncing the right of the Holy See, acknowledges the wisdom of submitting to the decrees of Providence, accepting what seems to be irrevocably accomplished facts. The general opinion is that for learning, energy, dignity, amiability, real moral worth and sincere piety, the Sacred College could not find a more deserving Pope than Cardinal Pecci. At Perugia he followed the same policy recommended by the late Cardinal Riar-o-Sforza; at Naples he advised good Catholics to fulfil their duties as citizens at municipal and provincial elections, even when the clerical press, professing to interpret the mind of the Vatican, enjoined the policy of abstention. He spoke with great effect against the the proposal for the removal of the Conclave from Rome and other measures advocated by the Reactionary party. He enjoys the confidence and support of the Liberals, or at least a reasonable majority of them in the Sacred College, and plays the same part as was sustained by Cardinal Gizzi in the Conclave of 1846. His private life at all periods is above reproach. He has considerable literary talent, and has written poetry.—He never has had any intercourse with functionaries of the present Italian Government, but it is esteemed by them all, and those with whom the necessity of his duty brings him into contract are perfectly charmed with him." The same correspondent, under date of the 30th of last October, wrote: "Cardinal Pecci, a Roman, born in 1810, has only lately settled in Rome, having, as it said, been kept away at his archdiocese of Perugia by the jealousy of Antonelli. He is a man of blameless character, sincerely religious, well versed in church matters, of moderate opinions. His appointment was one of the wisest acts of Pius IX.'s Pontificate, unless it was suggested by a wish to exclude him as a Liberal, from the Papacy."

[From the Princess Anne True Marylander.]

The Distribution of the School Tax by the Comptroller.

The points of difference between the Association of School Boards and the late Comptroller, as to the distribution of the School tax, have arisen from the different constructions of the law in regard to that subject.

The law having directed the distribution of the school tax to be made four times a year, the Comptrollers from 1865 to the present time, have all held, that the law intended that the four distributions in each year should be as nearly equal as possible. The Association however has contended, that if the whole school tax for the year had been collected before the first distribution day, it should all be distributed on that day. Another point of difference was in regard to the colored schools. The act of 1872 providing for a system of free public schools, white and colored in this State, provides also the income for the support of the public schools, by means of the public school tax, which is directed by that act to be levied for that purpose. In 1874 when the General Assembly determine to increase the amount for colored schools to $100,000 per annum, the Committee of ways and means called on the Comptroller to estimate the amount of increase in the levy for public schools which would be necessary, to realize to the Treasury the required amount. Upon the estimate of that Officer, the levy was increased by the addition of two cents to the rate for public school tax for this purpose, but the appropriation bill not being carefully worded, failed to express in plain terms for what the addition to the rate of levy had been made. The act of 1872 having declared that the source of income for the support of the public schools, is the public school tax, and no other source being provided by law, the Comptroller regarding it as his duty to carry into effect the clearly expressed will of the Legislature, paid the amount directed by law for colored schools to the several Boards for such schools, and all the balance of the school tax to the same Boards for white schools and the Normal school for whites. If this had not been done, the colored schools could not have been paid at all, as no other provision was made for them. The School Boards after having drawn their drafts on the Comptroller, for the amounts for the colored schools and also for the white schools, four times in every year, and their drafts having been paid, now contend that the money ought not to have been paid for colored schools, but that all the school tax should have gone to the white schools, and that consequently the whole sum thus paid, ($450,000) is still due to the School Boards for the white schools. It was admitted before the Finance Committee of the Senate that the School Boards in the counties had claimed and procured from the County Commissioners a levy on the Counties, to reimburse the white schools for the amounts thus paid for the colored schools. Now this money having been first paid to the Boards by the Comptroller for colored schools, and then by the County Commissioners to the same Boards for the white schools, the late Comptroller argued with great force, that it would be nothing more than a raid on the Treasury, to claim that it should be paid a third time.

