THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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READ CHRISTIANS—READ FRIENDS OF HUMANITY—READ AMERICANS.—We clip from the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, of the 27th December, 1872, (the leading radical organ of that city) the following:

BURNING OF COLUMBIA, S. C.—WHAT GEN. SHERMAN SAYS.

A Washington dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal contains the following rather sensational statement: "Gen. Sherman was examined before the American and British Commission to-day in regard to the burning of Columbia. He denied that he had issued orders to burn Columbia, but admitted that the army was greatly exasperated against South Carolina, and said that this exasperation was greatly increased by Gen. Hampton's rear guard firing into his camp a night or two before entering Columbia, which exasperation he and his officers participated in, and this was known to the men. A correspondence was then shown to Gen. Sherman, purporting to have taken place between him and Gen. Halleck while on his march to Columbia. The communication from Halleck desired him to destroy Charleston and sow it with salt, so that there might no more nulifiers or secessionists grow up there. To this Sherman in reply wrote that Charlestown and Columbia would soon be in his hands, and Halleck would have no cause to complain of his treatment of them; that he had the Fifteenth Corps with him, and that corps did their work well; and and further, that he (Sherman) would not spare the buildings in Columbia, as he did at Milledgeville. Sherman admitted on his examination that this correspondence was authentic. Gen. Sherman stated that he occupied Columbia with the Fifteenth Corps. In reply to the question whether he kept the men in the works after taking possession of the city, he said no; he would not have done so to have prevented the burning of every town in the State of South Carolina. These responses were drawn out by the representations of the British claimants, who allege that their property at Columbia was destroyed wantonly and in violation of the usages of war."

Here we see the triumphs of war, planned by hatred, executed by violence, and consummated by devastation the fagot and the sword. Well may the citizens of Columbia say of Gen. Sherman, in the language of the inspired writer, that "before him the land is as the garden of Eden, behind him as the desolate wilderness." Or, with *Milton*,

"Who leave behind
Nothing but ruin, wheres'er they rove,
And all the flushing works of peace destroy,
Then swell in pride, and must be titled gods."

Here we find Gens. Halleck and Sherman in South Carolina, delighted with the military power in the their hands. The implicit submission of an army, which the military system favors, that men insubaltern stations are to act as they are bidden, and never to deliberate on the propriety of the command, is perfectly congenial with the spirit of malignity, tyrany and despotism. Look again at this cruel, unjustifiable, and cowardly act; Columbia was in the possession of Sherman and his army—"Halleck desired him (Sherman) to destroy Charleston and sow it with salt, so that no more nulifiers and secessionists grew up there." No exception or reservation here for the property of old or young—rich or poor—widow or orphan—innocent or guilty—all were to receive the same treatment. To this Sherman in reply wrote "that Charleston and Columbia would soon be in his hands, and Halleck would have no cause to complain of his treatment of them, that he had the 15th corps with him, *and that corps did their work well*, and that he would not *spare the buildings in Columbia* as he did at Milledgeville," and that he would not have prevented the soldiers burning every town in South Carolina. How heroic—how humane—how noble in General Sherman! and what *barbarians* and *cowards* must Lee's army under Early and Ewell have been that they did not burn Shippensburg, Carlisle, Mechanicsburg, and York, when these towns were in their possession and "sow them with salt," so that no more abolitionists and underground conductors "would grow there." *Has* it come to this, that the common soldier, as soon as he is marshalled in the ranks to serve and protect his country, must be changed into a demon, and murder, rob, burn, destroy and plunder at the bid or wink of a titled commander, no way scrupulous of his course, for might is his right, and artilery and the fagot his argument, with the make-weight of courage thrown into the scale, nay, boasting that "the 15th corps did their work well,"—was this the conduct of Gen. Jackson in his campaigns, of General Scott in *Mexico*, and is this to be the status and character of the American soldier, that he must forget his manhood at the bid of his commander, commit crimes against the law of God and man? Forbid it Justice! for where all is mercenary, nothing can be magnanimous, and it is impossible to have the slightest respect for an animated mass of machinery, that moves alike at the voice of a drum or a despot—a trumpet or tyrant—a fife or knave,

Increase of Salaries.

