THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., March 8., '72.

Our ex-senator Lew Hall and senator Harry White had a face-slapping at the Girard hotel, in Philadelphia, a few days ago, arising out of the McClure-Gray case. The matter started at the supper table. Hall, rad., the attorney for McClure, charged that White and the other rads upon the investigating committee intended absenting themselves so as to leave the committee without a quorum, and so gain a delay to the close of the session. White denied this. After tea the two met in one of the sitting rooms, where they came to angry words about it, when White struck Hall in the face, here friends interfered, and parted the combatants.

The most astounding frauds in voting, are developed by the McClure-Gray committee, in Philadelphia.

The Lycoming Standard goes in favor of Charles R. Buckalew, as the next democratic candidate for Governor. He would be a leader of whom we might well feel proud. Mr. Buckalew is one of Pennsylvania's truest sons.

Thus far Gen. Hartranft has the most delegates instructed in his favor, as the radical nominee for Governor. Hartranft is the man that hung Mrs. Surratt, an innocent woman.

Can't the Centre county rads turn out a candidate, say Gen. Beaver; or even Bill Brown, he might run on his sham diploma.

The Attorney-General's opening speech to the jury in the Tichborne case occupied about one hundred hours.

Well, that beats General Grant all hollow—by 99 hours 59 minutes and 30 seconds.

In the State Senate a resolution was reported from the committee on constitutional reform, proposing an amendment to the constitution, authorizing the election of the state treasurer by the people. The resolution passed by a unanimous vote.

Party Government.

We this week again publish the rules unanimously adopted by the Democratic Co. Convention, two weeks ago, for the government of the party, in this county, and shall give them space in the columns of the REPORTER, occasionally, in the future, so that all may become familiar with them.

These rules do not set aside any heretofore adopted, but are an addition to such, and will need be ratified by the party, in mass-convention, before they go into force—a mass-convention, for this purpose, will be held at the April court, next.

These rules strike at every species of corruption and rascality, in seeking and obtaining nominations, and every honest democrat will rejoice at their adoption. We only regret that they were not in force before this. The history of the past has proven, that some of the most loud-mouthed politicians in our party have been the most corrupt and unscrupulous, and if our party wishes to preserve its good name, and prevent falling into disgrace, it will see that these rules are strictly enforced, as a terror to the corrupt, who have no craving but for office and plunder, who hesitate at no unfairness and who adopt every corrupt means within the inventive powers of unscrupulous politicians, to prostitute the party to their selfish ends.

All parties are troubled with dishonest men—and were the democratic party an exception, there would be no necessity for the adoption of such rules.

Whatever complaint may have existed heretofore, on account of unfairness in obtaining delegates and nominations, should be a "by gone," as a remedy is now provided for any bad practices in the future. Let the democracy of Centre county preserve her purity, and give no countenance and support to such as attempt to obtain place by scheming, tricking, bribery, or forgery. Such members had better be cut off in the outset, as they will bring disgrace, ruin, and defeat to the party in the end, if they are tolerated, and their corrupt practices endorsed by our silence.

The Pittsburg Dispatch, a radical paper, says:

Enough is now developed for us to form a very accurate judgement as to the probabilities in the Evans case.

We urged, a few days ago, when we heard that he was playing sick at Philadelphia, that the committee appointed to investigate his case and proceed to Philadelphia, and thus dispose of every excuse on his part for not appearing for examination. They did so,—and suddenly the sick man, who could not possibly come to Harrisburg, flees to New York! The very act is a confession of guilt. And Governor Geary is reported to be as sick as Evans. Well may he be. Already the evidence points criminally toward the Governor. We are glad to know that the Committee of Investigation do not propose to be trifled with, and have applied to the Governor for a requisition for his return. Developments begin to be interesting. We hope no effort will be spared to get at the bottom of the affair, and are confident that Senator Graham will do his duty in the premises.

Says the Lewisburg Chronicle:

The river closed some time in December, and it has not opened since. Scarcely a dollar has been received at our bridge for tolls since New Year's day, and the prospect for increased receipts for some time to come are slender.

In the Senate the bill admitting six Japanese youths to West Point was taken up and passed.

Supreme Judge—John H. Orvis.

