THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.........................Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Feb. 27, 1873.

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 $1,50 per square (ten lines) for three insertion. Advertisements for 3, 6 and 12 months, at reduced rates.

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

When, in the good old honest days of democratic rule, was such bribery and corruption heard of, as is now witnessed in high places at Washington? Never the one hundredth part of it. Investigating committees without number are now sitting, all to try senators, radical senators, for bribery. How the country is disgraced by the developements made at Washington! Nearly one-half the radical members of the once august United States Senate, are accused of, and are being tried by committees of *their own party* for obtaining their seats by bribery and corruption of the blackest kind. Caldwell, recently elected radical senator of Kansas has been found guilty by the committee, and his seat declared vacant. Pomeroy's case is under investigation, and the most direct proof of his guilt has been given, which takes in the bribe of $8000 to Col. York, and other sums paid to and offered members of the Kansas legislature:

Patterson, carpet-bagger of South Carolina, is another subject. Cameron of this state another Senator, and parson Harlan of Iowa another—and so on. Bah! such a senate, how it contrasts with the body in the days of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Cass, Buchanan, and Wright.

The Poland Committee.

"What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," is a saying that did not seem to have much weight with the Poland Credit Mobilier committee, judging it by its recent report. A half dozen leading radical members of congress have been proven before that committee steeped up to their throats in the Credit Mobilier bribery, and in company with them was found one democrat, Mr. James Brooks, but no deeper in the mire than Dawes, Schofield, Colfax, Patterson, &c., yet the report of the committee whitewashes the radical scoundrels, and recommends the expulsion of Brooks! Had this latter gentleman been so fortunate as to belong to the radical faith, the committee would have put the whitewash on him as thick as on the rest.

Shame on such justice! out upon such glaring hypocrisy! The REPORTER does not, neither does any democratic journal we know of, seek to shield Mr. Brooks, we are holding him responsible for his actions, but then that he should be punished and disgraced, and the half dozen radicals who were proven as guilty as he every whit and some more so, should be mildly dealt with, is as damning an outrage, as gross an insult to the people of this country, as has yet come to light. In another column we publish an account of the scene attending the reading of the report in the house.

Philadelphia is asking the legislature to appropriate one million dollars for the Centennial Celebration in 1876—we believe this has now been cut down to half-a-million. We would say that an appropriation of half-a-million, yea, of a million be made, if the city guarantee to send better men to the legislature in the future than she has in the past. The Philadelphia delegation is the corrupt leven that spoils the entire body, and it is very seldom that a decent man is elected from there. The dirty curbstone politicians, shoulder hitters, gamblers, and treasury plunderers, are the kind of cattle that generally represent Philadelphia in the legislature, and if she could be induced to send the opposite of these to the legislature by an appropriation of one million to the centennial, the state would be the gainer thereby to the amount of many millions of dollars.

The democracy of Connecticut held their State Convention a few days ago, and nominated Chas. R. Ingersoll, an old fashioned democrat for governor, and Geo. G. Still, a liberal republican for governor.

The democracy are in good hopes of sweeping old Conn—they have good nominees.

We see that in Lycoming county, all the county papers are subscribed for by the board of commissioners and sent to that office, where, we suppose, they are kept on file. This is a good idea, and should be imitated by all counties. By a file of papers a minute record of every thing transpiring in the county, is had at a triffling cost, and open to the examination of all. How often do persons find it necessary to have just such a record to refer to, and what more suitable place than the commissioners' office, where other important records are kept? We think that it would be of general benefit, if there were a law making it obligatory upon Co. Commr's to keep files of county papers in their vaults.

An exchange wants to know what has become of Latta's bill relative to the state treasurer. We suppose it was strangled in committee like the Philadelphia building commission bill.

A Baltimore saloon is covered all over the outside with oyster shells, so says an exchange, and we would add that the radical party is covered all over, outside and in, with Credit Mobilier and Senatorial bribery.

Legislative.

From the legislative proceedings, February, 13:

No. 242, an act to repeal an act entitled An act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties of this Commonwealth, as far as the same relates to the county of Allegheny.

Mr. Orvis moved to amend so as to include Centre county in the provisions of the bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

No. 249, an act to exempt the American Mechanics Hall in the city of Philadelphia from taxation.

Mr. Orvis. We have a long list of bills of this kind on every calendar, and I desire the House to be put on record as to its policy in reference to this kind of legislation. I therefore desire to call the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill, and if the House sees fit to pass one bill of this kind, all the others should be treated in the same way.

On the final passage of the bill, the yeas were 29, the nays 46—Mr. Orvis voted no—so the question was determined in the negative, and the bill fell.

No. 252, an act to exempt from taxation the Odd Fellows' hall of the borough of Gratz, in the county of Dauphin.