The house judiciary committee decided to report a bill placing the salary of the President at $50,000; chief justice of the Supreme Court at $10,500; vice president, speaker of the house, and associate justices of the Supreme Court at $10,000, and members of congress at $8,000.

Bradford county voted on local option, on the 17th, of last month, and the thing went against license. The Bradford Argus publishes nearly complete returns, which show a majority of 2250 against granting license. In the town of Towanda the vote was very close, 318 votes having been cast against, and 290 votes for license In most of the rural districts the majorities against license were very heavy.

More Corruption.

Another virtuous radical senator has been exposed—this time it is senator Pomeroy, who all along stood high in the radical niche of morality. Mr. Pomeroy paid a senator in the Kansas legislature, $7,000 to vote for his re-election; the senator's name is Col. York. Col York took the money, and when the vote was had, and his name was called, he stepped up to the speaker's desk, and laid down $7,000, saying "there I got that from Mr. Pomeroy that I should vote for him." Such an exposition, right on the spot, was never witnessed before in any legislalure in this country. The only affair that approaches it, is the negotiation between Simon Cameron and representative Boyer, from Clearfield, when Cameron needed only one vote, and agreed to give Boyer $25,000 for his vote. Every reader of the REPORTER remembers how Boyer exposed it at the time. He did not vote for Cameron—for he dared not—the democracy of Pennsylvania had flocked to Harrisburg by thousands, and were determined that no man should by his treachery rob the party of the fruits of its victory that fall. It was then that Hon. C. R. Buckalew was elected over Cameron, by one vote, and woe to the democrat who would have proven untrue.

The disgrace of Pomeroy, the high and sanctimonious radical, follows right upon the heel of the scandalous exposures in the Caldwell senatorial bribery that is now under investigation, and is another chapter in the many chapters of radical corruption and debasement. As a cousin to the Pomeroy and Caldwell briberies, also comes the unearthing of the fact, in the Credit Mobilier investigation, of the corruption fund to elect the sanctimonious Harlan to the United States senate. How long will honest people cling to a party led on by such men guilty of the vilest corruption? See how corruption and fraud is cropping out all around under radical rule, and daily it is growing worse. O tempora, O mores.

The public debt has increased nearly half million dollars during January. Well, so have the salaries been doubled also, and it is the rads who are doing it and it must be right.

Wm. W. Brown will this week get out his paper, to be called the "Brown Republican," to distinguish it from the "Republican" printed by the Tuten's. Brown has new material and we suppose he will come out as saucy as any little brat you ever saw with his first new boots on. We don't know whom Brown will pitch into—whether into us democrats, whom he has been belaboring with so much non-effect for so many years, or whether he will try them other fellers what turned him out of his former old slang-whang shanty. We would advise him to let the democrats alone and get to the easy task of showing that a little honesty in the radical party would be a new thing, and a great deal of it a God's blessing to our country.

ORIGIN OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Curious Revelations in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—In the Constitutional Convention, to-day, on the subject of Credit Mobilier, Mr. Boyd of Montgomery said: "I believe that if reformation is to be begun anywhere by this Convention, it should be in the Legislature. Why? Do gentlemen know that it was in the Legislature of Pennsylvania that for the paltry sum of $50,000 was chartered the Credit Mobilier, a corporation which was refused incorporation by the Legislature of New York for less than $300,000, and by the New Jersey Legislature for less than $150,000? But when they come over into Pennsylvania, they find the Legislature ready for the insignificant sum of $50,000 to set it on foot. Then it was transported to Maine and ran its slimy course throughout the entire Union. And, Sir! it has corrupted men in the highest walks of life, as well as those in the lowest, until we are told by investigations now going on that this country has been robbed of over $100,000,000."

Mr. Smith of Lancaster—The gentleman from Norristown has given you an idea of the origin of the Credit Mobilier, and has implied that our Legislature could be bought much cheaper than those of New-York and New Jersey. I have a correct version of the history of that corporation, which I will briefly give you. A distinguished Democrat of this Commonwealth, who had been clerk of both Houses, met me on one occasion and told me that a gentleman who was usually full of speculative theories came up to the Legislature one session.