At our recent county convention an effort was made to instruct our delegates for John H. Orvis, for the supreme bench. Mr. I. C. Mitchell made a motion to that effect, which was just being carried by acclamation, when Mr. Orvis, who was a delegate, arose, and positively declined, and moved that the instructions be given for Hon. Jas. Thompson. Than Mr. Orvis there is no abler and more fitting lawyer in the state for this high position; he stands among the foremost in his profession. Clearheaded, impressive and logical, we predict that he has not yet passed the meridian of fame. Mr. Orvis' talents and ability are fast gaining him a state reputation, which will become wider as he grows older. The Lycoming Standard, edited by H. L. Dieffenbach, in an article upon this subject, pays a merited tribute to Mr. Orvis' abilities, and thinks the supreme bench is the place he should occupy. The Standard says,

The Democracy will re-nominate Hon. James Thompson, now chief justice, for re-election to the Supreme bench, and we believe the lawyers of the State will generally agree that he ought to be reelected. It is to be hoped the Legislature will yet pass a bill remodeling the Supreme court, so as to increase the number of Judges (now much needed) and to elect them either upon the cumulative system or in the manner our inspectors of election are now elected.

The Radicals seem to concede the nominee on their side to this section of the State. Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, of this city, Hon. H. W. Williams, of Tioga, and Hon. Ulyses Mercur, of Bradford, are their prominent candidates. Either would be a thorough representative of his party, and have fitness and personal respectability. Judge Linn seems to have dropped out of the way of candidates, yet in point of legal learning he ranks with the foremost lawyers in the State.

There is an acknowledged want of a certain kind of legal learning now on the bench—that which generally comes within the range of the country practitioner. An increase of Judges would best accommodate this want, and if this is so arranged that the Democrats can retain Justice Thompson and yet elect another, there are none who would "fill the bill" better than John H. Orvis, Esq., of Centre county. Very learned and largely experienced in the law, of a ripe, quick, clear and comprehensive intellect, a vigorous and sturdy logician and subtle reasoner, an instinctive hater of wrong and corrupt practices, and a man of great courage and most generous impulses, yet on the threshold of manly and intellectual vigor, he would adorn any bench and in four judgement would be especially fitted for the Supreme court.

The land-gobblers have appeared at Washington again, with a greed that would gobble up the last speck of the public domain.

The struggle which begun in the House on Wednesday, 25th ult., over the first land grant bill of the session, in the shape of the Senate bill giving the the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company a couple of million of acres, was continued all next day, and finally resulted in a virtual defeat of the measure by its reference, though it was maintained by the friends of the same that if it did not pass the land claimed would in the main revert to the Northern Pacific Company. However this may be, the contest was so close that the bill came within one vote several times of being defeated. It was not made, however, a party question, as leading Republicans and Democrats supported it, but the successful opposition to it was made from the Democratic side by Messrs. Holman and Cox. In the debate Mr. Beck intimated that Col. Tom Scott, president of numerous railroads, was opposing the bill in the Northern Pacific interest, and several Pennsylvania members made vehement denials of this statement, but General Banks declared upon his honor that Scott had been on the floor of the House and had asked members to change their votes.

The annual account of the Phila. & Erie railroad company, just published, shows in its account with the Pennsylvania RR., that the first named company advanced $135,511,73 toward the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek railroad.

With this fact before us, we think some of the timid should be satisfied that there is earnest about putting our road through. The advancement of $135,000 certainly was not made blindly and means something and that must be the construction of our road.

Speaking of the Alabama claims the London Times says that England will only pay what the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration decides she must pay. England has never dreamed, says the Times, of offering any composition of the difficulties outside of the treaty. If the treaty is a failure it is the fault of the American government.

NEW LAWS.

The Legislature has passed a bill granting a site for the public grounds for a monument to the founder of the public school system of the State. The act does not state to whose memory the monument is to be erected, but the Harrisburg Patriot supplies the omission by stating that the honor properly belongs to George Wolf, who was Governor of the State from 1829 to 1835 and in one of his annual messages was the first to recommend the present school system.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the commissioners of public buildings and grounds are hereby authorized and required to select and appropriate a suitable piece of ground, in the public grounds of the State Capitol, for a site for a monument to be erected by the Pennsylvania State teachers' association, or other persons acting therewith, to the memory of the chief founders and most distinguished promoters of the common school system of Pennsylvania.

Approved 27th February, 1872.

The following has also become a law:

That from and after the passage of this act, the several courts of common pleas of this commonwealth shall have power and authority to grant charters of incorporations to water companies and gas companies; and when said companies are so corporated, they shall have all the rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all the restrictions and provisions of the general law regulating gas and water companies, approved March 11th, 1857, and the several supplements thereto; and the said court shall also have power and authority to grant charters of incorporation to societies or associations for the protection of birds, fish and game, and to market companies, and town hall and market companies.

Big Stealings.