The question recurring on the final passage of the bill,

Mr. Orvis. I move to amend in the fourth line by striking out the words "of the borough of Gratz, in the county of Dauphin," and inserting "all Odd Fellows' halls in the Commonwealth." I make this amendment in good faith, for if it is right to exempt one Odd Fellows' hall from taxation it is right to exempt all. We can do this whole job by one bill instead of having to pass five hundred separate bills.

Mr. Heiges. I move to amend the amendment by inserting the words "and all Masonic halls."

On the question, Will the House agree to the amendment? a division was called and resulted in a vote of 44 in the affirmative to 22 in the negative, so the amendment was agreed to.

The question recurring on the amendment as amended, yeas 33, nays 50.

So the question was determined in the negative.

Mr. Lawson. If I am in order I would like to ask a question about that bill. In my county most of these buildings for Odd Fellows and Masonic societies have a large hall in the upper part, and the stories underneath are rented for stores and similar purposes. I want to know if this is a building of the same discription?

Mr. Schminkey. There is a store room in the basement.

Mr. Smith (Fayette). Before the vote is taken I desire to say that by legislation perhaps one-third of the institutions of this character in the State are already exempt from taxation, and I do not believe now is the proper time to commence reform in this matter.

Mr. Orvis. Does not the gentleman think there is already property enough exempt from taxation without increasing it?

The question recuring on the final passage of the bill,

Mr. Orvis. Now I would like to have some gentleman who is in favor of this bill give some particular reason why it should pass, if a general bill is not proper.

Mr. Hancock. I presume that most of the other halls are already exempt as a general thing.

On the question, Shall the bill pass? the yeas were 28, nays 47, Mr. Orvis voting no, and the bill fell.

Constitutional Convention.

Mr. M'Allister offered a substitute for the section which had been voted down on Tuesday, as follows: All elections shall be by ballot. Every ballot vote shall be numbered in the order in which it is received, and the number recorded by the election officers opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Each elector shall endorse his name upon his ballot, or cause it to be endorsed thereon and attested to by another elector of the district, who shall not be an election officer: *Provided*, That the oath prescribed for the election officers shall require secrecy as to the contents of every ballot cast at the election.

The questian was warmly discussed by the same gentlemen who spoke on the subject during Monday and Tuesday of last week, their arguments being of the same import pro and con.

Mr. M'Veagh stated that before coming to the convention this morning he was informed that a reconsideration of this section was agreed upon, and that the members of one political party had determined to be on hand and force it through in the absence of the delegates who were opposed to it. [Sensation.]

Mr. Buckalew disclaimed any knowledge of any such movement.

On motion, the committee rose, with leave to sit to morrow.

The following was adopted:

SEC.—All laws regulating elections by the people or for the registry of electors shall be uniform in their operation throughout the State; but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being upon the registry.

The substitute was agreed to and adopted as the section. The next section provided that any person bribing or accepting a bribe should be deprived of the right of suffrage, and that any person challenged for such cause should be required to swear that the charge was untrue before his vote should be received.

Mr. Struthers offered a substitute providing that bribery should disqualify a man from office. Mr. Buckalew said that the substitute belonged to another part of the Constitution. The substitue of Mr. Strother was not agreed to.

Mr. White offered a substitute similar in provisions to the sections as reported, and adding the feature that betting on the election should disqualify an elector. Not agreed to. The section was then agreed to, and is as follows:

SEC.—Any person who shall give or promise, or offer to give to an elector any money or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for the withholding thereof; and any elector who shall receive for himself or for another any money or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

The next section provides for the disfranchisement of every person convicted of fraudulent violation of the election laws, but that the right may be restored in particular cases by a two-third vote of the legislature.

Agriculture in Congress.

They have now and then some proceedings in Congress that are out of the ordinary tract of legislation. Recently the Hon. S. S. Cox, representative from N. Y. gave the House a lively entertainment in a speech on a proposition to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The report in the Congressional Globe is liberally interspersed with (laughter) which is not essential to the appreciation of the humor:

Mr. Chairman:—I think there is a good deal of undeserved reproach cast on the noble Department of Agriculture. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Farnsworth] undertook to say that the present Commissioner of Agriculture kept a cuisine to cook the seeds sent to him from all parts of the world. Other members say he boards and lives in our Patent Office free of expense. I recollect when the Commissioner of Agriculture used to make butter for the presidential mansion. Those were unctuous and happy days. The gentlest cows of Pennsylvania furnished the milk, and there was no constitutional question raised on the cows. I remember well that a former Commissioner raised strawberries for the presidential mansion. It is a part of the business of that bureau. There is no question of its constitutionality. It seems we are now to have in the bureau a microscopist! In fact it is a part of our new bureaucratic system. Bring the microscope, that it may see the insectiverous animals which are preying upon and annoying this useful bureau. I am amazed that the House does not appreciate these reports on agriculture. The Commissioner on the very first page of his report tells us that the 'segrated character of the rural population has been such as to forbid that concentration of ideas and consultation of views which are common to all other professions and occupations!' This is a species of 'unabridged dictionary, language which fills the philological and analytical mind with wonder. But look to the end! The last page of the report advises us, that we may save $1,000,000,000 by dispensing with fencing! Let us be advised and even do better. Dispense with barns, stables and houses; and then will be careful and happy. I admire economy—based on a concentration of rural ideas? Again, I turn to the Commissioner's report of 1871. I read from page sixty-nine. It is the report of the entomologist and curator! God help us to a faithful lexicon. We have just made a bureau of the microscope. My friend from Indiana (Mr. Holman) opposes it; and I never oppose him. What is this bureau? It is, in fact, the bureau of bugs! I deny that entomology as a science does not include all bugs, humbugs not excluded. The Commissioner says that bugs are not insignificant insects as they are generally and erroneously called. But, sir, they are bugs. Now, I always supposed that entomology did refer to bugs. The Commisioner gives the various modes of finding these bugs out. He tells you of the *œdipoda atrox*, which I hope which I hope my friend from Ohio (Mr. Garfield), who is now going away from my seat, after instructing me in Latin, will explain to the House. There are various other bugs referred to. We have the *caloptenus femurrebrum*, and the *caloptenus spretus*, and the *œdipoda pellucida*, the *anabras simplex*, the *copiophora mucronata*, and the *plutella limbipenella*. [Great laughter.] These are for the common mind. Education forms it. Now these reports have been published at a great expense, and this information is, of course, intended for the common people. I hope the gentlemen will be able to explain to the House what all these things are. Let there be annotations go out with these reports, Mr. Chairman. But, Mr. Chairman, I have only risen for the purpose of having the House understand the astonishing effect of these agricultural reports, not only upon the people in the country, but upon the people in the city. I acknowledge that the effect is different according to locality. I now represent a city, though by some misapprehension in the last campaign the people of New York State outside of our grand metropolis voted for me to represent them. I fell short in the country. To be sure I carried that city by some twenty-five thousand! Though I may not, owing to misapprehensions be with you next Congress I must refer to the effect of these reports on the city. The effect upon the wicked city of Philadelphia, which acted so badly in the late election, is especially notable. I refer to it for the purpose of calling the attention of my friend from Philadelphia (Mr. Kelley) to the dreadful consequence he imposes upon his constituents in sending these reports into the heart of Philadelphia. Read very slowly, Mr. Clerk, the extract I send up from the Dispatch of Philadelphia, showing the direful effects of these terrible reports. [The Clerk read (con expressione) as follows:]

"We owe our thanks to Judge Kelley for the latest Patent Office report. We already have sixteen hundred of these interesting volumes in our little library, but they have been read and reread so many times that we know every page of them by heart. This new volume came opportunely and gratefully on Christmast morning, and that night we gathered our little family around the fire and read it through to them. The affecting tale entitled "Improvement in Monkey Wrenches," seemed to touch every heart; and when we came to the climax of the little story about "Reversible Pie Boards," there was not a dry eye between the front door and the stable. During reading of the piteous narrative entitled "Gum Washers for Carriage Axles," the whole family gave expression to boisterous emotion, and the hired girl was so much excited that she lost her presence of mind and went around to her mother's inadvertently with six pounds of sugar and a butter kettle full of flour, and came home at midnight intoxicated. We can never sufficiently thank Judge Kelley for the innocent enjoyment thus furnished us. The memory of that happy evening will linger in our minds very much longer than that hired girl ever lingers when she lights on a lot of substance which she thinks will suit the constitution of her aged parent." [Great laughter.]

Impeachment of Calfax Defeated.

The house, by a vote of 106 to 109, refused to receive the resolution of impeachment of Colfax.

Six Republicans voted with the Democratic side of the House, 20th, in favor of instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring articles of impeachment against Vice President Colfax. This gave the Vice President a very narrow escape, as there were only four votes to spare. A less pointed reference of the case to the Judiciary Committee was subsequently ordered without a division of the House. Whatever may be thought of the abstract merits of the question, an impeachment of any civil officer by this Congress, which has only a few days to live, may be reckoned among the impossibilities.

The Democrats all voted Yea, together with the following Republicans: Messrs. Beatty, Bolles, B. F. Butler, Farnsworth, Goodrich, Morphis Porter, Stevenson, W. C. Smith. All the Credit Mobilier stockholders voted Nay.

Contents of that Memorandum Book.