The project that he had in hand at that time was the organization in this country of a corporation similar to the Credit Mobilier established in France. He framed a bill, and had it passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature before the Pacific Railroad was barely conceived. The corporation was organized in this city, and each of the directors then and there elected were voted 30 shares of paid-up stock, "they being on the ground floor," at $1,000 a share. Afterward, at another meeting, the name of the company was changed to the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency, but nothing was ever done by the organization. The charter stock-book and the papers were stolen and bodily carried to New York, where the company known as the Credit Mobilier was organized.

The changed name was stricken out and they returned to the original title. The father of the bill said that he would have been entitled to receive at one time, if he had held on to his paid up stock—for when the question of paid up stock came up in New York they sent a party to Philadelphia to buy it all up—he would have received, according to his calculation, $1,100,000, whereas the 30 shares brought him when he sold it $270.

SENATOR POMEROY'S DOWNFALL.

His Corruption Overwhelmingly Exposed—He Pays $7,000 for one Vote—John J. Ingalls Almost Unanimously Elected.

TOPEKA, Jan. 29—Light at last dawned in Kansas! Senator Pomeroy was overwhelmingly defeated, to-day, in the election Senator, John J. Ingalls of Atchison being elected almost unanimously. As the vote was being taken in joint convention, Col. York, member of the Senate from Montgomery County, when his name was called, passed up to the presiding officer $7,000 which Mr. Pomeroy had given him for his vote. He then detailed the circumstances of the transaction in a speech of an hour's length. The effect was overwhelming. A resolution was passed by the Legislature thanking Col. York for his course, and Ingalls was immediately elected. For two weeks Pomeroy has kept a lobby here of all his "strikers" at an expense of not less than $1,500 per day, and has spent probably $100,000 in the campaign. Mr. Pomeroy has been arrested under our State law. Twelve years ago to-day Kansas was admitted into the Union. To-day she sends greeting to the nation over the downfall of corruption as embodied in S. C. Pomeroy.

The Congress Scandal.

MR. COLFAX FURTHER INVOLVED.

Bank Account Tells a Startling Story—The Circumstantial Evidence Against Him Very Strong—His Only Way of Escape—A Senate Committee Refused Him.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The ruin of Vice-President Colfax is only a little less complete than that of Senator Patterson. Last week the Vice-President stated on oath to Judge Poland's Committee that he had not received $1,200 from Oakes Ames in June, 1868; that Ames's check upon the Sergeant-at Arms for that amount in favor of "S. C." had never been seen by him; that he was positive of this because he could not possibly have received that amount of money from any source without recollecting it. To-day, the books of the First National Bank of Washington were produced, and Mr. Colfaxe's account was examined. There appeared a credit of $1,968,63, dated June 22, 1868, two days after the date of Ames's check to "S. C." on the Sergeant at Arms, and one day after that check was paid. This furnished only presumptive proof of the deposit of the $1,200, but all doubt was removed when the cashier produced a deposit ticket, bearing Mr. Colfax's signature, in which the $1,968 63 was itemized, $1,200 being cash, and the remainder checks or drafts. The circumstantial evidence in Mr Colfax's case is therefore complete. Mr. Ames swears that he drew a check on the Sergeant-at Arms in favor of "S. C." for $1,200, on June 20, 1868, and gave it to Mr. Colfax, in payment of the Credit Mobilier dividend. The Sergeant-at Arms produced the check dated June 20, and shows that it was cashed on the 21st, and charged to Ames's account. On the 22nd Mr. Colfax deposits exactly $1,200 in cash in the bank. Now, unless he can prove that he received the $1,200 from some other source, his case is hopeless, and he cannot escape a verdict of guilts of false swearing.

