THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., March 22., '72.

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2,50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

Advertisements $15,0 per square (ten lines) for three insertion. Advertisements for 12, 6 and 3 months, at reduced rates.

Any person sending us the names of six new subscriber, with the cash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.

The Pennsylvania RR. Company has leased the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre RR., extending from Sunbury to Hazelton, 47 miles, for the term of thirty-three years, paying the interest of the company's bonds and whatever the road may net on the stock, in which the Pennsylvania company is largely interested.

We judge this lease is made with a view to the contemplated extension of our railroad from Lewisburg to Danville.

The local option liquor bill has passed the house.

The bill prohibiting the sale or giving away of liquor, by landlords, on election days, has been signed by the governor, and is now a law.

The Welsboro Democrat favors L. A. Mackey, as the next democratic nominee for governor. Mackey declines to have his name used in this connection.

A child was born in a London theatre during a performance, Feb. 12.

To which we might add, a President of the U. S., lost his life in a theatre whilst the performance was going on.

A cattle law has been passed by the General Assembly of Illinios which provides that "it shall be unlawful for the owners of any domestic animals of the species of horse, mule, ass, cattle, sheep, goat or hog, to suffer the same to run at large in any county in this State." The law subjects the owners of the animals to a fine of from three to ten dollars for every offence

The Cincinnati convention, which comes off in May, gives the Grantites and plunderers much trouble, and their frght increases as the day approaches, because the movement is gaining strength with each day. Trumbull seems to be the choice of the liberal republicans, but it seems as though they would fix upon Davis and Parker who are already placed in nomination by the labor party.

Wm. *H.* Kemble, in introducing the embezzler Evans, by letter, recommended him as one who understood adding plunder, dividing plunder and keeping silence about plunder, and this made him acceptable to the Grant administration:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Ex. DEP'T, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, July 7, 1866.

MY DEAR COFFEY: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend, Mr. Geo. O. Evnas. He has a claim of some magnitude which he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, division, and silence. Yours, &c.,

WM. H. KEMBLE.

To TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington. D. C.

The bill, making railroad companies liable for payment to the purchaser of an unused portion of a ticket purchased with the *bona fide* intention of travling the whole distance upon the same, passed the state senate.

Antiquity of Corruption.

Taking all the corrupt practices of men in high places, in this country, the readers of the REPORTER might suppose that such things were not so "of old;" but we find that in all ages there were bribers and bribe-takers too, though the instances of that vicious habit are not as numerous. Judas took a bribe, and for the paltry sum of about thirteen dollars, betrayed his Lord and master. That case of bribery dates back some eighteen hundred years, and shows that in the days of Christ money was all powerful, and was used, as it is by the politicians and place-seekers of to-day, for corrupt purposes. Passing over bribery and corruption that might be cited since the days of the traitor Judas Iscariot, we find a record of still greater antiquity dating back to 187 years before Christ: Jason, by corrupting king Antiochus obtained the office of high-priest—a fit subject, for such a position indeed, obtaining it by a corruption fund. The "plum" held out by Jason to Antiochus, was a promise of three hundred and three score talents of silver, of another revenue eighty talents, and to obtain a certain license from the king, one hundred and fifty more—just like our governors and presidents, now-a-days, are bought to sign their names to acts granting special privileges, and sell out their appointments.

Had the system of voting, in vogue with us, been one of the modes of electing officers in the days of the ancients, we have no doubt they would have shown themselves as expert in repeating and ballot-box stuffing as in the 4th senatorial district of Philadelphia. We see they understood the power of money, and knew how to use it as a corruption fund. Christ certainly was not a present taker; for when satan took him upon an high mountain and promised to make him a present of all the kingdoms that could be viewed from that elevation, he felt highly insulted at the offer, and said, "get thee hence, satan." This was an offer of a present considerably more than a corner lot, and which some men in high places now would not treat with that just scorn felt by the Master when satan tempted him, and we think this chapter from the New Testament should have a permanent place upon walls of the white house, where it would always be in the eye of our presidents, on account of the great lesson it teaches.

Portland, March 11.—Mrs. Chapman, of Boston Bay, strangled her infant child on the 4th of March, while in a fit of religious insanity.

Railroad Bill—Stupid Absurdity.

The bill, as it passed the House last week, allowing our railroad company to issue bonds to the amount of 3½ million dollars, with the proviso, that stockholders shall receive mortgage bonds upon the road, for the stock paid in by them, is impracticable, and the stupidest piece of absurdity in legislation that we have yet heard of. The effect of this proviso is nothing more than to defeat the objects of the bill, and put a stop to the road. Before explaining this stupid proviso, we here copy the bill entire as it was passed in the house, and if not stricken off by a conference committe, (the senate having at once hooted at the absurdity), the road is killed, and the money already spent, is lost. There is a desire, among a certain class across the mountain, to prevent Pennsvalley from having a railroad, and keep us in our isolated position, and this feeling has a miserable tool in the legislature, that has placed every obstacle in the way of our road, which, unfortunately for our people, his position enabled him to command. We regret that there are always such among us, who will permit themselves to be thus humbugged and deceived to the shame and injury of our valley, and make us the laughing stock for outsiders.