The Sun hardly charges some huge stealings against Robeson, Grant's Secretary of the Navy. We here copy a few samples only, for tax-payers to ponder over:

We say that Robeson is a robber, because he has used his official authority to rob large sums of money from the Treasury of the United States. We say that he has conspired with E. G. Cattell, a ship chandler in Philadelphia, and others, to plunder the Government of which he is a high officer. We say that Cattell has been empowered by Robeson, his associate in robbery, to buy for the Navy Department all the coal that is required by the navy steamships. We say that Cattell buys this coal not by public competition, but privately, paying such prices as he chooses; and that he doubtless divides with Robeson the money of which they thus rob the Government. We say that he pays, on the average, three dollars a ton for this coal in Philadelphia, and receives five dollars a ton from the Navy Department. The amount of coal to be consumed by the navy in the year 1872 is estimated at 600,000 tons, the profits on which to Cattell and Robeson will be, in round figures, *one million two hundred thousand dollars*, all pure robbery. This is what we affirm; and is this what Mr. Callicott calls an insinuation! Pray what would he consider a distinct and positive charge?

We allege also that Robeson and Cattell have made a private contract for some 1,500 tons of iron plates to be used in building two torpedo boats which Congress has authorized; and that they pay for this iron $224 a ton, when its market value is $150 a ton. This piece of robbery will net the robbers a profit of about $111,000. Now we declare that this money is robbed from the people, and that Robeson, using his official power as a member of the Executive Government to put this vast sum of money in his pocket and that of his associate, is as much a robber as if he took the highway with blunderbuss and bowie knife and plundered travellers of their watches and purses.

Congress last year appropriated $500,00 for live oak and other timber. This was a chance which could not be neglected, and one Sam Brown a virtuous patriot of Washington, was sent down to the Atchafalaya country by Robeson to cut the timber on the Government lands. This he is now engaged in. He will get the $500,000, making, of course, a proper division with Robeson and Cattell; while it is estimated by experienced persons that his whole expenditure for cutting and transporting the timber will not exceed $200,000. This will make $300,000 which the Secretary of the Navy will have stolen out of the public Treasury, and devided with Cattell, Brown, and any other person who may have forced himself into association with this band of robbers.

This however, is not the worst of this shocking, revolting history. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives some time since providing for the construction of twenty men-of-war, and another bill has been prepared by Gen. Banks to authorize the construction of ten or more vessels, to be built of iron or wood, as Robeson may decide. As there is no seasoned live oak to be had, these vessels must be built of iron; and with a view to contingency the Chester Iron Works, near Philadelphia, have been purchased by Robeson and his associates to do the job. Among the partners in the Chester Iron Works are John Roach, of whom we have already spoken, E. G. Cattell, of Philadelphia, and George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy. It is estimated that the vessels will cost about two million dollars each, making twenty millions for ten ships, or forty millions for twenty ships. The construction of the whole of them cannot be monopolized by Robeson's Chester Iron Works, but he will easily secure the larger share for his own concern, and levy a handsome tax on other establishments to which he may give them to build. Indeed, one firm—J. W. Stair & Son of Camden—have recently made him presents of a pair of fine horses and a service of silver plate by way of propitiating his favor.

How much of these twenty or forty millions Robeson will be able to steal in these various ways is an interesting problem; but those who have examined the facts which we have already stated will be able to approximate to the truth. The magnitude of the undertaking will be apparent to every one, and it is safe to affirm that the magnitude of the robbery will be in full proportion.

Carl Schurz.

The following graphic sketch of the Missouri Senator is given by a Washington correspondent:

Carl Schurz, the central figure of the debate on the "arms question," is not yet forty-three years old. He was born at Liblar, near Colonge, Germany, March 2, 1829, and was educated at the collegiate institution in Colonge, and afterwards at the University of Bonn. He was editor of a paper identified with the revolution of 1843. He took part in defence of Rastadt, after which he fled to Switzerland. Subsequently he resided in Paris and London, where he was a teacher and a newspaper correspondent for three years. He emigrated to this country in 1852. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, taking a leading part in its proceedings. He was selected by President Lincoln, in 1864, as minister to Spain which position he soon resigned to receive the appointment of brigadier-general of volunteers. He was engaged at the second battle of Bull Run and at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Chattanooga. After the war he was appointed a commissioner to assist the Southern States and report upon the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau. In 1865 and 66 he was a Washington correspondent for the New York Tribune, and he was subsequently connected with the press of Detroit and St. Louis. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1868, and was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Henderson. He took his seat March 4, 1869, and his term of service will expire March 3, 1875. His career as a Senator may be said to have just begun.