Oakes Ames Once Again on the Stand—the Names All in the Book—What the Entries Mean—Close of the Testimony.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The members of the Committee were all in their seats at 10 o'clock, and Vice-President Colfax and his counsel were early on hand. For nearly an hour everybody waited impatiently for the appearance of Ames. At 10:30 the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to hunt him up. It was almost 11 when he came in, quite out of breath, and took his accustomed seat at the Committee table. Judge Poland asked him if he was ready to produce his memorandum book. He replied that he preferred not to show it until Mr. Colfax had made the effort to impeach his testimony, which he understood he meant to make.

The accounts of each man on the list of implicated Congresmen were taken up in succession, and Mr. Ames found the entries and passed up the book to Judge Poland through the hands of Mr. Clark, open at the proper page. The book was in the form of a diary, with the dates printed at the top of the pages, and the notes of the Credit Mobilier transactions appeared mixed up with a variety of other entries.

There was an entry of the original transaction in every case, and a subsequent credit of the proceeds of the sale of the first bond dividend. Then on the back part of the book appeared a list of the persons with the amount of money due to each on account of the June dividends. All the familiar names were there, and a new one not before mentioned, that of Mr. Stetson, who is said to be a son-in-law of the late Congressman Eliot of Massachusetts. Mr. Eliot, it will be remembered, was named in the list on the back of Mr. Ames' letter to Col. McComb.

Opposite each name on this list was a cross. Mr. Ames said the list was made to aid his memory, and show who were entitled to have the dividends, and how much was coming to each, and that the crosses were made to check off the leaves when the persons were paid. In addition to this list, there appeared on the back of the book a statement of the accounts of Mr. Ames all of which were crossed off except that of Messrs. Colfax, Garfield and Kelley, indicating, as Mr. Ames explained, that there had been a settlement with all but these three.

This was not all of Mr Ames' documentary evidence. He exhibited a dirty half-sheet of paper with three statements of accounts upon it, one showing the amount due from the holders of 30 shares of Credit Mobilier stock, after the proceeds of the sale of the first road dividend had been deducted; another making the same exhibit as to 20 shares, and a third as to 10 shares.

This sheet, Mr. Ames said, he had shown to all the Congressmen who took the stock, to let them see how their account stood prior to the payment of the dividend of June, 1868. The memorandum book fully corroberated all of Mr. Ames' previous testimony. He made no qualification of anything he said in his former evidence, except in the case of Mr. Garfield. Mr. Ames said that it was possible that he did not show him a statement and that Mr. Garfield might not have understood the transaction as he did when he paid him the $329.

After the 1868 memorandum book had been thoroughly gone over in search of entries relating to the unfortunate Congressmen, Mr. Ames produced another book like it, which proved to contain his 1869 memoranda. He read from this an entry dated Jan. 22, as follows: "Paid S. Colfax $60 75 interest on $1,500 certificates U. P. R. R." This entry brought out an entirely new point in the investigation.

Mr. Ames said Credit Mobilier trustees were able to get the Union Pacific stock which they wanted to distribute as dividends and issued certificates to the Credit Mobilier stockholders showing the number of these shares each was entitled to, and that, in January, 1869, interest was paid on these certificates. He got the interest due Mr. Colfax and paid the other Congressmen, made a list on a slip, and "Paid them all off in cash."

Mr. Ames was asked if he had found any receipts from Congressmen, and replied, in an equivocal way, that he was having his papers examined at home, and if there were any receipts they would be sent him. This answer and his manner were so peculiar, that the Committee and others suspected that he had receipts and meant to hold them back and play them as his trump cards at the end of the investigation.

After a cross-examination of Mr. Ames by Mr. Hale, Colfax made a statement, and produced witnesses in his defense.

Congressman Brook's Adduces Testimony in Defense of His Character.

Washington, February 6.—At the sitting of Poland's Committee this morning, Congressman Brooks submitted a letter from ex-Secretary Browning, dated March 21, 1868, transmitting his commission as Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, and stated that it was the 27th of December, 1867, that Neilson got his shares from Durant.

Hon. James M. Beck, of Kentucky, was sworn and examined by Mr. Brooks. Witness was a member of the Conference Committee in relation to the interest question of the Union Pacific Railroad; has been very intimate with Mr. Brooks, and does not remember of Brooks ever speaking to him in any shape or form whatever in regard to the Pacific Road.

Witness, with a majority of the Conference Committee, agreed that the law was on the side of the Pacific Railroad; had no sort of recollection that Brooks ever opened his mouth to him on the subject, either directly or indirectly.

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees was sworn and examined by Brooks. Witness was a member of the Pacific Railroad Company during that session of Congress and had questions up in which the Union Pacific Road was deeply interested. Mr. Brooks never spoke to witness on the subject of Pacific Roads, and never appeared before the Railroad Committee on any measure before it.