The bill:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* That it shall be lawful for the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad company to create, issue and dispose of, from time to time, on such terms and conditions as to the board of directors may seem proper, bonds for an amount not exceeding three and a half millions of dollars, for the purpose of completing and equiping said railroad, payable at such period or periods of time as they may appoint, with coupons attached or otherwise bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, with or without provisions for the payment by the company of any or all taxes on the principal or interest thereof, and to secure the said bonds by one or more mortgages of the whole or any portion of the said railroad estate, real or personal corporate rights and franchises acquired or that may hereafter be acquired by said company.

Provided, That no bond shall issue for a less denomination than fifty dollars. *Provided further*. That any subscriber to the capital stock of the company may, if he shall so elect, receive the mortgage bonds hereby authorized to be issued in lieu of certificates of stock, and the directors are hereby required to issue bonds to the subscribers aforesaid; when such election shall have been made and the money paid by such subscriber, the bonds to be issued shall be taken at par by the subscribers to the stock and shall not bear interest in the hands of any holder until at least twenty miles of the said railroad shall be fully completed and in operation.

SECTION 2. That any mortgages executed and delivered under authority of this act, being recorded in the office for recording of mortgages in the counties of Union and Centre, shall thereupon be a lien on all the property mortgaged, wherever situated, as in each of the several counties in which the mortgage premises or any part thereof are or may be situated.

SECTION 3. That the first and second sections of the supplement approved April fifthteenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, to the act incorporating said railroad company be and the same are hereby repealed.

We have been too long identified—and so expect to remain—with the interests of this valley, not to raise our warning voice against the dastardly attempts to prevent its improvement, and hence we publish our views of this bill:

1st. The stockholders in a company, *are* the company, and stand as an individual. Now imagine such individual holding a mortgage in his own power against his own property, and then asking to raise money upon said property by the sale of other mortgage bonds against said property, and such bonds not to be prefered against a mortgage held by himself on his own property!

2nd. What individual ever engaged in the sale of property in that way?

3rd. What railroad was ever built upon this novel plan?

4th. Our people having paid their subscriptions and receiving mortgage bonds instead of the customary certificates of stock, who will be fool enough to buy the balance of the bonds, and what would outside purchasers of bonds have to fall back upon, the work already being encumbered by the *stockholder's mortgages?*

5th. As nobody will buy these bonds under such conditions, the money cannot be raised to complete the road, and hence the work will be abandoned, and the amout already spent by the people of Pennsvalley, will have been spent for nothing, thus swamping the stock and killing the the road to boot.

6th. The proviso, instead of putting the stockholder's bonds on equal footing with bonds held by non-stockholders, *makes* us accept them at par, while outside parties may buy them at 40 or 50 cents on the dollar, taking it for granted that this nonsensical proviso were practicable.

7th. Stockholder's mortgages don't draw interest, by this absurd proviso, until twenty miles of the road are in running order, while outside parties can purchase the balance of the bonds at a great discount, and draw interest from date.

8th. As stockholders our people have a voice in the elections and government of the road; if they change and become bondholders, then all the rights and privileges as stockholders are forfeited, of course. Are our people prepared for this?

The senate having disagreed to this absurdity, tacked to the bill in the house, we hope the conference committee will also do the same, and that our people, who have thus far, in good faith, paid their subscriptions, will not have the mortification of seeing the road killed, and their money thrown away, by the conspiracy that bred this proviso.

O Lord, what legislation! are the fools not all dead yet, or has demogogueism the sway? We new would not object to "ventilating" the insane asylum a little even at a cost of $50,000, for we are sure, that by giving some of its idiotic a little fresh air, and putting them in the legislature, they would be quite an improvement upon some who are trying to legislate for the people.

If the Penn'a RR. Comp. is magnanimous enough to accept the bill in this shape, and under it raise the money to complete the road, and besides make our people secure in their investment, we shall rejoice exceedingly, and it would leave a big opening to take back a great many hard things said against it.

The Bellefonte *Republican* failing to make an impression upon its readers by tariff articles, now tries it by tariff cartoons. That party having had the government in its hands entirely for ten years past, and now disorganized crying about tariff, is ridiculous.

A Washington special says that Charles Sumner has consented to attend the Cincinnati Convention and preside over the deliberations.