At the very time that the cashier of the First National Bank was exhibiting tell-tale accounts in the Poland committee-room, a strange scene was being enacted in the Senate. The Vice-President, after the prayer, called the Senate to order, presented one or two communications from the other House and from the Executive Departments, and then, in the midst of a painful stillness, read from a request that a committee of his political opponents be appointed to investigate the damaging accusations that had been made against him, and called Mr. Anthony to the chair. No more impressive event has occurred in the Senate for many a day than when the Vice-President left the Chamber, and Mr. Pratt, apparently very much affected, moved the appointment of a Committee of Five. Mr. Thurman, whose head is always clear on points of constitutional law, though he often differs with the majority, was at once on his feet, urging objections. In a five minutes' speech he showed that the Senate had no right to appoint a committee of investigation, since, if anything derogatory to the character of the Vice-President was discovered, tha body could neither expel nor censure him. The only way of reaching the case was by impeachment, and that must be begun by the House of its own accord, without any influence from the Senate. If the Senate should appoint a committee and make an investigation itself, it would disqualify its members to sit as impartial judges. Mr. Thurman's argument was so convincing that when a viva voce vote was taken at its close, only two or three Senators voted for the resolution. This action leaves the matter, so far as the Senate is concerned, just where it was before, and the only course left for the Vice-President, unless he can break through the net of circumstantial evidence that is gradually drawing closer and closer about him, is to request some friend in the House to present articles of impeachment, saying that he does it at Mr. Colfax's request, in order that he may have a fair trial before his peers in the Senate.

THE EVIDENCE OF THE BANK ACCOUNT

[General Press Dispatch.]

During the session of the Poland Committee, to-day, Mr. H. C. Swain, cashier of the First National Bank of this District, was sworn, and, in answer to a question of Judge Poland, stated he had brought the books of the bank with him containing the account of Schuyler Colfax, in answer to the summons. Upon turning to the account of Mr. Colfax, Judge Poland put the following questions:

Q.—State whether it appears upon your books that Mr. Colfax made a deposit on the 22d of June, 1868? A. Yes, Sir; $1,968 63.

Q. Well, what other deposits were made in June or July? A. June 22, $1,968 63; July 7, $400; July 8, $150; July 13, $1,543 87.

Q. Would the entry on this ledger indicate whether the deposits were in cash or check? A. No, Sir.

Judge Poland then requested the witness to bring up the blotter or book upon which the original entry of these deposits was made.

Witness replied that he would do so, and then produced the following certificate of deposit upon being requested to do so. Deposited with the First National Bank by Schuyler Colfax, June 22, 1868. United States and notes, $1,200; checks as follows: $250 $18 63, and $500; total, $1,965 63.

Q. Will you look and see the last deposit made by Mr. Colfax prior to June 22? A. June 1.

In reply to a question of Mr. Ames, the witness replied that of course he could not tell where the money came from.

The Cotton Tax Refunding bill, a measure which will absorb about sixty-eight million of dollars, came within fifteen votes of passing the house of Federal Representatives recently. In noticing this fact, the New York Tribune says: "Only fifteen votes wanted! How long will these few votes be needed in a House which keeps a Credit Mobilier Committee?"

THE PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRACY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—At a meeting of the democratic city executive committee to-day Alderman William M'Mullen of the fourth ward was refused admission, with only one dissenting voice. The reason alleged is that he is not a true democrat. John Curly, contesting the alderman's seat was also refused admission, the committee unanimously deciding that they could have nothing to do with such a man.

After this action M'Mullen got up a meeting of his gang in the fourth ward at which it was coolly resolved

"That we have no confidence in the city executive committee as at present organized.

"That Alderman William M'Mullen be and he is hereby withdrawn from connection with the present city executive committee, and that this committee from this time out, repudiate all intercourse with said committee."

The Snow-Storm in Minnesota.

Fearful Chapter of Suffering.

The following are only a few of the many fearful incidents connected with the late snow-storm in Minnesota; we could fill one entire page of the Reporter with accounts of deaths by freezing:

Death found out its victims not alone on the highway, but in their home. In Canisteo, Dodge county, a whole family of five persons perished in their house. In Madelia a child and her aunt, Mrs. Ott, took refuge in a barn and lived there two days by chewing hay, succumbing at last to hunger and cold.