As the Legislature, however, would have to levy it again on the people before it could be realized to the Treasury for redistribution to the School Boards, it is not likely that any bill for that purpose will be proposed, or that if proposed, it would meet with favor from any quarter. We understand that the School Board of Somerset, as many other of the School Boards in the State, refused to join in this demand, believing that the construction put upon the law by the Comptroller was right in fact, and for the best interests of the schools. This view appears also to have been held by Judge Miller of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County, who decided the late case between the Association of School Commissioners and the Comptroller. After making the decision that by the words of the law, the whole amount of the School tax was payable for the white schools alone, the Judge was so well satisfied that the other construction was the best for the Schools, that he advised a number of members of the Legislature that the defect in the law ought to be corrected, and as we learn actually prepared the bill now before the Senate, to have the correction made in the law, so as to conform to the uniform practice in the Comptroller's office from the commencement of the system, and provide for its adoption in the future as well as for its confirmation for the past. There seems to be no doubt that the construction put upon the law by the Comptroller will be adopted by the Legislature for the future and no one has any idea that the people are to be again taxed to raise the money which some of the School Boards claim that the State still *owes them* on account of the distributions heretofore made to the colored schools.

THE TELEPHONE.

That which would have seemed impossible and miraculous a few years since, is now regarded as the legitimate fruit of our mental development and inventive genius. The telegraph, sub marine cable, and telephone, have each in its successive turn been thought the crowning marvel of the age. That a speech pronounced in Boston should report itself over the wires to an audience in Brooklyn, and a hymn played in New York should be audible in Washington, is indeed wonderful. But is it not equally wonderful that R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., can, through his peculiar system of diagnosis, and without seeing the patient, obtain as accurate and perfect a knowledge of most chronic diseases as though he had made a personal examination? And is it not reasonable to suppose that as great progress has been made in the occult sciences as in the more tangible and readily demonstrable problems of metaphysics, were each new invention is but the logical sequence of the one that precedes it? The failure of physicians to fulfill their promises has created a wide-spread feeling of distrust; but is it right to condemn all physicians because the greed or ignorance of a *few* induced them to do wrong? Many are prejudiced against Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and erroneously fancy them to be "cure-alls," but has not the Doctor repeatedly disclaimed their ability to cure cancer, or give other than temporary relief where the lung was half wasted away? By dealing fairly with the people, he has earned their confidence, and built up a practice so large in the treatment of chronic diseases that the erection of the Grand Invalid's Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., to accommodate his patients, became a necessity. At an expense of nearly half a million dollars he has erected the largest and most complete sanitarium in the world.—*Buffalo News.*

State Appointments.

The following State appointments made by the Governor have been confirmed by the Senate:

Managers House of Refuge—John T. Morris, Samuel S. Smith and Dr. J. R. Ward. Mr. Jas. Pentland was rejected.

Managers House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Children—Charles E. Phelps and W. L. Whitely.

Managers of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, for six years Dr. J. Pembroke Thom, Barnes Compton and Dr. Charles W. Chancellor.

Commissioners of Fisheries—Thomas B. Ferguson, and Thomas Hughlett, of Talbot county, vice Downes, of Caroline.

Inspector General of Grain—Samuel Casey.

Assistant Inspectors of Grain—Benjamin N. Wright, Charles R. Hamilton, Thomas P. Townsend, John H. Taylor and John W. Dougherty.

Sunday morning, while the engineer corps at West Point were getting ready for reveille, one of the command named Tobin shot another named Albert, who died almost instantly. No further particulars have been received.

THE THIEVES CARNIVAL IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Report of the Committee on Frauds.

The feature of Tuesday's session of the South Carolina General Assembly was the report of the committee on frauds, which was presented in both houses. It gives a startling exhibit of the manner in which the political plunderers squandered the money of the people of that State up to the installation of the Hampton government. The report shows that for "refreshments" of one sort and another $350,000 were spent during one session of the Legislature, and the state paid the bills in the form of contingent accounts. The republican members and three democratic members were regularly supplied with costly wines, high-toned liquors and fragrant cigars. A refreshment room was kept in the State House, where the members and their friends smoked, drank and ate from early morn to dewy eve to their fill, and when they went away filled their pockets with cigars and champagne.

The House had no bar-room. The practice was for the members to order what they wanted and the State paid the bills. From Hardy Solomon, in three days, the purchases, of liquors, &c., amounted to $3,483. Another dealer, for some time, supplied liquors to the amount of $450 a day. The calculation is that the State paid for enough brandy and whisky to give one gallon a day to each of the one hundred and fifty-six members of the General Assembly, with a few bottles of wine and ale thrown in. In the way of cigars, the State paid for one dozen a day for each member.