This is the convention called by the anti-Grant or liberal republicans; it seems to be growing in importance every day, and we constantly hear of new names, prominent in the republican ranks, who have a hearing for the anti-Grant movement. Garfield and Dawes are now also mentioned as favoring this movement.

Grant's candidate for Senator in the Fourth District, Mr. Gray, got a back-set on Friday as will be seen by the following deposition which we clip from the published proceedings:

THE MINE EXPLODED.

George W. Duchman, the "Flying Dutchman," No 2328 Jefferson street, sworn—He didn't vote at all; John Lynch hired me to come here and swear I voted for M'Clure, he promised to give me $10 didn't see him on election day. I came here because I was subpenaed; I told him that I would swear for him, but my conscience failed me; Lynch made the bargain yesterday.

So far the testimony offered on the part of Grant's candidate shows morefully how shamefully Col. M'Clure and the opponents of Grant have been swindled.

The Tribune has a letter from an occasional correspondent which tells the truth about South Carolina. It says:

Without going into details, it is enough to say that the men who lead and manage the Legislature and the State government are thieves and miscreants. The great body of the Legislature are the ignorant and corrupt instruments with which the leaders work, and though the individuals composing this mass are bought and sold like cattle in the market, their venality in some cases is revealed of much of its criminality by reason of the denseness of their ignorance. Numbers of the blacks who occupy seats in the Legislature regard themselves only in the light of employees of the government. Their pay is $6 a day for the session and special pay for such separate votes on every measure in which there is money. These votes are bought and sold without even a pretence of hiding the flagitious transaction. The negro himself is hardly conscious of criminality, while he makes his bargain. He owns his mule. He sells it. He owns his chicken. He sells it. He considers his vote just as much a part of his personal property as his mule and his chicken. Why should he not sell it also? He does sell it, and he naively wonders that anybody should complain.

From Easton.

Correspondence of the Reporter.

EASTON PA. March 2nd 1872.—Mr. Editor:—The catalogues, so long awaited, have come at last. Everybody was impatient, and some students took advantage of this to "bore" one of the Professors, and "sell" the students. The Professor who has charge of the statistics of the college, although one of the most polite, obliging, self-denying, men in the Faculty, is yet among the most unpopular ones; a circumstance singular and unaccountable. Of course every opportunity is embraced by some to annoy him. Just about the time the catalogues were expected, some one put a notice on the bulletin in the exact hand writing of this Professor, stating that the catalogues could be had at the room of the Professor, immediately after the morning recitation. This was false, but it had the effect of making a general rush for the Professor's room to his great annoyance.

The number of catalogues sent out last year was between four and five thousand and I presume no less will be disposed of this year. There are 222 students enrolled, 2 resident graduates, 33 Seniors, 54 Juniors, 64 Sophomors and 69 Freshmen. Of these Mass. has 1, Conn. 1, N. Y. 14, N. J. 27, Pa. 137, Md. 10, D. C. 3, Ohio 6, Missouri 4, Indiana 1, Iowa 2, Ken. 2, Tenn. 1, Ga. 2, Tex. 3, Cal. 2, Oregon 1, Ireland 1, South America 1, Siam 1, Japan 1. Nai Chu is the name of the Siamese and Sei Ychi Legima of the Japanese. There are 22 members of the Faculty, among whom are some very eminent in their departments, *e. g.*, Francis Andrew March, LL.D., Professor of the English Language and of Comparative Philosphy, who has no equal in this or any other college in the United States or Europe, in his department, and, especially, in Anglo Saxon; James Henry Coffin LL.D., the author of several treaties on Higher Mathematics and Astronomy; Thomas B. Porter D. D. second to none, not even Gray, in the United States, in Botany and Zoology, besides such men as A. A. Bloombergh, in Modern and Ancient Languages, indeed, as a linguist in general. In the Scientific course, we have such men as Frazill Green, M. D., LL.D., in Chemistry; H. F. Walling in Civil and Topographical Engineering; Fred. Prime in Minerslogy and Metallurgy; Rossitor W. Raymond, Lecturer on Mining Geology; Silliman in Mining Engineering and Graphics; Moore in Mechanics and Experimental Philosophy. There are three courses of study: The Classical, which is similar to the undergraduate courses of our best colleges, affords the most ample opportunities for the study of the Ancient Languages—as we have found thus far in our course, as also Mathematics, Modern Languages, Mental, Moral, and Natural Philosophy. It is an excellent introduction to the special professional study of Theology, Medicine, Law and Teaching, as well as imparting that useful and liberal learning which becomes a christian scholar.