At Fort Ridgeley three brother took refuge in a corn-crib, where they froze to death. At Mound City a sexton who had gone to dig a grave found his own grave in a drift ere he had reached the churchyard. At Elliott Creek, Mr. Lee and his son, a boy of thirteen, went for a load of wood and were found frozen stiff; the boy with his arms folded over his chest, to keep with his torn and buttonless coat the vital warmth at his heart. Their little dog remained by the lifeless bodies with dumb affection, clearing away the fallen snow that essayed to hide them from his faithful view. The man left a widow and four young children destitute. Near Correctionville, two men Messrs. Sparks and Sanders, went for wood. They were within a mile and a half of home when the storm came on, and then they threw off their load. But a few rods beyond they lost the road at a curve and so wandered away from the homes they were seeking. That night they camped three miles from home under their sleigh. All day Wednesday and Thursday they wandered through the storm, and on Thursday night they lay down and died of exhaustion. For three days they were wandering from a mile to seven miles from home.

Singularly few were the instances in which the people had the presence of mind to turn their tortures into their elements of escape. A Mr. Charles Deming, a mail carrier near Blue Earth, had his buggy upset by a furious gust of wind; he placed a buffalo robe over the wheel and remained in the shelter of this frail fence till Friday when the storm cleared and he found himself less than fifty yards from a house. One section man at St. James dug into the lee side of a gigantic drift and made himself a spacious chamber in which he lived, sleeping most of the time, till Thursday morning, when he was discovered and asked if breakfast wasn't yet ready. Mr. L. F. Robison, Treasurer of Redwood county, undertook to walk some twelve miles to Charleston, where he was to receive some taxes. As the thermometer was 40 degrees above zero he left off all unnecessary wraps. At two came the terrible storm. It found him a mile from a house. With great presence of mind he dug a trench in the snow, which was only twenty inches deep, crept into it under the frail roof of the crust, and remained there from two p. m. on Tuesday till seven a. m. on Friday—sixty-five hours—hardly daring to move lest his dainty house should fall about his ears. He passed sixty-nine hours without food, save some roots of grass that he dug up with his knife and some pieces which he cut from his boots. On Friday he crawled out and reached a house safely. Mr. Payne, of Canisteo, Dodge county, had as rude an experience. When the storm came on on Tuesday he was half a mile from a house, and made for it, trusting that by keeping the wind at his back he would reach it. But the changed in a moment to northwest from southwest, and he lost his way. Turning loose his horses, he crept under his sleigh and spent the night there singing and praying to keep himself awake and of good cheer. About ten a. m. on Wednesday he found that he was near a fence and followed it to a stable, where he remained five hours, thinking the owner would soon come to feed his cattle. Growing disheartened he again set out to find the house, but lost his way, and ere he could again return the farmers came, fed their cattle, and locked him out. He slept under a shed, and next morning found the house only forty yards away. Mr. Jenkins, of the Cleveland (O.) Bridge Company, was superintending the building of an iron bridge at Lyon, and set out on Tuesday morning in a stage, with a driver named Baker, for Sioux Falls. In the storm the horses became imbedded in a drift; they turned out and blanketed them, then got into the stage and remained there. On Wednesday morning the horses were found dead. All day and night of Wednesday the storm raged with unabated fury. On Thursday morning Jenkins went mad. On Friday morning he died, and an hour afterwards Baker was rescued frozen so awfully that he will lose both legs.

All over the State cattle and horses perished in the intense cold. Hundreds of hogs are reported killed. In Richland township a Mr. Hammond found over 200 quails frozen to death in one strip of prairie, their feathers full of ice and sleet.

