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A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c --- Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1860.

VOL. 33, NO. 15.

Employment of Bedford Count uary, A. D., 1859, till 1st of J.	y, from lanuary, A	. D., 1800.	a
1859. DR.	D	olls, Cts. 23 74	e
To balance on settlement, Cash from Wm. Manspeaker for	r corn.	75	i
John J. Luther,	66	44	
Wm. Schaffer,	"	87 2	
D. Gardner, J. Horton,	"	175	
D. Washabaugh,	"	87	
Isaac Mengel,	"	87	J
Wm. Boher, R. Montgomery,	"	87½ 43	Ĩ
V. Fredrick,	"	5 624	1
Rev. Thos. Heyden,	- "	1 75	1
J. Smith,	"	1 75	1
Mrs. Brown, G. Wilson,	66	1 31	J
J. Bollinger,	66	1 81	1
R. Montgomery,	66	1 81 87½	100
J. Hall, R. Gates.	"	871	(
C. Herring for flour,		871	1
J. Hall, for corn,		87½ 50	H
G Stodenour, James Davis,		1 50	
C. Herring,	**	50	1 2
Wm. Schaffer,	"	1 60 871	1
G. W. Rupp, Sundry persons.	**	10 264	1
Sundry persons, Wm. Thompson,	"	871	i
J. Reighart,	"	1 75	1
C. Herring, P. Little, rye,	10000	871	1
R. Gates, corn,	-	43	
J. Wilson, rye flour,		1 00	12
J. Border, rye, Jno. Hafer, corn,		1 75	
D. Stivers,	"	2 621	
Rev. S. Yingling,	46	1 56	
A. J. Sansom, rye, J. C. Kiser,	46	2 50 1 25	1
Wm. Bowles, cow pasture,		3 00	
Jno. Cessna, 1 ye chop,		4 371	
		\$90 041	
**************************************			1
CR.			4
By amount paid Jno. Mowry, for	or lard,	2 76	1
Mrs. Irvine and W. Herring, to Bringing pauper from New Gre	H,	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 62\frac{1}{2} \\ 3 & 12\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1
T. Davis, shearing sheep,	natia,	2 94	1
Isaac Diehl, potatoes,		6 00	E
S. J. Way, express freight,		75 31½	1
S. Smith, broom, Jno. G. Minnich, vinegar,		87	
H. Barley, beef,		1 121	1
D. Shuck, fish, Mrs. Bowles, undershirts for pa	Enge	1 00	li
P. O. Stamps,	aper,	25	
Jno. Mulnix, straw,	Shell A	25	
J. T. Gephart, " Josiah Edwards, altering stock,		75 96	ľ
C. Colfelt, timber,		5 50	1
T. Davis, bran,		371	3
T. Bruce, making ruls, D. Dibert, flour,		7 00	12
T Manual landing		25	1
Jos. Beegle, seed potatoes, F. Mench, trimming grape vine P. Clark, being made thread		1 00	
P. Clark, home made thread,	,	50	1
Mrs. Wallace, hops,		1 121	1
T. Bruce, making rails,		2 00	1000
H. Schaffer, potatoes, H. Beegle, straw and oats,		7 50 2 12½	1
		50	1.
C. Herring, vinegar,		25	1 :
Jno. Hater, whiskey, A. Mowry, upsetting axe,		1 00 25	1
M. Dield, straw,		1 88	1
S. D. Broad, medicine for A. V	V hite, pa	uper, 50	1
Sundry persons, dried fruit, Jno. Hafer, wine for Rosy Nor	man naun	2 45 er, 25	1
C. Stoner, mutton,	шап рацр	1 00	1
C. Stoner, mutton, I Earnest, hauling pauper to Bl Jacob Semler, coffin boards,	loody Rui	n, 50	1
H. Moore, rye,		2 20	11
J. L. Lessig, lime,		80	1
J. L. Lessig, lime, J. Remby, building oven,		5 00	li
J. Beegle, rye, Esq. Oldham, issuing order,		1 00	1
D. Price, altering stock,		50	1
D. Price altering stock, Joshua Mower, work,		50	1
Expenses to coal bank, Mrs. Defibaugh, soap fat,		2 33 1 40	1
Mrs. Wallace, hops,		1 00	1
A. Robbins, potatoes, Expenses in hauling coal,		371	1
G. Smith, balance on land,	Short during	1 50 1 25	1
H. Potter, halter,		25	1
D. Dibert, apples,		871	1
Expenses in hauling coal, I Mengel, cherry board,		1 50 20	1
			1.
Balance,		\$81 794	1
Zaranos,		8 244	1