With reference to the next course, or Pardee Scientific Course, we quote from the catalogue: "This department was organized in 1866, to carry into effect the conditions of a donation from A. Pardee, Esq., of Hazleton, Pa. In July, 1867, in response to the growing wants of the department the original donation was increased to $200,000, on condition that other friends of the college should add the same sum to its endowment. The donations for that purpose completing nearly half a million of dollars lately added to the college funds, were made before Jan. 1. 1869. In 1871 Mr. Pardee made another donation of $200,000, for the erecting of a building designed for the Departments of Engineering Metallurgy and Chemistry. The design of this building to be 200 feet long, and five stories high, with all the most approved furniture and apparatus we have seen, and it will certainly be magnificent. The building will be commenced early in the coming spring. The Pardee Scientific department is divided into "A General Scientific Course, and two Technical Courses." The former is designed for those who wish to study the "Natural Sciences, Mathamatics, Modern Languages and Literature, History, Rhetoric, mental and moral Philosophy as thoroughly as they are studied in our best colleges and who would be glad to enjoy the cultivation and learned habits and associations of college life, but who will not study Latin and Greek. The trustees of the college are deeply impressed with the thought that our present collegiate system has grown up under the fostering care of the Church and that the relation of our old college studies, to manly culture and religious training, have been studied by generations of Christian educators. They have taken care that the new course shall not be removed from the old land-marks, and that, as far as possible, the old approved methods of instruction shall be used in all the departments of study. It will be found that the new course includes all the studies of the old, except the Ancient Languages, and it is believed that the method of teaching English and other modern Classics, which has been for some years in use in the college, has been so adapted to the students of the new course as to give in a good degree the same kind of discipline that is derived from the study of Latin and Greek." We will speak of the two Technical courses in our next.

Your compositors seem to be "comic" fellows, for they read, in former letters, "Comic Sections," invariably for "Conic Sections," both when we did not so spell and intend it to be.

We rather think that one party is sufficient to "play upon words" in the same article. PAUL WARD.

(Communications in lead pencil and forwarded by mail, are liable to become rubbed, thus often rendering them difficult to read. All matter should be plainly written, proper names in particular; this little precaution should be heeded by all sending manuscript to a printing office, it will obviate much "guessing" that the compositor is otherwise subjected to.—COMP.)

Sumner does not favor the nomination of Judge Davis for the Presidency.

Fight in the Tribune Office.

A fight occurred on Friday afternoon in the New York Tribune Editorial room, between W. F. G. Shanks, City editor of the Tribune and Hon. Joel A. Fithian, son-in-law of the ex-Controller Connolly. The difficulty was caused by a local article in Friday morning's Tribune, giving a report that Connolly had fled, and mentioning that he had only escaped the Pennsylvania Penitentiary through the Governor's pardon on his promise to leave the State. During the morning John Graham called at the editorial rooms of the Tribune to make an explicit denial of the report. In the afternoon the highly indignant son-in-law entered the Tribune office, and asked for whitelaw Reid. He was referred to Mr. Shanks, and met that gentleman at the foot of the stairs, Fithian questioned Shanks hotly, and Shanks replying disdainfully, Fithian seized him by the collar. Shanks put his hands in his pocket, as if for a pistol, and Fithian struck him with his fist in the face, smashing his glasses and knocking him down. This is Fithian's story.

Shanks says he was struck with a cane, but instantly mastered Fithian, pushing him down on the steps and pounding him till he yelled enough. Fithian says Shanks cried for assistance like a bull calf, and asserts that Fithian pleaded piteously to be permitted to get up Only one man saw the encounter, and says Shanks was on top. Fithian's hat was wrecked; but he escaped with black eyes. Shank has an oblong scratch on his nose. During the day Mrs. Connolly endeavored to see Mr. Greeley to secure a retraction, but Greeley is not in the city.

The Kansas City Times of yesterday states that George Webb was shot and killed, and Sames Aid and David Hamilton wounded, Saturday last, in an affray at Salem Church, five miles from Independence, Mo. It appears a bitter family feud existed between the Webb and Aid families, and, as both parties belonged to the Salem Baptist Church, an effort was made to settle the difficulty with and through the influence of the church. With this view a meeting of their respective friends was held on Saturday, and while efforts were being made to heal the differences between Aid and Webb, a few angry words were spoken, when upon Webb shot and wounded one of Aid's brothers. In the attempt to stay the fight, David Hamilton was wounded and Webb killed, the latter receiving seven bullets in his body James Aid and David Hamilton were arrested, and warrants have been issued for the other parties.