Mr. Brooks stated that the charge had been made that he received shares to influence members of Congress, and this testimony was to show that he had never made any such attempt. If the Committee desired any further evidence he hoped they would call any member on the Democratic side.

An Opinion of Credit Mobilier.

Horace T. Clark, President of the Union Pacific, was examined by Mr. Brooks. He testified that he never had any interest in the Credit Mobilier; deemed it to hazardous, as he regarded it as a construction company; part of the workmen had to guard the others while the road was building. The witness' examination as to the construction of the road developed nothing new. One hundred per cent. was not regarded as a large profit on construction; did not think capital could be raised now to build the Union Pacific, even if ten millions of profits were guaranteed.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

Another Damaging Discovery to Mr. Colfax.

In the further examination of Vice President Colfax's bank book by Mr. Poland's committee, the discovery has been made that on the 15th of July, 1868, Mr. Colfax deposited a draft for one thousand dollars, made payable to his order by Geo. F. Nesbitt, of New York.

This is regarded as the strongest evidence yet produced that he received a twelve hundred dollar check from Ames, of which he has so persistently denied all knowledge. It is now settled, at least in the minds of the committee, that there was no foundation for the thousand dollar note story which was testified to by Colfax and certain members of his family.

The Partisan Report of the Credit Mobilier Committee.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

How the Proposed Expulsion of Ames and Brooks is Regarded in Washington.

Washington, February 17.—To-day being that generally designated in the newspapers for the presentation of the report of that portion of the Credit Mobilier investigation which was appointed to inquire whether any member of Congress had been bribed by Oakes Ames or any other person to influence legislation, the galleries of the Hall of Representatives were filled in as dense and compact a manner as possible. The central figures of the day's event were, of course, scanned earnestly, but all were found in their seats. Every one was present to hear the Credit Mobilier roll call. On the first row nearest the Speaker sat Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, looking even more rabid than the day when he pointed up and hissed through his teeth that the reporters' gallery was a "nest of vipers." Passing to the left around the hall, sat four rows back and next to the main aisle. Mr. James Brooks, of New York, looking the very picture of mental and physical suffering in his face of gastly pallor and hands of bloodless hue. Every voice in the audience that spoke of him mingled its sympathy for his physical suffering. Farther to the left sat General Garfield. Chairman of Appropriations, who had been all the morning managing an appropriation bill. In front of him for a time was Mr. Dawes, the so-called leader of the House, because Chairman of the Ways and Means; and still farther to the left were Judges Kelley and Scofield, of Pennsylvania, apparently unconcerned over the expected report. Coming down the left hahd side aisle, and nearer the Speaker's chair, was the gruff, though not unpleasant face of Oakes Ames, who was graced on one side by Chaplain Newman, of the Senate and on the other by Chaplain Butler, of the House. This sanctimonious seeming elicited not a little merriment at Mr. Ames's expense. The moment Speaker Blaine took the chair the gavel fell and the House was hushed into silence. The Committee appointed on December 3 to investigate into the alleged charges of bribery, &c., were ready now to submit their report. Oakes Ames at once glided into better hearing quarters nearer the clerk's desk by getting the front seat next to Job Stevenson, of Ohio. Speaker Blaine called Mr. Cox, of New York, to the chair, and took a seat on the floor side yb side with his fidus Achates, Mr. Hale of Maine. Mr. Poland had simply proposed that the report should be printed and a day named for its consideration. The House was, however, not to be deprived of its sensation. "Let it be read!" "Let it be read!" shouted half a dozen, and without a moment's delay pro tem. Speaker Cox ordered Clerk McPherson to read it. Every ear was wide open. The inculpated Congressmen saw nobody but the Clerk. Their eyes were intent upon him, and their ears caught every word. When the report took up the list of names and disposed of each member in order the interest became intensified. And yet each one sat in his seat as immovable and as rigid as if held in place by a sheathing of mail. Not one seemed to betray any nervous vigor unless it faintly crept out from the self-control of Mr. Brooks, who sat stolidly in his seat. Name after name was passed by till the account of Messrs. Bingham, Dawes, Shofield, and Kelley had been rendered by the Committee. Then came their final judgement; and it may be imagined that the House bristled with surprise as the Clerk read this paragraph: "The Committee do not find that either of the above-named gentlemen in contracting with Mr. Ames had a corrupt motive or purpose himself or was aware that Mr. Ames had any, nor did either of them suppose he was guilty of any impropriety or indelicacy in becoming a purchaser of this stock. Had it appeared that these gentlemen were aware of the enormous dividends upon the stock and how they were to be earned, we could not then acquit them." And also soon after, when the Clerk read these lines: "The Committee find nothing in the conduct or motives of these members in taking this stock that calls for any recommendation by the committee," the whole House looked at Messrs. Dawes, Garfield and company, and Messrs. Garfield, Dawes and company looked at the whole House. Those gentlemen moved more easily in their seats. The profile of Dawes's face was turned clear around; Garfield threw his big head back and breathed deeper and longer; but Kelley and Bingham looked as sullen and rabid as ever, while the good-natured face of Judge Scofield had not from the start changed its pleasant expression. But the attention was quickly diverted again to the reading. The Clerk had already commenced on Ames's case, and when he came to the part that indicated severe conclusions Ames lifted his bushy head, settled his sace into that rigidity which is its wont and carelessly fumbled a piece of paper on his desk. When the report alluded to his buying and selling votes the old man's face relaxed and broke into a derisive grin. It, however, soon become fixed enough and solemn enough when the Clerk read for the first time, amid a silence as quiescent as death itself. "*Resolved*, That Oakes Ames be, and he hereby is, expelled as a member of this House." But in all this time Mr. Brooks had not smiled if Mr. Ames had smiled. The New York member opened a law book and laid it before him, and then leaning his left arm on the desk and resting his head on his left hand calmly awaited the sentence that followed It came soon enough. "*Resolved*,' read the Clerk, "That James Brooks be, and he hereby is, expelled as a member of this House," This was the last line of the report.