STATEMENT OF THE POOR HOUSE MILL FROM JANUARY 1st. 1859, TILL JANUARY 1st, 1860. DR. Amount of Toll Grain brought in by the Mill, as

per monthly reports. 246 613 2864 Bought of M. Ritchey, A. Schafer, S. Imler. 32 H. Sill, I. Imler, H. Inner,
Leasure,
H. Moore,
B. Miller,
J. T. Gephart,
J. Beegle,
H. Halkleroad,
S. Reighart 10 12 5 21 S. Reighart, H. Diehl. 191 465 3021 611 45 CR. By amount of Grain used in Poor House and sold

to sundry persons for work done in repairs to Mill, house &c. Amount used in Poor House, Horse feed, Beef and Hog feed, 445 115 40% 204 10 31½ Sold sundry persons, 141 294 66 22½ 22¾ Remaiting in Mill, 465 3021 [There were also brought into the Mill, in tolls, 29 lbs. of mixture, of which 5½ lbs. have been used for feed, leaving 23½ lbs. in the Mill.]

STATEMENT AND REPORT OF WILLIAM
LEARY, Steward of the Poor and Honse of
Employment of Bedford County, from 1st of January, A. D., 1859, till 1st of January, A. D., 1860.

1859.

DR.

Dolls. Cts.
To balance on settlement,
Cash from Wm. Manspeaker for corn,

DISCORD.

List of Paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c.,
&c., during each month. Also the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the number of out door paupers supported by the Institution, from the 1st of Jan., 1859, till 1st of Jan., 1860.

Announcing off tooligh only known	Admitted	Discha'gd	Escaped	Deaths	Births	Children bound out	Males	Females remaining	2
1859.									6
anuary	4	1	2				31	24	1 8
ebruary	2	1 2					32	28	1
larch	1	3					81	22	1
April	8	2		2	1		80	24	
tay	5	3		2	1		31	24	B
une	5 3	3		1 .			81	28	H
uly		3		1			27	23	
August	1			1			27 27 28	23 22 22	
November				2			28	99	
September	2	1		2			27	22	1
October				2			25	22	1
December	1			1			22	28	1
	100	-	-	-	-		-	-	1
	99	15	2 .	14	4)		991	. 074	1

Making an average of 50 per month, of whom 2 are colored. There are also 3 who are blind, 10 insanc 5 confined to bed. There are also 2 out door paupers who are not included in the above, 767 wayfaring paupers were provided with board, lodging \$\'epsilon_c\$, of whom 453 were Germans, 207 Irishmen, 68 Americans, 17 Englishmen, 8 Frenchmen, 8 Scotchmen, 3 Italians, 2 Welchmen, and 1 African.

Garden	ENT of the produ	9, till Jan. ist, 1860.
08	Bushels	Ears of corn
65	66	Oats
6	66	Buckwheat
12	"	Potatoes
	Tons	Hay
8 2	Loads	Cornfodder
Self See	"	Pumpkins
0	Bushels	Turnips
8	"	Opions
	44	do Small
6	44	Tomatoes
e section a	"	Beans
0.	- 11	Beets
100	Heads	Cabbage
	Barrels	Cucumber Pickles
7	**	Soft Soap
0	Pounds	Hard "
47	"	Wool
88	44	Veal
541	"	Beef
586	the same	Pork
44	- 46	Lard
28	"	Tallow
90	**	Butter
		Calf Skins
MARKET STATE OF		D . C 1111

LAVE STOCK ON FARM. Head of Ho 8 Brood Sows

FEED FOR STOCK.