Physically he is tall, sinewy, and lean. His physiognomy is pure Teutonic. A fair forehead, under dark-brown, carelessly-combed hair; shallow cheeks; a sharply-cut nose, with deep indentations above flaring nostrils; a reddish beard, pretty closely trimmed; a strong jaw, and lips that can smile sweetly or curl into a sneer like Mephistophiles's own, and eyes singularly expressive and piercing—these are the features of Carl Schurz. Between 11 and 12 every forenoon he walks up the avenue to the Capitol with a heavy overcoat wrapped around him, his left hand holding its folds together over his chest, and his right hand swinging a Malacca cane.

In the Senate, divested of his over coat, his figure appears the more lithe and slender. His movements are in striking contrast with the slow, formal, and studied movements of many of the elder Senators, being full of nervous vivacity and grace. His manner is courtesy itself. Generally, his first business after taking his seat appears to be the wiping of his spectacles with a handkerchief. By the time this little thing is done, the Senator has in a series of swift glances surveyed the Chamber, galleries and all; many are the imperceptible signs of personal recognition which flash from his keen eyes. In the time of debate he is a careful listner. He never insults an adversary while that adversary is speaking by a mean pretence of being engaged in letter-writing or examination of papers; on the contrary, it seems natural to Senator Schurz to preserve the demeanor of a gentleman towards all his associates at all times. This politeness on his part doubtless has its influence, in conjunction with fascination of his abilities, to secure for him, whenever he himself arises to address the Senate, an attentive audience on the floor. He is always charged with something to say on every important question; but he has the sense and tact to reserve himself for occasions when his voice and influence could not well be spared. He is never trivial; never makes much at small topics. Therefore, when Carl Schurz gets on his feet, there is generally a reason for it, and he does not often sit down without vindicating some principle worthy of such an advocate.

In a debate fitted like this one to call out all his powers, he makes a magnificent figure. His firm yet elastic posture; his gestures, commanding, graceful, vehement; his voice, now ringing loud, now subdued to impressive monotones; his irresistible German accent; the close reasoning, cumulative logic, sarcasm, and eloquence of his speech; its fine, nervous English; and above and beyond all, the manly earnestness and fervor with which he is evidently defending a principle dear to his heart, make him a great orator. But this is not all. Nobody can appreciate the greatness of the mind of Carl Schurz who has not had some opportunity of appreciating the real abilities and characters of the men whom he has been called on to oppose in the Senate. There are some very vulgar, envious traits among these Senators, associated, too, with considerable intellectual powers. And there are some intellects in the Chamber which popularly pass current as great minds that had never been brought to comparison with a mind so bright, clear, direct, and keen as Carl Schurz's. What is chiefly edifying to a student of the current debates is the domination of such a mind as his over the bombast, the legal gibbles, the stump oratory, and the rickety logic of Senatorial quacks. It suggests the noise of an eagle in the "blue serene" above a flock of clacking wild geese.

The lovable side of Carl Schurz's character is of course the social and domestic side. He has a noble wife and one child, and a quiet home in Washington. There, on Saturday evenings, his friends are entertained with conversation and music. There is certainly no difficulty in conversing with the Senator, because he talks fluently in three languages, and I don't know how many more. He has a true German fondness for music, and is said to be a fine amateur pianist

The Columbus Conventions.

Candidates and Platform.

On the 22nd ult., two National Conventions so-called, completed their labors in Columbus Ohio, by placing Presidential tickets in the field. These were the National Prohibition Party. The candidates of the former are, for President, Judge David Davis, of Illinois, one of the Judges of the supreme Court of the United States; for Vice President, Joel Parker, of New Jersey, and at present Governor of that State. The former gentleman is conservative in politics; the latter a pronounced Democrat.

The nominees of the Prohibition Convention are, for President, James Black, of Pennsylvania; for Vice President, John Russell, of Michigan. Of the political views of the two latter we cannot speak with any degree of certainty.

The Labor Reformers put forward an elaborate platform, which may generally be regarded as one against which but little objection can be urged, except its apparent impracticability under existing circumstances: starting out with the declaration that all political power inheres in the people; that governments are founded for their benefit, and that every citizen is entitled to the fullest degree of religious and political liberty consistent with the good order of the community.