I shall conclude this disjointed letter with some experiences of railroad travel during the great storm. The express train on the Milwaukee and St. Paul road was snowed in at five o'clock on Tuesday between Ridgeway and Conover, a little west of McGregor and Prairie de Chine. There were some thirty passengers, including eight women and one baby. As soon as the train stopped all the passengers were gathered in the centre car, and the cushions were piled against the windows to keep out the snow, which was so fine that it entered through the imperceptible interstices in such quantities that it was shovelled up and carried out in mail-bags. The stoves were kept red-hot. In the post-office car the train hands, numbering fifteen were barricaded. Thus all night Tuesday was passed, the chief sensation being the discovery of a package of tea, which was prepared for the nursing mother and saved her baby's life. On Wednesday six men—W. Klemm, John Martin, Andrew Larsen, Ole Lie, B. W. Darn, and John Ringstad, residents of Ridgeway—loaded themselves with bread, crackers, cheese, sardines, and such portable edibles as they could carry, and set out for the train. They made the three miles in four hours, following the telegraph poles, and were received with cheers and tears of joy by the leagured passengers, who had been without food for thirty hours. General John Lawler, a large stockholder of the road, who was on board, offered the men the cost of their cargo and $25 each, and Superintendent Pryor added a perpetual free pass over the line, but John Martin who had organized the party, declined to accept a cent for what a common humanity had impelled them to do. At the same time Mr. S. Le La Ronde, of Calmar, a clerk, packed a satchel of provisions, and set out alone to the rescue of the train, eight miles away. And he had to go in the teeth of the wind, while Martin's party had it at their back. He was joined by J. Bradley, trackmaster; Robert Janneson and James Wilson, conductors; and Mr. Priest. They made the terrible journey amid drifts so thick that the telegraph poles (which are fifty five yards, or ten rods apart) could not be seen. Resting at one pole they would await a lull in the storm and rush forward in a scattered line; when one man saw the next post he shouted and they made for it. At three o'clock the plucky clerk, De La Ronde reached the train unscathed, with Conductor Wilson, who was terribly frozen and was only roused by his companion several times when he was sitting down to drowse and die. General Lawler gave Wilson a massive gold chain for his gallant return. Janneson and his two companions reached the train that night.

Senator Randall committed a good bit of irony in the following resolution about Harry White:

Whereas, The Senator from Indiana can not multiply himself under the existing laws of nature so as to attend the sessions of the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia and the Senate at Harrisburg, at the same time; therefore,

Resolved, That, if the House and convention concur, sessions of the said convention and of the Senate be held only during alternate weeks, so that the eminent services of the Senator from Indiana can be preserved to the State during all the sessions of both bodies.

An Extraordinary Young Woman.

We have it upon the authority of The Columbus (O.) Journal that recently there was consigned to the county jail there a prisoner plenteously provided with names and surnames. It was the humor of this person sometimes to be called J. F. Goldsborough, occasionally Charles Smith, and again Mr Frank Belden. The prisoner was committed for larceny, as we shall presently see, and when received by the jailor wore pantaloons with the air of one accustomed to those garments. It turned out, however, that J. F. Charles-Frank was of the softer sort of sex; that her true baptismal name (alas! that we should be compelled to say so) was Mary, and that she hasrun such a career, during her twenty-five years of life, as to suggest entirely new views of female capacity, than which no more interesting topic can at present be discussed. Mary, at the age of twenty-three, being determined to live by her wits, had the wit, in the very beginning, to discard her long clothes and to employ a talor. Making progress in her masculine career, she became barkeeper in a saloon, and dispensed drinks of various sorts to the thirsty of Columbus, who swallowed their beverages in stolid ignorance of the angel who ministered unto them. Pursuing the manly scheme of life which she had marked out for herself, she stole $400 of the spirit-seller's money and (still pantalooned) launched upon a wider and more dangerous sea of enterprise.

In Cincinnati, Mons. Mary was waiter in a saloon, where she might have continued to dispense chops and to change plates if she had not thought it pertinent to the manly part which she had assumed to worship at the shrine of Bacchus. Her libations being too frequent and possibly too strong, she was deposed from the position of waiter, when, going to Cleveland, she became still more manly, since there she assumed the arduous role of lover, and laid siege to the affections of Miss Kitty O'Neal, to whom she pledged undying affection. It was a matter of course that Kitty should be left to die of a broken heart or to live as she could with a damaged one; for the eccentric Mary essayed other achievements of genius. Generally she was a thief, but now and then she deviated (still in pantaloons) into honest ways. Upon the Mahoning Canal she was employed to coerce the fiery chargers. Upon some steamboat she obtained the office of clerk, in which she gave great satisfaction, until the rosy god once more misled her. All this time, she was just as manly as she could possibly be. She smoked the fragrant weed. With a boldness which excites our astonishment, she also masticated the same. No young gentleman could take perpendicular drinks at the bar with greater frequency and elegance. So went on our epicene, imbibing, smoking, chewing, swearing and making love with just as much audacious impudence as if her name had properly been John, Sam or Pete instead of Mary.