The Clerk sat down. The stillness that was upon the House was broken. Mr Brooks arose, Mr. Poland arose. General Garnsworth went across the aisle and spoke to Mr. Brooks. Mr. Voorhees came down and also said something to him. There was evidently kindly sympathy for the man who had passed the meridian of his public life and was so fast hastening to its setting. But Mr. Poland spoke first. He made the customary motion to print and to name the day to consider the report. Before the motion to print was put Mr. Brooks asked leave to make remarks after this "unjust partial, and persecuting report," as he called it. Mr. Poland, of course, had no objection. Nearly half the house rose to their feet as Mr. Brooks proceeded without trepidation and in a calm, clear voice to say:

I desire to submit to the House, in reply to what seems to me a most partial, unjust, and persecuting report, two documents which have not been noticed at all by the Committee. The first of these documents is the proces verbal of anaction instituted by M'Comb in the Subreme Court of Pennsylvania against the Credit Mobilier, in December, 1867, containing a list of stockholders as long ago as December, 1867.

Mr. Poland said that the list was printed at length in the testimony.

Mr. Brooks—But it is not alluded to in the report.

Mr. Poland—We had no occasion to allude to it in the report. If it has any bearing on the case it will be before the House, because it is part of the testimony. I do not design to be led into the discussion now.

The list was read, the point of it being that Mr. Brooks's name did not appear as a stockholder at that time of the Credit Mobilier, and that Charles N. Nelson's name did appear as a stockholder of 150 shares, and that this was before Mr. Brooks was appointed as Government Director.

Mr. Brooks also presented the proces verbal of another suit in Pennsylvania between the same parties, showing the same state of facts in respect to Neilson holding any. Mr. Poland remarked that as those papers had been presented, he would merely say that although the suit was entitled as of a certain term, all the evidence was that the suit was not actually commenced till the fall of 1868, and although a paper attached to some of the proceedings in that suit gave the date of December 12, 1867, as the date of that shareholders' list, there was no question at all that the 100 shares were given on the 26th of December and the fifty shares on the 29th of February thereafter. Mr. Brooks remarked that a man may be the owner of stock long before his ownership becomes a matter of record. He called attention to the fact that on several occassons he had either voted against the interest of the Union Pacific Railroad Company or had refrained from voting. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, suggested that the discussion of the subject should be fixed for Tuesday next. Mr. Poland had no objection to that. As to the question of the date of the ownership of the stock it was not contended at all that it stood in Mr. Neilson's name until the dates of the certificates. As to Mr. Brook's votes in Congress, he (Poland) would merely remark that at one time the Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier were divided in interest, and that Mr. Brooks's action and votes had been on the side represented by Mr. Durant, from whom he had received the stock.