Then follows a lengthy declaration of principles which briefly are 1. A just standard of the distribution of labor and capital, by providing a national currency which shall not be managed by any system of national banking, and making such a currency a legal tender for all debts, and exchangable for government bonds at the option of the holder, at a low rate of interest. 2. The earliest practical payment of the national Debt, in such a manner that labor shall not be taxed for the benefit of capital. 3. A re-adjustment of the national burdens and a reform of the Revenue laws. 4. division of the public among lands settlers, and no more land grants to monied monopolies. 5. The modification of the Tariff laws; free trade in articles of exclusive foreign production, heavy duties on articles of luxury and raw materials which compete with home productions and manufacture. 6. Non-importation of Chinese laborers. 7. Eight hours labor for the employes of the government and municipalities. 8. The abolition of the contract labor system in public persons. 9. The collection of war taxes in war times, and not their transmission to posterity. 10. Congressional intervention to prevent exorbitant charges by railroad telegraph and other corporations. 11. One term for the Presidency. 12. General amnesty.

This platform is certainly comprehensive enough to meet the demands of all, and the candidates are well fitted for the places for which they are named. But these facts are no guaranty that success is at all likely to follow the labors of the Convention, or that the ticket will receive a systematic support in half a dozen States in the Union. Parties are not made up of the sudden combinations of unobjectionable principles, but are aggregated by slow and laborious processes. True, if one of the great parties of the country was in process of rapid seggregation at this time and its members had no rallying point—as was the case with the Know Nothing party in the North immediately preceeding the Presidential campaign of 1856—such a platform would no doubt attract large masses of voters.—*Pittsburg Post.*

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania railroad, was held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last. From the report of the directors it appears that the total earnings of the road, and its branches for the year 1871, was $18,719,836,85, the expenses were $11,823,433,44, leaving net earnings $6,896,403,41. This shows an increase of more than a million dollars over the earnings of the year previous.

The total number of passengers carried was 4,669,985, the average distance traveled being 32½ miles.

The number of tons of freight moved upon this line during the year was 1,828,491 against 1,614,287 in 1870, and 1,306,041 in 1869 showing a steady annual increase of traffic

The lines of road now managed by the Pennsylvania company amount in the aggregate to 3,200 miles.

By accidents during the progress of the thanksgiving procession in London five persons were killed and thirty injured.

President Thiers is reported to have again offered the Pope a home in France, and it is also stated that Salzburg Castle has been tendered to him by Austria.

RULES

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF CENTRE COUNTY.

The Democracy of Centre county Penn'a in county convention met, *Resolved* that the following *new rules* be adopted for the future government of the party in said county:

1st. The elections for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual democratic county convention, shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections for each district, on the Saturday preceeding the second Tuesday in August, in each and every year, beginning at two o'clock P. M. of said day, and continuing until five o'clock P. M.

2nd. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of the county committee for such district, and two other democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case any of the persons so constituting the board, shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places, shall be filled by an election to be conducted viva voce, by the democratic voters present at the time.

3rd. Every qualified voter of the district, who, at the last general election voted the democratic ticket, shall be entitled to vote at the delegate elections; and any qualified voter of the district who will pledge his word of honor to support the democratic ticket at the next general election shall be permitted to vote at the delegate elections.

4th. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot; upon which ballot shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot shall be received from the persons voting the same, by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle prepared for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle, no person but the members of the election board shall have access.

5th. No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided in Rule Fourth nor shall such instructions if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegate, unless one half or more of the ballots contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such election shall be held to be instructed to support the candidates having the highest number of votes for such office.

6th. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections; which list of votes together with a full and complete return of such election containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates and all instruction voted shall be certified by said board, to the County Convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the County Committee.

7th. Whenever from any district, qualified democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegates which such district has in the County Convention, shall complain in writing of an undue election or false return of delegates or of instructions, in which complaint the alleged facts shall be specifically set forth and verified by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complainants shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or the validity of such instructions. Such complaint shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the President of the convention; which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be, report to the convention what delegates are entitled to seats therein, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whereupon the convention shall proceed immediately, upon the call of the *yeas* and *nays*, to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties. In which call of the *yeas* and *nays*, the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed, shall be omitted.

8th. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

9th. Delegates must obey the instructions given them by their respective districts, and if violated, it shall be the duty of the President of the Convention, to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the Convention, and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two years.

10th. In Convention a majority of all the votes shall be necessary to a nomination; and no persons name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the *sixth* ballot or vote, when the person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and so on at each successive vote until a nomination is made.