1 Load Cornfodder 75 Bun, long Straw 10 Bus, Ears Corn 10 Tons Hay 2 Loads Short Straw 50 Bushels Oats 32 Bus. Rye

Articles manufactured in House by matron. 45 shirts, 21 women's dresses, 13 children's dresses 17 chimises, 16 woman's sacks, 5 round jackets, 15 sheets, 21 pr. men's pants, 19 pair of men's socks, 5 pr. men's drawers, 1 men's vest, 14 women's stockings, 15 shroads, 17 women's aprons, 9 bed ticks, 12 belstets, 22 sheets, 2 quilted skirts, 11 comforts, 10 pillow slips.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of said Poor and House of Employment, from the 1st day of January, 1859, till the 1st of January, 1860, and find the arms correct. ind the same correct.
As witness our hands, this 1st day of January,

JOHN AMOS, GEORGE SMOUSE, [SEAL.] JOHN KEMERY, [SEAL.]

Thomas R. Gettys, Jr., Clerk. March 30, 1860

To Parents and Guardians.

TUSCARORA FEMALE INSTITUTE. THIS INSTITUTION is located at Academia, Juniata county, Pa., 8 miles from the Penn'a Railroad, at Patterson station, and 6 miles from

TERMS: The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each. The Summer Session with which the School opens, will commence on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, 1860, and will close on Saturday, the 29th September, 1860, and the Winter Session, on Thursday the 1st day of November, 1860, and

close March 30th, 1861.
Board including Fuel, Light and Tuition in the Primary and Collegiate Departments, per term, payable in advance, Washing, per dozen, Lessons on Piano or Guitar,

According to length, \$16, \$20 or \$25
Use of Piano or Guitar, according to time, 4, 5 or 6
Drawing or Flower Painting 10 to 15 \$16, \$20 or \$25 per Sess Ancient or Modern Languages, each,
When fire is required in
Sleeping Rooms, each pu-

Young ladies will be met at the above stations and conveyed to the Institution, if a short notice be given by letter, addressed to the Principal at Academia, Juniata county. Seats in Church Free. Academia, Junista county. For circulars or other information address the Principal at the above office.

REV. W. G. E. AGNEW, March 23, 1860.-2m

Notice to Collectors.

NOTICE is hereby given to the collectors of 1860—that their duplicates must be settled by the February Court of 1861. Those whose duplicates are settled at that time will be allowed six-per cent for collection, and all neglecting this notice will be pushed immediately after that time. By order of the Commissioners. H. NICODEMUS, March 9, 1860.—c Glerk. March 9, 1860.-c

Caution.

A LL persons are cautioned against purchasing a Note given by Abraham Skelly and payable to John L. Hill, for \$125,00, due on the 1st April 1861, as said Note has been pledged to the subscriber. GEORGE TROUTMAN. March 23, 1860.

FRESH PINE OIL for sale at OSTER & CARN'S. Dec 3, 1859.

following official despatches in relation to the capture of Miramon's fleet before Vera Cruz: [Copy of despatch from Lieut. Minor to the ecretary of the Navy.]

VIA NEW ORLEANS, S. W. PASS, (March 19, 1860.

that he had not arrived, I deem it my duty to

I came in charge of one of the steamers; the Preble accompanies the other with a majority of the prisoners. Loss of life among the crew only; they fired the first shot. I will be in Washington as soon as possible.— Engine of vessel commanded by me broke down at sea. By order of Capt. Jarvis, directed to say that it is imprudent for any of the ships at Vera Cruz to leave at this time, in the

R. T. CHAPMAN,

state of feeling there.

was adopted by the House of Representatives ate committee to make similar investigations. on the 5th inst., and published in the Con- It is a standing committee, supposed to be ap-gressional Globe on the succeeding day. These pointed without reference to any special case,

fluence the action of Congress, or any committee | be more impartial. In the case of Judge Peck territory; and, second, also to investigate the charge.
whether any officer or officers of the government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now dent has failed or refused to compel the execu-

tion of any law thereof." I confine myself exclusively to these two branches of the resolution, because the portions of it which follow relate to alleged abuses in necessary to enable them to discover and pro- judges. vide appropriate legislative remedies for any abuses which may be ascertained. Although the terms of the latter portion of the resolution are extremely vague and general, yet my sole Every freeman must revolt at such a spectacle purpose in adverting to them at the present is I am to appear before Mr. Covode, either perto mark the broad line of distinction between the accusatory and the remedial clauses of this resolution. The House of Representatives possesses no power under the constitution over the first or accusatary portion of the resolution, except as an impeaching body, whilst over the last, in common with the Senate, their authority as a legislative body is fully and cheerfully

admitted. It is solely in reference to the first, or impeaching power, that I propose to make a few

bservations.