But we are obliged to record that this talented damsel tempted fate once too often, and that is why she is now in Columbus Jail. The kind conductor of a railway train from Zanesville to Columbus, supposing her to be an honest gentleman, allowed her to sleep in a caboose car, and she requited this touching benevolence by stealing his gold chromnometer—an implement which no conductor can well spare. For this the young woman will for some time to come remain cloistered up; but when again at large, a nobler career is yet before her, for she may take to lecturing. She has at any rate done something to vindicate the equality of the sexes. If her garments have been manly, so have been the achievements of this Ohio Moll Flanders, and she has at least demonstrated that in all this world there is nothing sharper than a sharp-witted woman—until she gets into jail.

THE CONTITENTAL R. R. SURVEY.—For a few weeks recently Engineers have been in Clinton surveying a route for a railroad and our informant was told by the principal of them that they would be followed in the Spring, by other Engineers who would permanently stake out the road. Further inquiry into the matter brought us into contact with an old surveyor of this section, whowas last year employed to prospect the land along the contemplated route, and the following is the information elicited from him: The route contemplated is a grand through route, with its eastern terminus at Elizabeth City, New Jersey, and its western at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Striking across New Jersey, on the Central, it will tap the Susquehanna near Selin's Grove; thence up White Deer Creek and down Fishing Creek through Sugar Valley down to Washington Furnace Gap; through the mountain at this point into Nittany Valley, and down this valley around by Mill Hall into Bald Eagle Valley' thence up Beech Creek (or up the Tangascootac) into the coal fields of Clinton and Centre. Through these into Clearfield at a point in Karthaus township; thence up Mosquito Creek to the end of Boone Mountain, on the head of Bennett's Branch on the Sinnemahoning; thence across a little of the lower part of Elk, the upper part of Jefferson, and the lower part of Forrest county to Tionesta, there tapping the Oil Creek and Allegheny River R. R. Thence to shoot across Ohio, Indianna, Illinois and Iowa, passing through Des Moines and stopping at Council Bluffs, within easy reach of the Union Pacific at Omaha. Such is the outline furnished us of the route, a part of which the Engineers have been recently engaged on in Clinton. It is called the Continental Railroad, and is reported to have considerable English capital associated with it. The route proposed will not touch Lock Haven, Mill Hall seeming to be the nearest point to the city that it will touch.—*Democrat.*

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Saturday's Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—Memorials were presented on the liquor and suffrage questions, and referred.

A memorial from citizens of Lancaster was presented by Mr. Carter in favor of woman suffrage, was referred to the committee on suffrage.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. M'Veagh for several days from Monday.

Mr. M'Allister, chairman of the committee on suffrage, elections and representatives, made a supplementary and partial report, which was read and laid on the table.

Among its provisions is one depriving any elector from voting who shall offer money to secure votes, or who shall accept money for his own vote. Also, that every person convicted of violation of the election laws shall be deprived of the right of suffrage.

In contested election cases no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy, but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceedings.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Fell's amendment to fix the salary at $700, and it was defeated.

Mr. White, of Indiana, offered an amendment to take the place of the section under consideration, which was debated at length by Messrs. White, Temple and others, and finally agreed to. It reads as follows.

The members of the general assembly shall receive such salaries and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation or perquisite whatever, whether for services as a member of any committee or otherwise; but no member of either house shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary, compensation, or mileage under any law passed during such period.

The thirteenth section, that every person elected or appointed to any office by the legislature shall discharge the duties of said office in person, and not by proxy, was adopted.

Section fourteenth, providing that the lieutenant governor shall preside over the senate, and the house elect its speaker, was passed.

Sections fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen were considered and adopted.

Credit Mobilier.

POLAND'S COMMITTEE.

SENATOR PATTERSON CAUGHT.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The following was taken to-day in regard to Senator Patterson:

Judge Poland—I understand, Mr. Ames, you have some further papers which passed

Between Yourself and Patterson.

Ames—I have.

Ames then read the following receipts:

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1868.

Received of Oakes Ames eighteen hundred dollers on account of dividends received by him as trustee on stock held for my account.