11. If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before a county convention, shall be proven to have offered or paid any money, or other valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence, to secure the delegate from any district, or shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward to any delegate for his vote, or to any other person with a view of inducing, or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates, or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office, and before the final adjournment the nominee shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case, such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention, that any candidate put in nomination, has been guilty of such acts or of any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the County Committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

12th. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered, or secured to him or any person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled; and shall not be receivec as a delegate to any future convention and shall be ineligible to any party nomination.

13th Cases arising under the 7th, 11th and 12th rules, shall have precedence overall other business in convention, until determined.

Striking the Queen.

Startling Scene in the Courtyard of Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty Struck on her Breast While in her Carriage. The Assailant Knocked Down by Prince Arthur

As Queen Victoria re-entered the courtyard of Buckingham Palace this afternoon, after having enjoyed a pleasure drive through Hyde Park, Alfred O'Connor, a Fenian, 18 years of age, suddenly sprang over the wall, rushed toward the royal carriage and struck the Queen on the breast with an unloaded pistol.

He at the same time presented a base petition, demanding amnesty for the imprisoned Fenians, exclaiming: "Sign this or die."

Prince Arthur, who was seated in the carriage with the Queen, without a moment's hesitation and with admirable presence of mind, bent over the side of the carriage where the infuriated man was still holding the document, waiting for an answer, and knocked him down.

The royal attendants, who had by that time come to the rescue, seized the assailant, and at once conveyed him to prison.

Here O'Conner was arraigned before a magistrate and upon being questioned stated that he intended to frighten the Queen into doing justice to Ireland. Great crowds assembled in the street while the preliminary examination was progressing, anything but sympathy was expressed for the prisoner.

The Queen remained perfectly calm when the attack was made, but this evening she is suffering from nervous excitement.

Ice Gorge.—At one place on Bennet's a short distance below Mix Run, says the Cameron Press, there is an ice gorge about one-half mile in length and an average depth of ten feet. If this starts with a flood, look out.

The Stokes Case.

New York, March 3.—Stokes counsel are well satisfied with the decision of the court yesterday sustaining the validity of the indictment found by the late grand jury against Stokes. It allows an appeal on this point, which with his trial, it is estimated will prolong the life of the prisoner two years, even if he be condemned at last.

The Grand Duke Alexis landed at Havana yesterday, and was well received by Captain-General Valamasda and the populace.

SENATE.

The French Arms Job.

Washington, February 21.—The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution to investigates the alleged sale of arms to French agents during the Franco-Prussian war.

Mr Morton, having the floor, continued his speech commenced yesterday, and claimed that Mr. Schurz remained in the Republican party for the purpose of defeating it, and that he was in affiliation with the Missouri Liberals, who were making a war on the Republican party itself.

Mr. Morton here had read a resolution in the Missouri Liberal platform, which he said, if it meant anything, meant a free trade platform, and also contained a covert reference to the Sunday laws in some States, and that was, of course, intended for the Germans. The whole platform was essentially a Democrat Document.

He would now ask the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) whether since the first Monday of December, 1870, he (Mr. Schurz) had voted with the Republican party in the Senate on any question of a political character?

Mr. Schurz—I think amnesty a question of a political character. The President recommended that and amnesty should be given, and I am sure I voted for that. [Laughter.]

Mr. Morton—When did the Senator vote for it? If I mistake not, when the vote was taken on the Amnesty bill he either voted against it, or he did not vote on it at all.

Mr. Schurz—I voted in favor of amendments that were calculated to strengthen the Amnesty bill, and when finally the bill was overburdened so that it could not pass in that form I did not vote at all, and the Senator (Mr. Morton) will remember that he voted for all of the amendments which he was sure would kill the amnesty bill.

Mr. Morton—I think the Senator voted to keep it in such a form, as that it would change the naturalization laws.

Mr. Schurz—The Senator will not dispute that I advocated the policy proposed by the President of United States in his message, and I think that in that respect I showed myself a far better administration man than he. [Laughter.]

Mr. Morton—Why, sir, that kind of thing will not do. I say that it is very smart, but it is dodging the main question. The Senator is for universal amnesty and he cannot say that the President, or the Republican party, is in favor of that. The Senator stands with the Democrats upon the question of amnesty, as he does on all others, so far as I know.

Mr. Trumbull said that Mr. Morton's remarks tended to place him (Trumbull) in a false position. He had stated distinctly that he was in favor of the amnesty bill as it came from the House, and he had voted against all amendments because he found they wanted to defeat the bill.