It was quite four o'clock when the report was laid over till Tuesday and the vast crowd filed out of the Capitol into the fresh spring-like air of this February afternoon. Various were the opinions expressed and quite singularly did they concur. Everybody thought the omission to mention Colfax for impeachment, to comment severely on the lying and perjury developed and that all had escaped without censure, save Messrs. Ames and Brooks, were fatal errors which would so shape public opinion as to save those two from being made scape-goats by expulsion. General Butler takes this view as do many others, and next week when the report comes up there will indeed be a scene.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE—A MAN DRAWN FEET FOREMOST BETWEEN IRON ROLLERS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., February 17.—It is scarcely ever within the province of a newspaper to chronicle a more sickening accident than that which happened to James Milligan, who was drawn feet foremost through two massive iron rollers only three and half inches apart and which are used in flattening bars of steel for the plates of saws. Mr. Milligan was employed as blacksmith's helper in the steel rolling-mill of Wheeler, Madden & Clemson. He was climbing upon a board laid across rods over the rollers, in order to place in position a wrench which is used to regulate the space through which the heated steel and iron are passed, when the board suddenly tipped, causing him to fall. His feet struck upon the steep side in front of the rollers, which were revolving at the rate of sixty times a minute, and were instantly caught between them. The poor fellow had only time to utter the single cry of Oh! while his body, feet foremost, was being drawn through a space of only three and a half inches. Hardly a second had elapsed before the body was a shapeless mass of flesh, blood, bones, and clothes presenting, as it did, the most horrible and sickening sight that eyes could look upon. It dropped from the rollers a limp and quivering mass, and when straightened out covered a space of ground that two men would occupy. Not a whole or perfect bone remained in the body, and many bones were protruding through the flesh and clothing at different places. The head was a fearful sight to look upon. It had gone through the rollers face upwards, and it came out completely flattened and partially turned. Flowing from the smashed skull were the brains and blood in a stream sickening to behold. Strong minded, able-bodied men, were horrified and hardly able to look at the scene, which really beggars description. His comrads who witnessed the terrible affair were struck dumb with awe, and rendered almost motionless and as silent as the corpse before them, except when questioned. The deceased served three years in the late war, was about thirty-three years old, and leaves a wife and two little childred in moderate circumstances.

Terrible Explosion—Thirty or Forty Miners Killed.

London, February 18—An explosion occurred to-day in the coal mine at Talk-'O-the-Hill, in Staffordshire, while the men were all at work. Between thirty and forty miners are reported killed. The fire which broke out after the explosion was with difficulty extinguished. No bodies have yet been recovered.

Some One or Two Hundred Greeks Drowned.

London, Feb. 20.—A report has just been received here that a cafe in Smyrna situated on the shore of the gulf, having been undermined by the tides, was suddenly swallowed up by the waves, and that between one and two hundred persons, mostly Greeks, were drowned.

Scribner's Monthly contains several illustrated articles, as usual. These are Life in the New Diamond diggings (African); Dr. Holland's excellent serial, Arthur Bonnycastle; Prof. Morse and the telegraph; Folk-life in German By-ways; Napoleon II, King of Rome and Duc de Reichstadt, and a page of common etchings. Among the other very readable papers are "A Ghost who made himself Useful;" a kind notice of the late George P. Putnam, publisher and author, and the editorial melange of gossip and philosophy given at the close of the number.

The Science of Health for March contains Popular Physiology and Diseases of the Eye, with engraved illustrations; Bald Heads on Young Shoulders; Signs of a Healthy Child; Cruelty to the Young; Vaccination Problem; Disease and its Treatment; Seasonable Dishes, and How to Cook Them; Alcohol and Opium; Health of Bankers; Health of Women; Airing Bed-rooms, and a mass of other interesting reading matter, $2 a year, including a fine Chromo to new subscribers. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

This popular paper for the young folks, with the beginning of the new year resumed its weekly issues, which were interrupted by the fire. It is pronounced, by those who have tried it, the best weekly, for children and youth, in the country. Parents will do well to try it. The publishers offer a very pretty chromo, the Calla Lilies, both for the small sum of $1.60. The Bright Side weekly and Child's Friend, semi-monthly, and two chromos, Calla Lilies and Pansies, all for $2.25. Published by the Bright Side Co., Chicago.

The Child's Friend is a very pretty, illustrated four-page paper, designed especially for Sunday School. It is edited by C. G. G. Paine, and published by the Bright Side Co., Single copies 50 cents a year, or with a fine chromo, $1.00 When sent to Sunday Schools, 10 or more to one address, only 24 cents each, or once a month, 12 cts. Sunday school superintendents will do well to send for specimens, and give it a trial.

It is said that the present winter is one of the mildest ever known upon the continent of Europe. In France, especially in the environs of Paris and in the gardens of the city, the trees are covered with leaves, and the spring flowers are beginning to bud, while in the centre of France raspberry bushes are fruiting and early asparagus has appeared. About Vienna already the fields are full of violets, and South Germans drink their beer in the open air.

W. A. CURRY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb 13 1y.

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.

jan12.tf.

A. SUSSMAN
LEATHER & SHOE FINDING.

in lower room, No. 1. Bush's block, where he keeps on hand a stock of

WHITE and RED LEATHER and HARNESS.

Kips and Calf Skins
French and City Finish.

STRING LEATHER, SHOE-FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Raw Hides
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Trunks and Valises
OF ALL KINDS.

RAW FURS, of all kinds bought and highest price paid.

Clover and Timothy Seed

always bought and on hands. WHEAT and OATS specially bought and the highest Cash price paid.

Go to Sussman's, there you can buy cheaper than elsewhere, as everybody knows, who ever dealt with him. He lets no one off without a good bargain.