Except in this single case the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no supremacy whatever over the President. In all other respects he is quite as independent of them as they are of him. As a co-ordinate branch of the government, he is their equal. Indeed, he is the only direct representative on earth of the people of all and each of the sovereign States. To them and them alone is he responsible, whilst acting within the sphere of his constitutional duty, and not in any manner to with no power, no jurisdiction, no supremacy whatever over the President. In all other re-

rights and prerogatives shall never be violated in his person, but shall pass to his successors March 19, 1860.

Sir:—Lieut. Chapman left Vera Cruz on the eleventh (11th) inst., in command of the prize steamer Marquiz, of Havana, as bearer of dispatches to the Department from Capt. Jarvis; but learning, ou my arrival here this morning, that he had not arrived, I deem it my duty to forward the following report to you. On the 5th inst., General Miramon commenced the siege of Vera Cruz, and on the 6th Gen. Marin appeared before the city with this and another steamer, and not showing his colors, Commander Turner in the Section 1. appeared before the city with this and another appeared before the city with this solid can be appeared before the city with this and another appeared before the city with this and another appeared before the city with this and another appeared before the city with this should induce a to inquire of the President's accessery, when the cancer of the presented of the capture of both Houses. In this legistive capacity be might, to common with the Lizardo, and ascertain their character. Upon nearing them one of them was seen to be moving off; a shot was fired ahead of her to bring her to, and the Indianola was seen to be moving off; a shot was fired ahead of her to overhaul her. The half from the Indianola was replied to by a fire from the Gen. Miramas are priced to by a fire from the Gen. Miramas are priced to by a fire from the Gen. Miramas are priced to by a fire from the Gen. Miramas are priced to by a fire from the Gen. Miramas are priced to by a fire from the Gen. Miramas are priced to be appeared by the common of the several substitution of the U. S. and the continue of the presence of t Respetfully.

R. D. Minor, Lieut. U. S. Navy, Command-tance to himself, his character, both in the eyes VIA NEW ORLEANS, PASSEA L'OUTRE | March 19, 1860. 5
To Hon. I. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy: I am bearer of dispatches to you from Capt. Jarvis. The Saratoga has had an engagement with two Mexican war steamers of the Miramon government. They are both captured.

I came in charge of one of the steamers; in the Character of the American People who elected him. Hence the precautions adopted by the Constitution to secure a force the Constitution was adopted by the fears of those wise and great men who, before the Constitution was adopted by the States, apprehended that the tendency of the government was to the aggrandizement of the government was to the aggrandizement of the legislative at the expense of the Executive and government. They are both captured.

President might be biased by the Constitution was adopted by the States, apprehended that the tendency of the government was to the aggrandizement of the legislative at the expense of the Executive and government. They are both captured.

President might be biased by the Constitution of the grain protection of the grain protection.

I came in charge of one of the steamers; I again declare emphatically, that I make case of a removal of the President from office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President.

The preliminary proceedings in the House in the case of charges which may involve impeachment, have been well and wisely settled, by long practice, upon principles of equal justice, both to the accused and to the people. The precedent established in the case of Judge sense of duty as a co-ordinate branch of the dom and justice shall seem proper. This pe-Federal Government, to protest against the tition was referred to the Judiciary Committee, first two clauses of the first resolution, which and such has ever been deemed the appropriclauses are in the following words:

"Resolved, That a Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the pupose: First, of investigating whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the government, has by money, pats, ronage, or other improper means, sought to inthereof, for or against the passage of any law the witnesses were selected by the Committee appertaining to the rights of any State of itself, with the view to ascertain the truth of

They were cross examined by him, and eve rything was conducted in such a manner as to afford him no reasonable cause of complaint. In view of this precedent, and what is of upon the statute book, and whether the Presi-dent has failed or refused to compet the execu-stitution and principles of eternal justice, in what manner has the President of the United States been treated by the House of Representatives? Mr. John Covode, a representative from Pennsylvania, is the accuser of the the post offices, navy yards, public buildings, and President. Instead of following the wise preother public works of the U. States. In such cases inquiries are highly proper in themselves, cases inquiries are highly proper in themselves, and belong equally to the Senate and House, an incident to their legislative duties, and being the House have made my accuser one of my To make the accuser the judge is a violation

of principles of universal justice, and is con-demned by the practice of all civilized nations.