Mr. Stone, of New York, gives the following bit of information concerning the disposal made of the confederate archives at the surrender: "On the morning of Mr. Davis' capture, says Mr. Stone, "David Tilgman waited upon him at his bedside, and said, 'by this you may see that the enemy is here; such and such is the disposition of the roads. If you come with me, you will be able to leave the country in safety. If you do not, you will be captured in five hours.' To this Mr. Davis replied curtly 'he knew his own business best,' Tilgman continued: 'Very well, sir; I have been entrusted with the treasure and archives, and propose to secure them, even at the peril of the loss of your favor and my life. I shall start at once by the way I have marked out.' The result is well known. In less than five hours Mr. Davis was a prisoner, but the archives were safe. When, a few weeks after, in the recesses of the forest, Tilgman learned that all was lost, he alone, with his own hands, buried the treasure and archives: and unless, during the four years that elapsed between his parting with me and his untoward death, he revealed the spot, the secret as to the whereabouts of the archives is forever buried. As long as they can be kept from the ken of man so long shall the story be a monument to our brother's unswerving fidelity. This is the true history of the archives of the Southern Confederacy, although rumors are from to time set afloat of their being in the vaults of this bank, and now of that."

Seals of Alaska.

The islands of Alaska are the summer resort of seals in immense numbers, but where they spend their winters is an unsolved mystery. Sufficient search has been made for their winter abodes, with a view to taking their skins, to show that they do not land in any considerable numbers on any known ground. They begin to leave the islands early in October, and by the middle of December have all left and none are seen again until April or May. A few hundred, mostly young pups, are taken by the Indians around Sitka, 1,200 miles east of the Islands, during the month of December, again in March, on their return to the islands, and in February off the coast of British Columbia; but in such small numbers as to make no appreciable difference in the immense number that visit the islands annually. It is claimed by the natives that the seal return invariably the second year to their places of birth, and, when not too often disturbed by driving, continue to do so. In order to test the truth of this story, Mr. Bryant, Special Agent of the Treasury Department at St. Paul's Island, has instituted an experiment of an eminently practical character, although it might not command the entire approval of Mr. Berg, whose jurisdiction, however, does not extend to Alaska. He had one hundred male pups selected before leaving, on a rookery one mile north of the village, and marked by cutting off the left ear, on a rookery to the south of the village. This has been done for two years, and next year the first will be old enough to be taken, when the result will be ascertained.

It is evident that sharks or other voracious fish prey on the young pups while in the water, from the fact that of more than a million pups annually leaving the islands, not one third return to them in the spring.

How it Feels to be Hung.

A Frenchman, writing to the Goulois, gives an account of his sensation while hanging himself, which may be of benefit to persons of a suicidal turn of mind, and who would like to know "what the thing is like." As if preparing to hang up his coat, he drove a nail into the wall, and thereon suspended himself by a looped cord, which he fastened about his neck, and then slowly kicked away his chair. From the crown of his head to the soles of his feet he felt a "general mixing up of the fluids of the body." This was succeeded by a flashing, dancing light before his eyes, and then concentrated at a single focus, and thence rippled into space in concentric circles. His head seemed compressed in an iron ring; needles without number seemed to dart from the ends of his fingers and toes; then there was a terrible snapping in the nape of his neck, and a serpent seemed to wriggle down his spine. His last sensation was one of the pain at the throat and shoulder-blades. He had expected to wake up and find himself dead, but kind—or unkind—friends cut him down.

Watering Stock.

In the state senate Mr. Nagle introduced a bill giving every share of stock in incorporated companies one vote, any increase of shares to be divided *pro rata* among the stockholders. Passed.

A farmer's child, near Biddeford, last week died of cold and starvation while its parents were away drunk, and a famished hound mutilated the corpse.

The river, says the Lock Haven Republican, has now continued frozen 105 days, and for 70 days the surface of the ice has been used as a road. The danger of breaking through is turning many back to the old roads.

SENATE.

Debate on Civil Service Reform.

Washington, March 11.—Mr. Trumbull then spoke in general terms of the corrupt condition of civil service, and argued that the bill introduced by him last year prohibiting recommendations to office by members of Congress would be one important measure of reform.

Mr. Carpenter asked him to leave gloomy generalities and come down to details.

Mr. Trumbull replied that there was no lack of competent witnesses on the subject. He cited Governor William Curtis as an influential friend of the Administration, and read at length from the testimony of ex-Secretary Cox, as to civil service abuses, specifying, among other things, the appointment of incompetent and immoral persons through the influence of members of Congress. The difficulty was in getting such persons removed, and the levying of assessments for political purposes.

Mr. Pomeroy said that Secretary Cox professed to have found great difficulty in removing incompetent employes in his department, but his successor turned out sixty-eight in four months.