In former years the bills against the State for furniture amounted to $200,000. There remains in the State House furniture that cost $17,715. The rest has been stoled, or was paid for and not supplied. Private houses and others, bedrooms, caucus rooms, executive cottages were luxuriously furnished at the expense of the State. At the end of each session the furniture disappeared, and was renewed as soon as the statesmen returned to their labors. There was vast stealing in paying the bills for furniture. One such "divide" was $12,319. There was carpeting as well as furniture. It is shown in the report that 1,300 yards of carpet will cover the whole State House and every room in it.

In one session the State was charged with 4,658 yards. Private rooms were carpeted with the finest Brussels, and the carpeting was, as usual, renewed every session. For stationery about $68,000 a session were spent. This included "Webster's Unabridged," and any other articles the Senators were in need of, from a soup to combs. It was a common thing to use up $100 a day in postage stamps. The State even paid for the private telegrams of the members of the Legislature. There was likewise jewelry to be paid for—the rings, studs and diamonds of the members. The report shows that ex-Congressman Whittemore secured a costly watch. At that session he is recorded as having made besides the watch at least $10,000. Professional services were well paid for. Whipper, a colored man of bad repute, whom the Legislature in 1875 attempted to elect as circuit judge, charged the State $50 a day for 43 days as counsel for the committee investigating the Bank of the State. He got his money. In wood and coal there was the same stealing. For one session the State paid for 1,000 cords of wood and 1320 tons of coal. There was not a wood stove in the State House.

Final Passage of the Silver Bill.

The Silver Bill as amended by the Senate passed the House on Thursday by a very large majority, 204 to 72. The bill now goes to the President for his sanction or his veto. The following is the text of the bill as it passed both houses of congress:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled*, That there shall be coined, at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of four hundred and twelve and a half grains Troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, on which shall be devices and superscriptions provided by said act; which coins together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than two million dollars worth per month, nor more than four million dollars per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as purchased into such dollars. And a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage; provided that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed $5,000,000; and provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provision of section 254 of the Revised Statutes.

"Section 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

"Section 3. That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall invite the Governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States, in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bi-metallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals, such conference to be held at such place in Europe or in the United States, at such time within six months, as may be mutually agreed upon by the Executives of the Governments joining in the same, whenever the Governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same.

"Section 3. The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three commissioners, who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress. Said commissioners shall each receive the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of State, and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"Section 4. That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than ten dollars, and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when received may be issued."

PERU.

Tidal Wave at Callao.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Advices from Lima, Peru, to the 27th of January state that Callao has been visited by another tidal wave. On the morning of the 27th when the tide receded it was noticed that the boats and coasting crafts along the shore were left high and dry, and when the wave returned it passed with immense force over the walls of the Muella Darsena, rushing up over the newly-made ground towards the station of the Oray railroad for a distance of three hundred feet, carrying everthing before it. Launches, the numerous little cane huts built on the esplanade, and many enclosures around coal and lumber yards, &c., were completely destroyed. The massive walls of the Muella Darsena in front of the English railway station were torn away, and in the station itself a train of freight cars was wrecked. The surf was tremendously high. Great alarm exists amongst the people of Callao, and, as it generally happens in cases of this description, an emigration to the higher ground of Bella Vista is imminent.

No loss of life is reported. There was a severe shock of earthquake in the south of Peru on the 24th. Considerable damage was done to property, but no loss of life is reported.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. Q. Adams Ford, stationed at Portsmouth, N. H., died Saturday, of consumption.

George B. Johnson, charged at New Orleans with grand larceny for abstracting books from the State auditor's office, has been acquitted.