Every freeman must revolt at such a spectacle.

sonally or by a substitute, to cross examine the witnesses which he may produce before himself, to sustain his own accusations against me. And perhaps even this poor boon may be denied to the President. And what is the nature of the investigation which his resolution proposes to institute? It is as vague and general as the English language affords words in which to make it. The committee is to inquire not into any specific charge or charges, but whether the President has, by "money, patronage, or other improper means sought to influence," not the action of any individual member of Congress, but "the action (of the entire body) of Congress itself, or any committee thereof." The President might have had some

Mr. Lawless asked an inquiry to be made by the House, whether Judge Peck, in general terms, had not violated his judicial duties, without the specification of any particular act, I do not believe there would have been a single vote in that body in favor of the inquiry. Since the time of the Star Chamber, and of general warrants, there has been no such proact. They even refused to permit a member

of the government. Shall the President alone be deprived of the protection of these great principles, which prevail in every land where a tell us how to refer the subject? We can re-

I again declare emphatically, that I make when I have become old and greyheaded. I can declare before God and my country that no human being, with an exception scarcely worthy of notice, bas, at any period of my life, dared to approach me with a corrupt or dishonorable proposition; and until the recent developments, it had never entered into my head that any person, even in the storm of exasperated political excitement, would charge me, in the most remote degree, with having made such a proposition to any human being. I may now, however, scarcely be applied to a Nero, to a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pickpocket.

I do therefore, for the reasons stated and in the name of the people of the several States, solemnly protest against these proceedings of the House of Representatives—because they himself made it in his centennial Pittsburg celthe House of Representatives-because they are in violation of the rights of a co-ordinate ebration letter, when he said that money was cause they are calculated to foster a band of ly stepped forward to see who used the money. interested parasites and informers, ever ready, interested parasites and informers, ever ready, for their own advantage, to swear before exparte committees to pretended private conversations between the President and themselves— incapable, from their nature, of being disproved incapable, from their nature, of being disproved thus furnishing material for harrassing him, degrading him, in the eyes of the country, and eventually, should be a weak or timid man, rendering him subservient to improper influences. It the floure proposed to impose by any committee, the President would be right in its concelusions. The House must prefer the articles of impeachment and the Senate must try the case, but an inquiry as to what influence had been used to effect the legislation of the In order to avoid such prosecutions and annoyances, because they tend to destroy that harmonious action for the common good which ought to be maintained, and which I sincerely desire to cherish between co-ordinate branches of the government; and finally, because, if unresisted they would establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors, to whatever political party they might be attach-

(Signed) JAME BUCHANAN. Washington, March 28, 1860.

DEBATE UPON THE MESSAGE. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said the President has made, for the first time, an issue with this House on a most important power. He was

The Engagement at Vera Cruz.

The Washington Constitution publishes the following official despatches in relation to the apture of Miramon's fleet before Vera Cruz:

Copy of despatch from Lieut. Minor to the ecretary of the Navy.]

the House of Representatives. The people law appertaining to the rights of any State or territory? And what laws has the President failed to execute? These might easily have been pointed out, had any such existed. Had minor to the individual, however in the world; and the world ever, says the House can only make inquiry into his official conduct by impeachment, but how can it be ascertained whether the President has violated his duties, unless it be by an examination. There is no other way. Would the President have them found articles of im-peachment on mere rumor? No! The very ne-cessity of the case implies that the House has ceeding in England. The House of Representatives, the high impeaching power of the cessity of the case implies that the House has country, without consenting to hear a word of the power, should there be probable cause, then explanation, have endorsed this accusation they could prefer articles of impeachment.—
against the President, and made it their own Every session they examine into the conduct of some officer or member. What distinction was to inquire of the President's accuser, what there between a member and the President as were the specific charges against him. Thus, to their constitutional rights, that should induce

R. D. Minor, Lieut. U. S. Navy, Commanding Prize Steamer Gen. Miramon. Hon. It follows generations, Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of despatch from Lieut. Chapman to Secretary of the Navy.