Mr. Trumbull then replied to Mr. Morton's statement, made some weeks since, that he (Trumbull) had recommended 1,6 persons for appointments to office since the advent of the present administration, having often been complained of by his constituents for refusing to recommend worthy persons for appointments, and knowing that since the first year of Lincoln's administration he had very seldom interfered in any way in reference to office. He had been surprised and somewhat indignant at hearing Mr. Morton say that he (Trumbull) was chief among those who had been hanging around the departments seeking appointments. If it were true, of course it would be argument against Civil Service Reform, but it was not true After hearing Morton's statement he had written to each of the Departments asking copies of all recommendations made by him and the replies that his name did not appear at all in connection with any such number as 103 His name appeared oftener in the Postoffice Department than in any other, but even there it appeared only thirty times, although there were about 2,000 Postmasters in the State, and in most of these cases he had recommended applicants, but had merely endorsed their applications "respectfully refers to the Postmaster General, "or respectfully referred for the favorable consideration." In reference to appointments Mr. Carpenter said that Mr. Trumbull's conduct seems to have been just like his own, and asked whether he (Trumbull) thought there was anything wrong or corrupt in it.

Mr Trumbull—I do not think there is anything wrong in what I did in reference to those papers, but this is not what I referred to members of Congress going to departments and by importunity getting persons appointed to office.

Mr. Carpenter—Did the Senator himself ever do anything of that kind?

Mr. Trumbull—No sir.

Mr. Carpenter—Nor did I, nor do I believe any Senator did.

Mr. Trumbull said that there was not a clerk appointed at his request in the Treasury Department, Navy Department, in the Department of Justice, and only one in the Interior Department, and of those in departments with whom his name was connected in any way there was no blood relations of his, though he had many, and no one was related to him in any way, except a pension agent, who was a brother of his deceased wife. So far from wearying departments with application for appointments, he had written a letter more than a year and a half ago, in which he had given express notice that he never asked an appointment as personal favor.

Mr. Trumbull then discussed the question how the civil service could be reformed, and advocated the election of postmasters by the people. The prohibition interference with appointments by members of Congress an prohibition of interference in politics by Government officers and employees. The President had power to introduce any system in the civil service he pleased, and the power to elevate patriotism above the party and purity above plunder.

Mr. Pratt said he would vote for the pending appropriation because the President asked for it, but doubted the scheme.

Mr. Scott said it appeared from the blue book that there were about three thousand officers appointed with the consent of the senate, and 50,000 appointed absolutely at the pleasure of the Executive. When the people shall have learned that they were themselves responsible for having bad men in office, then civil reform would be in a great part accomplised.

Mr. Morton replied to Mr. Trumbull He said that in mentioning Trumbull's recommendations to the office he had not said or implied that there was any wrong in making them. The wrong was not in making recommendations but in first making them and then denouncing others for doing the same thing. The Senator (Trumbull) had impeached the acts and motives of his fellow Senators in relation to appointments, therefore it was proper that his own record should be referred to.

He (Morton) had also heard that Mr. Trumbull had personally urged on the President the appointment of his brother-in-law, Mr. Jayne, as pension agent in Illinois, although it could only be made by removing General Bloomfield, a Union soldier.

Mr. Trumbull—I would like to know the Senator's authority.

Mr. Morton—Does the Senator deny it?

Mr. Trumbull—If the Senator makes a statement on his own authority I will answer it very promptly.

Mr. Morton—I was not there and did not hear the recommendation, but I heard that he had made it from authority that I believed was to be implicitly relied on, and now if it is not true the Senator can deny it.

Mr. Trumbull—Does the Senator suppose he can come into this body retailing what has been told him by irresponsible parties, and that I am put in a position to deny? If he makes a statement on his own responsibility that demands an answer from me, he will get it very promptly.

Mr. Morton said he did not believe Mr. Trumbull would deny this either here or elsewhere. He did not impute any wrong to him for making the recommendation. He had as much right to recommend his own brother-in-law as anybody else if he was competent to fill the office. Mr. Morton then read several of the indorsements made by Mr. Trumbull on application for office, to show that he had recognized the propriety of appointing men for party reasons.

Mr. Trumbull denied that it would be consistent with him to advocate reform and yet confirm the prevailing practice, while it existed, but he denied also that he had confirmed that practice to any considerable extent. As to Mr. Morton's account of the conversation between him (Trumbull) and the President, it that Senator could make the statement on his own responsibility, or if he prefered an authority of the President, he would be promptly answered; but he (Trumbull) could not condescend to answer a statement for which he who made it would neither vouch himself nor give his authority.

Mr. Morton, in reply to the remark implying that he controlled a great deal of patronage, said that in proportion to the population there were one-half more people appointed to federal offices from Illinois than Indiana.

The question was taken on concurring in the amendment adopted in Committee of the whole appropriating $50,000 for civil service reform. It was agreed to—yes 25; nays 21.

Walrus Hunting.