(Signed,) J. W. PATTERSON.

Q.—Did you see him sign?

A.—I wrote the receipt and he signed it.

Ames then read the following:

BOSTON, May 6, 1862.

Received of Oakes Ames for two hundred shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock, seven hundred and fifty-seven and twenty-four hundredths dollars in cash on account of Credit Mobilier stock.

There is still due on the transaction thirty shares of stock on the Credit Mobilier of America, two thousand dollars in Union bonds of the Union Pacific Railway.

(Signed.) J. W. PATTERSON.

Witness said this paper was in his handwriting, but Patterson signed it in his presence. The $1,800 check was given Patterson on the Sergeant-at-arms; the ether is on final settlement. Witness here handed in

A Letter

written to him by Patterson. He received several others, which he destroyed. This letter was written since this investigation commenced. He wanted me to make my testimony conform to it. I had lots of conversation with Patterson.

The letter was read as follows:

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1873.

Hon. Oakes Ames.

MY DEAR SIR:—The facts in regard to Credit Mobiler, so far as I had any connection with it, were as follows:

You came to me one day knowing that a want of means was a chronic evil with me and said, Patterson, if you would like I can let you have thirty shares of stock in Credit Mobilier, which I think will be a profitable investment, and will be a good thing for you. My reply, in substance, was that if you had anything, which I could properly invest and out of which

I Could Make Some Money,

I would be glad to take it, but that I had not the money at that time and must defer it until I could get it. Your reply was that you presumed I could have it later, when it might be convenient. You regarded it as a perfectly legitimate transaction at the time. You did not, could not, anticipate that you should ever ask further legislation from Coogress in respect to the road. You never did, except when it was forced upon you by the Secretary.

After this conversation with me you may have had the impression that I should take the stocks some time, but for some reason or other, perhaps for want of funds, I never took any of the stock. If I never had any stock in the company I could not, as I did not, have its dividends. If pressed to know if I purchased at any time any bonds or stock of the road, you can say I did at the time they attempted to embarrass you when the value of the stock was depressed, and I paid you the full market value for it. I paid you seven thousand dollors in money for the stock and bonds. The stock I put into the hands of Morton immediately, to sell as soon as it should go up resonably in the market, which he did. I saw him on my way through. He said he had never held any stock in the Credit Mobilier for any one, but he did not wish to have his name broght into the examination if it could be avoided. I am going to Ohio. I will see you on my return; don't fail to correct your original statement before the committee. It must not be reported as it now stands.

Very truly, &c.,

J. W. PATTERSON.

Question by Judge Merrick—Have you refreshed your memory as to the other members of Congress whom you let have stock.

Only Logan.

Answer—Yes, Sir, there are none additional except Logan. The reason I did not mention him before was that he is not a member of the House now.

By Mr. McCrary—Did Logan give you any reason for returning the money.

Answer I don't think he did.

Ames—I want to say further to the Committee that I have been asked why I held this stock, and why I did not give it to the members themselves. The reason is that the Credit Mobilier stock itself was not entitled to dividends.

Ames then said the stock was held by him in trust, he having signed the contract making himself personally responsible, and he was the only one who could draw dividends.

Judge Poland said he had asked Mr. Stevenson, who introduced a resolution in the House a few days ago as to certain other roads to be investigated, and had been informed that he should question Ames as he knew something about them.

Ames—Are you going to investigate me again?

Judge Poland made a remark about the conscience of certain gentlemen who had invested, and Ames replied, laughingly: "Conscience, I am getting rather

A Low Opinion of Conscience

since I have been here." [Laughter.]

Ames was then questioned as to the Dubuque and Sioux City Road, named in Mr. Stevenson's resolution, but testified that he knew nothing of any member of Congress having received stock in the road; no member got stock without paying for it; there's nothing immoral or corrupt about the management of the road; it had no connection with the Union Pacific.

John B. Alley was recalled and corroborated the testimoney of Ames in reference to the Dubuque and Sioux City Road.

At noon the committee adjurned until 10 o'clock on Tuesday, Judge Poland announced that he expected to close the investigation then.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

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Prospectus for 1873.

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