Via New Orleans, Passea L'Outre March 19, 1860.

March 19, 1860.

March 19, 1860.

Tamee to himself, his character, both in the eyes of future generations, might possibly be tarnished. The disgrace cast upon him would, in some degree, be reflected upon the character of the American people who elected him. Hence the precautions adopted by the Constitution to secure a table of the procession of the procession

lution or otherwise.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, said that inasmuch this protest for no reason personal to myself, as he had asked that the message be taken up and I do it with perfect respect for the House of Representatives, in which I had the honor of have been extended to him to make the motion serving as a member for five successive terms, concerning its disposition. He knew the I have lived long in this goodly land, and have speaker was not aware of the usual custom, enjoyed all the offices and honors which my but the member from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) country could bestow. Amid all the political knew better. He intended to submit the very Peck, of Missouri, in 1831, after a careful review of all former precedents, will, I venture ent is the first attempt which has ever been made R. T. CHAPMAN,
Lieut. U. S. Navy.

Rest Dent's Message.

R. T. Chapman,
Lieut. U. S. Navy.

R. T. Chapman,
Lieut. U. S. Navy.

Lieut. U. S. Navy.

To the House of Representatives: After a

R. T. Chapman,
Lieut. U. S. Navy.

To the House of Representatives: After a

View of all former precedents, will, I venture the latter that the first attempt which has ever been made to my knowledge, to assail my personal or official integrity, and this as the time is approaching which has a the first attempt which assail my personal or official integrity, and this as the time is approaching which has a thing the method of my knowledge, to assail my personal or official integrity, and this as the time is approaching when I shall voluntarily retire from the service of my country. It was a grave, able and important message, and he hoped gentlemen would come to its consideration in a manner worthy of the occasion. The President does not object to an inquiry concerning his conduct, but asks delay which has afforded me ample time for reflection, and after much and careful delibera.

proceedings in behalf of the said Judge Peck
may be in juired into by your honorable body,
vestigation. Nothing but the basest perjury to be treated as the humblest individual would tion, I find myself constrained by an imperious and such decision made thereon as your wis- can sully my good name. I do not fear even be under allegations of any character, and the this, because I cherish an humble confidence charges against the President were vague and that the gracious Being who has hitherto de- indefinite. When Mr. Covode offered his resfended and protected me against the shafts of olutions he found himself in an embarassing falsehood and malice, will not desert me now, position, and did not vote for the reasons shadowed forth.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, said a grand jury have the power not only to found an indictment on specific charges, but unlimit-ed power to make a presentment to the court on all matters, which come to their knowledge. Mr. Bocock replied-The proposition was

that a grand juror can act as a witness if he knows of a criminal act, but cannot in Pennsylvania call up a witness and ask him whether he knows of any wrong of any particular perexclaim, in the language of my first and great-est predecessor, that "I have been abused" in before you can force him to testify. He resuch exaggerated and indecent terms as could peated that the honor and dignity of the country demand that you ought to extend to the President the same fair dealing that you would to the humblest individual.

Mr. Covode explained that in his resolution executive branch of the government, and sub- used for the purpose of carrying the elections versive of its constitutional independence; be- it: Pennsylvania. He (Mr. Corode) had mere-

a matter of consequence, as it pertained to the rights of a co-ordinate branch of the governent. If the House proposed to impeach by country, of course carries with it no impeach-ment. Your committee should ascertain whether the President was guilty of a violation of duty. Suppose that was the case. Your committe

would simply report the fact.

Mr. Whitely, of Delaware, asked the gentle man whether he was willing to investigate the conduct of the President without specific

Mr. Florence of Pennsylvania. That is what the President objects to. (Laughter from the Republican side.) He complains that you will not extend to bim the courtesy you would to a

common pickpocket. Mr. Covode repeated that the President him-self made the charge. The testimony on a