Probably not less than fifty thousand walrus, with their young, were killed and destroyed last year by our artic whalemen. Three fourths of the fleet were engaged in the business, but the walrus had gone far into the ice, and they did not do so well. The artic walrus, says the New Bedford Mercury, "never forsake their young, but will take them in their flippers and hold them to their breasts, even when their destroyers are putting their sharp lances through and through them and the blood is streaming from every side, uttering the most heartrending and piteous cries until they die. The walrus averages about twenty gallons of oil and four pounds of ivory. But the worst feature of the business is that the natives of the entire artic shore are now almost entirely dependent upon the walrus for their food, clothing, boats, and dwellings. Twenty years ago whales were plenty and easily caught; but they have been driven north, so that now the natives seldom get a whale. This is a sad state of thing for them. The question now is, shall our whalemen keep on taking the walrus, and eventually starve and depopulate these arctic shores? It will certainly come to that soon."

How to Use a Grindstone.

1st.—Don't waste the stone by running it in water; but if you do, don't allow it to stand in water when not in use, as this will cause a soft place.

2d.—Wet the stone by dropping water on it from a pot suspended above the stone and stop off the water when not in use.

3d.—Don't allow the stone to get out of order, but keep it perfectly rounds by use of a pipe, or a hacker.

4th.—Clean off all greasy tools before sharpening, as grease or oil destroys the grit.

5th.—Observe: When you get a stone that suits your purpose, send a sample of the grit to the dealer to select by; a half ounce sample is enough, and can be sent in a letter by mail.—*Franklin Journal.*

Buffalo, March 16.—16,000 bushels of wheat, 19,000 bushels of corn and 19,000 bushels of oats were destroyed by fire in the Ohio Elevator this morning.

HORRIBLE.

Conciliating the Devil by Murder.

Strange Story of Margardt, the Murderer of His Wife and Children.—Shocking Murder and Suicide near Albany.

[Correspondence of the World.]

Dayton, O., March 10.—Leonhard Margardt, who on Saturday last murdered his wife and four children, at his house on the Covington pike, about four miles from this city, is a man with whom your correspondent has had some slight acquaintance for a long time. By birth he is a Bohemian, and emigrated to this country several years ago. He is a man of nervous temperament, although at first you would not think so, and he has received but the merest rudiments of education, just enough in fact to enable him to read and write. His natural disposition is sombre and melancholy, and occasionally he is subject to states of the most profound despondency, in which his gloomy and untutored imagination is absorbed in contemplation of evil he thinks then that he is bad and the world is delivered over to the power of the evil one, from whom nothing can save it. At such times his mind reverts to the old superstitions of his ancestry and country, and he feels that the devil must in some way be appeased; God is good to all, and so there is no necessity of praying to him; it is the malignant fiend who must be conciliated. At other times his melancholy takes another form, and then he prays fervantly that God will keep him from an evil, which he knows is impending over him, but which he cannot define. He always was a religious insane man, and now has become a religious maniac.

On the Wednesday evening preceeding the tragedy he was more than usually melancholy, and wandered about his little farm, looking up at the clouds driving wildly overhead, beating his breast, and absorbed in the images of malignity conjured up by his disordered imagination. Later he returned to the house, took down the Bible, and read from the Old Testament's most gloomy and grand chapters. His wife and children went to bed shortly afterwards, but he sat up for several hours looking into the fire and pondering. At last he roused his wife, and with frantic gestulations accused her of being a witch who was in league with the devil to effect his eternal damnation, and that she tried to kill him. In this assertion his eldest daughter concurred, and even accused her mother of the most vile practices. She said she had often seen her talking with a large black dog, which always vanished into the earth on her approach; this dog was of course the devil. At other times she had watched an enormous horse-fly creeping over her mother's face, and which she never brushed away, and which would presently fly over to her (the daughter) and alight on her forehead. At such times she felt the devil enter into her, and she did not know what to do—"she felt like dying." The poor woman was terrified beyond measure, but she feared there might be some truth in what her husband and daughter said. She was not afraid of the devil, and then she knelt down and prayed that the evil might be removed far from them. This quieted them somewhat, and they all lay down again to sleep. On the next day the whole family, even the little one, neglected their household affairs and went to robbing and praying in fear of the terrible and unknown evil which hung over them. Towards night it seemed as though the passionate and insane dread had worn itself out, and supper was eaten in silence. On that evening Margardt himself became so far quiet that he was enabled to secure a few hours' sleep, disturbed by nightmares and horrible dreams; but on the morrow he was lower than ever, and passed much of the day in weeping, reading the Bible, and praying. His wife, too was reduced to the extremity of fear and horror, and even saw the devil in the corner of the room leering at her and making the most filthy and obscene gestures. Presently, however, he disappeared and in his place appeared a beautiful "Christ-kindchen," who smiled upon her. During the evening Margardt told his wife that what the devil wanted was to obtain possession of the children, who should immediately be sent away from the house to some place of safety. The two then knelt down and prayed again, but during the prayer the woman started to her feet with a yell of horror, and said that the evil one was standing at the door again, and intended to seize and carry them away. Margardt then turned hastily around, fell on his face, and began a wild imprecation to the fiend, begging him to do the household no harm. The devil then vanished, and the husband and wife stripped themselves stark naked, and again prayed vehemently.