No New Trial for Anderson.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Judge Whitaker to-day rendered a decision upon the motion for a new trial in the case of Thomas C. Anderson. The judge holds that the verdict is in accordance with the evidence. As to the first point, that Jas. Prince, one of the colored jurors, was not a competent juror, he being under age, Anderson therefore having been tried by eleven jurors, in violation of the constitution, the court held that Prince was sworn on his voir dire that he was 22 years of age and had registered and voted in 1876. The burden of proof as to his not being of age rests upon the defense. The mother of the juror is sick and demented, and there was no record of his birth or baptism. The judge then reviewed the testimony of the witnesses, several of whom had contradicted themselves or will not fix the date as to the age of Prince. The testimony altogether does not prove the age of Prince. Opinions of witnesses and hearsay evidence alone have been offered for the guidance of the court. The court cannot say that the juror Prince swore to a lie on his voir dire on a contradictory mass of indefinite statements. In regard to the point that Jeremiah Lincoln, another juror, had expressed his opinion of Anderson's guilt before trial and on his voir dire examination declared that he had no fixed opinion, the court holds that three witnesses were examined on that point, who declared that they never had heard the juror make any such statement. As to the testimony of Littlefield and Senator Zacharie, which it is claimed by the defense would have materially aided the accused in proving his innocence, the court holds that both these witnesses could not have disproved the evidence of McGloin, Collins and Evans as to the presence of Anderson at the opening of the Vernon parish returns, to which also Gov. Wickliffe, on hearing the motion for a new trial, had testified. Littlefield was on hand when the motion was tried, but not summoned by the defense. Zacharie was not positive as to the absence of Anderson, and as to the inaccuracy of Collins's reports claimed by the defense, he testifies that they were in the main correct. There was no other evidence offered at this point, and the motion must be denied.

American Beef in France.

New vistas for the American trade are opened by the successful passage of the Labrador to Havre with a cargo of refrigerated beef. The quantity was 22,000 kilograms—48,532 pounds—and was so packed in the forepart of the steamer as to utilize space not available for most sorts of steamship freight. The run to Havre took eleven days, and the meat arrived in excellent condition, 8,000 kilograms of it, or 17,648 pounds, being sold next morning in the markets at an average of a little less than a franc and a half the kilogram, or about thirteen cents a pound. The New York *Sun* suggests that only one thing more is now needed for perfect satisfaction with this trade, and that is to have European beef brought here and sold at the same moderate but paying price that American beef commands there.

Heinreich Wahlen, convicted of the murder of Max Hugo Hoehne, near the Grangers' encampment, at Elm Station, Pa., during the centennial exhibition, was found hanging in his cell at Norristown, Pa., Saturday. His skull was broken, and it is supposed after hanging himself he battered his head against the wall to facilitate his exit. He left a statement declaring his innocence.

Thos. P. Cheney, superintendent of the New England mail service, is charged with defrauding the government by certifying to false vouchers for services never rendered, for the benefit of his friends.

The steamer Richmond, from Philadelphia, with men and materials for the Maderia and Mamora railway, in Brazil, has safely arrived at St. Thomas after a stormy passage.

The ship Ivanhoe sailed from New York Saturday with 160 emigrants for Australia.

Many families in the submerged districts of Sacramento, Cal., have been rescued by boats. They are in a destitute condition.

Saml F. Schwartz, clerk in the San Francisco pension office, who disappeared last May with about $7,000, has been captured.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere. 2

New Advertisements.

NEW

Family Grocery Store

ON

Market Space.

MY friends and the public are respectfully informed that I have just opened a new family Grocery Store on Market space, Easton next door to Norris' Shoe store, where I shall be pleased to supply them with anything they may want in my line of business.

WHITE AND BROWN SUGARS,

Coffees, Flour, Molasses,

SYRUP, COAL OIL,

Hams, Bacon, Lard, Fish, Dried Beef, Pepper, Salt, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Spices, Buckwheat Flour, Hominy Meal, Rice, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c.

At lowest market prices.

ALSO,

A large assortment of

Glass and China, Queensware, Stone Ware, Willow Ware, Wooden Ware, Brooms, &c., &c.

My stock has been purchased at the lowest cash prices, and are offered at a small profit. Call and see me.

G. LACY EATON.

Easton, Feb 26th, 1878.

Roses, Roses, By Mail

10 Beautiful Ever-Blooming Roses, post paid to any address, for $1, purchaser's selection. All the best varieties. The best inducements offered to purchasers of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants in the U. S. for Spring of 1878. All plants warranted to reach the purchaser in good condition. Catalogues Free, send for one before purchasing elsewhere. Address

W. H. BRENNEMAN,

feb26-4t Harrisburg, Pa.

The Morning Herald.

A live Baltimore Daily Newspaper, one cent per copy. Mailed to any address for 30c per month. G. W. MINNICK, Agent opposite the Bank.

I bake daily Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.

Feb9th, 1878 John M. Mason.

1878.

Spring is new here, and farmers will soon commence active duties. I am prepared for them, and offer such inducements as have never been offered here. Besides my superior stock of

HARDWARE

I have the most complete assortment of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

ever in Easton, and at prices that must command attention. I have all the leading plows of the day, for any