Mr. Morton—How did the Senator know it would defeat the bill? Two or three additional votes would have saved the Amnesty bill with all the amendments on it, but that Amnesty bill was not a party measure, and when the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) refers to that bill as the only measure on which he has voted with the Republican party since the first Monday in December, 1870, it is confessing that upon all other questions for the last fifteen months he has voted sole with the Democratic party.

Mr. Schurz—I can tell the Senator another political question on which I voted with the Republican party, the resolution to investigate the abuses in the New York Custom House. [Laughter.]

Mr. Morton—The Senator did vote in favor of that, but I regret that he has impaired the force of that instance very much, for I think he, himself, has contributed to make the country believe that the majority here are opposed to that investigation I am glad to have him, even at this late day, rectify that huge calumny sent abroad over the country.

Mr. Schurz said he would mention another subject—Civil Service Reform. [Laughter.]

Mr. Morton said that Mr. Schurz had indeed introduced the Civil Service Reform bill, which had not been considered with favor, but he (Morton) would predict that when there should come a political measure of civil service reform before the Senate sustaining the President, Senators Schurz and Trumbull would be found voting against it.

Mr. Trumbull—Does Senator Morton forget that the system inaugurated by the President, and an amendment offered by me to an appropriation bill in the last Congress? And that when the President in his message announced what he proposed to do, I took occasion to express my gratification at it?

Mr. Morton said that the President had acted on the amendment offered to an appropriation bill, but the system adopted by the President had not received the approbation of Senator Trumbull. He repeated that those who meant to sustain Republican principles must stand by the party.

The Liberals seem to have the idea that the Democrats would come over to them, but they would soon discover their mistake. The mountain would not go to Mohammed. The Liberals would find themselves dissolved in the Democratic party like flies in vinegar.

Mr. Morton then discussed the question of the sales of arms. The carcass of the resolution, he said, now lay exposed in its putrid state, exhaling most disgusting odors, arising from the untruthful character of its preamble and from its hostile purpose.

The movers of it had labored hard to create the suspicion which they acknowledged to be their highest ambition, but the attempt was an inglorious failure. They had abandoned, one after another, the positions they had taken at the beginning. They had narrowed with a discrepancy of $1,500,000, but the discrepancy had disappeared. The Senators from Missouri and Massachusetts (Messrs. Schurz and Sumner, had admitted it all away. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) had yesterday substantially given up the charge of illegal manufacture of cartridges at United States workshops. He saw that Senators shake his head, but if he had the Senator's speech he would prove what he said. The Senator had also omitted yesterday all reference to the job and military ring.

Mr. Schurz—I virtually repeated yesterday my language on that subject.

Mr. Morton could not remember it. He would, however, acknowledge that Mr. Schurz made one new point yesterday when charging that our Government dealt directly with the French Commission of Armament at Tours.

Mr. Schurz said he had only quoted from a French newspaper report of the testimony of M. Lecesne.

Mr. Morton said this was a mere newspaper statement, but admitting the report of Lecesne's to be correct, he could bring from Remington's witnesses and from Mr. Schurz's own admission that the testimony was false.

Mr. Schurz—Remington himself says that he treated directly with the Ordinance Department.

Mr. Morton—No, he does not say any such thing. He says that he bought arms of the Department as a merchant, before the Department knew that he was an agent of France, and that as soon as they discovered he was a French agent they refused to sell him any more.

Mr. Morton continued his argument at length. In any case the President had not the responsibility for what was done because the act of Congress directed the Secretary of War to sell those ordinance stores without intervention of the President. The President being out of the question, the Senator (Mr. Schurz) had himself exonerated the Secretary of War, and nobody remained to bear the blame of any wrong that might have been done, but the Chief of Ordnance. But no wrong had been done, nor did any ground exist for even suspecting wrong doing. The arms were of a discarded pattern, and, therefore, might properly be sold under the law.

The Senator (Mr. Schurz) had made a sensational statement yesterday about the quickness with which certain arms had passed from the department into the hands of the French, saying that within twenty-four hours from the sale by the department twenty per cent. had been paid on them by the French agent at New York. Now the fact was that this payment had to be made in twenty-four hours by the rule of the department, but it was made to the department by the merchants who purchased, and if the agent at New York repaid them the amount it had nothing to do with our government.

In conclusion, Mr. Morton said that the last miserable shred of this pretended case has been swept away. The movers of the preamble and resolution had attempted to conceal their design under cover of zeal for the honor and purity of our Government, but it had chosen to go behind the veil and expose their object.

Mr. Schurz said that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had chosen to assent that the case had been all swept away. Against that assertion he would put his own that Mr. Morton had not even touched the argument which he (Schurz) had made on Tuesday. He could not allow Mr. Morton to define his political position by other men's opinions.