Shortly after Margardt and his wife had gone to bed they rose again, and the husband proposed coolly to his wife that they should rise again and put it out of the power of the demon to injure the children. By this time his insanity had progressed so far that he heard spirits commanding him to murder his offspring, is this was the only means of saving them. His wife's mind also was completely given over to her hallucination, and though trembling with fear and horror she agreed to the proposal. They then rose and went to the children's bed, whence they took two of the elder children, and a male babe of about six months, stripped them even of the scanty clothing in which they were sleeping, led them out of the house, across the field, through a narrow belt of woods, and there deliberately drowned the two eldest in a brook there flowing, and broke the baby's skull. They then pulled the children from the water—one was a boy called Samuel and the other a girl named Lisa, and both were about 7 years old—and laid them on the bank of the stream, carrying the dead baby about a hundred and fifty yards farther and depositing it on the snow. They did this in a state of complete nudity, and with lamentations heard only by themselves and the night-birds, which, startled by the unusual sounds, flew crying about them. They then returned to deal in the same way with the remaining children, a boy named Habakuk and a girl named Lisa; but the poor children had heard the dreadful sight and had hidden themselves in terror unspeakable. The parents hunted long for them, but they could nowhere be found. The two murderers then, shivering with fright and cold, retired to bed. Suddenly Margardt came to within about a mile of Margardt's house they met a wagon in which was the murderer in charge of three farmers, who had arrested him. He was much excited, his eyes glared wildly, and he talked and gesticulated as madmen will. He was immediately taken in charge and lodged in the jail, but soon an excited mob gathered about the building demanding that he should be given to them and lynched; but he was secure in the hands of the law. In the afternoon Coroner Bennett took charge of the bodies, and the jury will examine the case to-morrow morning at the school house.

Cadiz has a red haired negro. That's something new, suppose he be run on the Grant ticket for vice-president.

Paris, March 11.—A dispatch has just been received here from Pisa, Italy, announcing the death of Joseph Mazinni, the well known Italian republican.

A Mobile undertaker has the corpse of a child id his shop, in a metalic coffin, to "shew the superiority" of said metallic coffin.

A Detroit wife sold the family cook stove to pay the fine and release her husband, who had been sent to jail for brutally beating her.

NEW LAWS.

Landlord and Tenant.

The following bill has passed both Houses and gone to the Governor:

An Act in relation to landlord and tenant proceedings, under the act of December 14 1863.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to commence or to prosecute any proceedings to obtain possession of any lands or tenements under the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act relative to landlords and tenants," approved December 14th, 1863, unless such proceedings shall be founded upon a written lease, or contract in writing, or by a parole agreement, in and by which the relation of the landlord and tenant is established between the parties, and a certain rent is therein reserved.

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 incorporated, 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.

D. & C. Luse
Manufacturers of the Celebrated Excelsior Cornplanter,
at Spring Mills, Pa. This machine hills and drills, any desired distance apart. This Planter was awarded 1st premiums at state fairs of 1865-'6-'8 & '69, in competition with the Morrison, Berkstresser, Hartman and others. We also manufacture Cornplows or Scrapers. 15mr8t

PENN HALL CLASSICAL AND NORMAL SCHOOL.
This school, at Penn Hall, Centre Co. Pa., will be opened on the 15th of April, 1872.
The course of Instruction will be as the name indicates—Classical and Normal. Special attention will be given to Normal branches and to such students as may look forward to teaching.
Terms $5,00 to $8,00, per term of 10 weeks. No deduction for absence except in case of sickness.
Boarding can be procured at reasonable rates near the school.
WM. B. SCHAEFFER, A. B. Principal.
Reference, Rev. D. M. WOLF. mar15.6t.

Settle Up!
STERNBERG has sold out his Drygoods and Clothing Store, at Bellefonte.
All accounts must be settled up immediately, to save costs. All accounts not settled up within a reasonable time, will be placed into the hands of a Justice for collection. 12jantf

FURNITURE!
Grand Opening
FOR 1872.
AT
JOHN CAMP'S
MILROY,
where he has opened with a very large stock of the latest styles, both fancy and common
Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.
CHAIRS,
of all kinds.
All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch having four good workmen at the bench. I am prepared to do all kinds of custom work, fine or common.
Thankful for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business you and everybody else will show smiling faces at my new ware rooms.
JOHN CAMP.