Mr. Schurz denied that he was attempting to build up the German Knownothing party.

Calls were made for the question on the amendment by Mr. Conkling.

Mr. Conkling said that as the word "spy" had been criticized as offensive he was willing it should be struck off.

Mr. Sumner said that he wished to call attention to the source of the meaning of Mr. Conkling's amendment. He then read from Vattal and other authorities to show that the employment of spies belonged only to a state of war, and that when caught they were condemned to capital punishment. Therefore, the Senate would bear in mind that if this French spy should be caught he must be executed according to the law of war. [Laughter.] He also read the definition of "emissary" and said that the use of these two words by Mr. Conkling in this amendment not only implied ignorance of language, but was also an insult to the friendly power of France.

Conkling has a Short Memory.

Mr. Conkling said he was after things not words in his amendment, and he wished it to be understood that he should follow this investigation wherever it might lead. He then said he must say a word in reference to the very airy exhibition made yesterday by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz.) The honorable Senator had told the Senate that he stood on the perilous edge of battle.

Mr. Schurz—No!

Mr. Conkling—Not in those words, Mr. President, but he told us that he had stood on the battle field and faced a thousand men.

Mr. Schurz—I did not say that.

Mr. Conkling—How many thousands did the Senator say he had faced?

Mr. Schurz repeated correctly what he did say on Tuesday.

Mr. Conkling (excitedly)—Mr. President, the Senator did not say that. I appeal to the Senate and to those who heard him. I did not say that the Senator made the statement which roused the litter in the galleries, and I appeal to the Senators who hear me, when I deny that that was his statement. He said he had stood in the presence of men more dangerous than the Senators he referred to, (Conkling himself,) and he had stood in the presence of thousands of them and his heart had not blanched.

Mr. Schurz—I will repeat now to the Senator the exact language I said. "On the paths of duty that I have walked, I have met men far more dangerous than he is, and before a thousand of them my heart will not quail." I repeat that. [Subdued applause.]

Mr. Conkling said he was too high or too well-known to have his conduct investigated. He (Conkling) did not know that in this Republic there was any one too high to be the subject of investigation, but if any such person existed, it certainly was not that member of the Senate who came here to insinuate that the President of the United States had drabbled the robes of his great office, in the nasty mire of corruption. [Subdued applause.] The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) had made this insinuation. It was contained in the pamphlet which was circulated by the Democrats in New Hampshire. The Senator, who could make such an imputation with no reason to believe it to be true, and with every reason to believe it to be false, must not shrink if the hand of investigation be pointed at him lest the unpatriotic should remember it is the hit bird that flutters. Subdued applause.]

Mr. Schurz said if he had done anything yesterday that looked like strutting he must beg the Senator's pardon for having encroached on the exclusive privilege of the distinguished Senator from New York [laughter] and if he had done anything like boasting it was not very much. He had only said that he would not quail before a thousand of his kind, and surely that would be no great demonstration of courage. [Renewed laughter.]

But, said Mr. Schurz, the Senator levelled one shaft at me, which, to judge from the magnificence with which he pronounced it, and from the fearful ponderosity of bolts he deemed decided pretty crushing. He said I had dared to come here and throw out insinuations against the chief of this Republic as to being connected with some very questionable practices in New York. Sir, let me say to the Senator and to the country that all the statements I have made on that subject, I am willing to stand by to-day.

Mr. Schurz then repeated what he said in the Senate in the debate on the resolution to investigate the New York Custom House about the notorious powers stronger than a regard for public opinion, and charged that the Secretary of the Treasury himself, which sustained the General Order system in New York. He insisted that he had stated only facts, and had drawn from them the only conclusion that every sane mind must draw. The Senator from New York might talk about insinuations, but he could neither disprove facts nor refute the conclusions.

Mr. Conkling read from Mr. Schurz's former speech on this subject to show how atrocious it was, and repeated that the man who threw out such insinuations against the highest officer of the Republic must not be too tender when his own conduct is pointed out for investigation.

Mr. Schurz hoped that even the Senator from New York did not mean to insinuate that he wanted to avoid an investigation. He had already promised to vote for that Senator's amendment, and he would vote for it, as he said yesterday, with all the scorn it deserved. The people would judge between himself and the Senator from New York, between the man who stood by the Republic exposing himself to obloquy for the sake of a cause, which he has shown to be founded on truth and honesty, another who vociferated against it, and who had never yet shown that he had the courage in the face of the powers that be to draw an honest conclusion.

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