Next door to Sussman's is the cheap dry goods establishment of Isaac Guggenheimer. ap5.tf.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.,
(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)
DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE & LIQUORS
for medicinal purposes.

SHOULDER BRACES, TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.
Also, Choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

tf.1june R. F. RANKIN & CO.

BOSTON
Boot & Shoe Store!
A NEW ESTABLISHMENT
With New Goods & New Prices!

Having determined to engage in business at this place, we have opened up in Room

NO. 5 BUSH'S ARCADE,
BELLEFONTE, PA., the largest, most complete and cheapest stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C.,

that has ever been opened up in this part of the State. At our store you can find in the Boot and Shoe line

Anything You Want,

from the finest boot to the cheapest slipper, and we know if you once call and EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES. you will concede that it is to your interest to purchase from us.

WE SELL AT BOSTON RATES
Repairing Neatly Done.
B. L. BATCHELLER & CO.
July 19tf.

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS.

New Firm—New Enterprse.
DEININGER & MUSSER,
(Successors to B. O. DEININGER)

We would most respectfully inform the public, that they have taken charge of this old and successful establishment, and propose to carry on the same under renewed auspices.

They have on hand, and will make to order

MONUMENTS, COUCHES, TOMBS & HEADSTONES, of any possible design, and price. We use the best grades of marble—ITALIAN, CARARA, AMERICAN STATUARY, RUTLAND &c., and say with perfect assurance, "Our work is our reference."

Shop, east of Bridge, Millheim. apr26.1y.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS
No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &C.

F. B. WILSON. THOMAS A. HICKS.

HARDWARE STORE!!
WILSON & HICKS,
Bellefonte, Pa.,
(Successors to IRWIN & WILSON.,)

Respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stock of Hardware to be found, consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Axels, Spring Wagon Skeins and Boxes, Complete stock of carpenter tools and builders hardware, locks, oils, paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, cucumber pumps and tubing. Lamps af all kinds, scales, cutlery,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Full line of saddlery and coach makers goods, wood work for buggies and wagons, ploughs, harrows, cultivators and grindstones. Looking glasses and mirror plates. Picture frames made to order. They also have the celebrated cook stove,

SUSQUEHANNA,

every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All kinds of parlor stoves. We are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on short credit—not to exceed three months. Call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

WILSON & HICKS.
mar15tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAPEST

Gift & Flory's
New Shoe Store!
AT CENTRE HALL.

They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the

Lowest Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
1 DOOR BELOW HOFFER'S
BELLEFONTE, PA.
GEORGE O'BRYAN,
Dealer in
FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS,
BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
SOFAS, LOUNGES,
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.

Particular Attention to Ordered Work.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.

UNDERTAKING,
In All Its Branches,
METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,

Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co,

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

New Clothing Store
A. STERNBERG,

engaged to manage for I. L. Reizenstein, in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store where the best bargains in the county are offered.

$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere.

HATS, CAPS

and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the line of Clothing.

Gent's Furnishing Goods

all directly from their own manufactory. Also.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

They have engaged their old clerk, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. ap5tf.

Piece goods of every discription, sold low to enable everybody to have his clothing made to order.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
JOHN SPANGLER, Proprietor.

Stages arrive and depart daily, for all points, north, south, east and west.

ADAM HILD.
PAINTER, MILROY, Mifflin co., Pa.

offers his services to the citizens of Mifflin Centre and adjoining counties, in

House, Sign and Ornmenatal Painting.

GRAINING
Oak, Walnut, Maple, Ash, Mahogony, &c.

Plain and Fancy Paperhanging. Orders respectfully solicited.

All fine work done for other painters.
June 7 y.

NEW DISCOVERY
In Chemical and Medical Science.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. E. F. GARVIN'S SOLUTION OF TAR
TRADE MARK

Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Incipient Consumption.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Catarrh.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Asthma.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Heart Disease.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Skin Diseases.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Regulate the Liver.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Regulate the Stomach and Bowels
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure all Female Weaknesses.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Purify the Blood.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Diseases of the Throat.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Bronchitis.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure "Rose Cold," or "Hay Fever"
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Lung Diseases.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Constipation.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Salt Rheum.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Kidney Diseases.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Prevent Cholera & Yellow Fever
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Prevent Malarious Fevers.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Remove Pain in the Breast.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Remove Pain in the Side or Back.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Are a Superior Tonic.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Restore the Appetite.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cause the Food to Digest.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Restore the Weak and Debilitated
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Give Tone to Your System.

L. F. HYDE & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
195 Seventh Ave., New York.
dec19'72y

NE PLUS ULTRA.
No Better Place!

The subscriber is just receiving from the eastern cities a Full Stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS

which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

DRY GOODS and

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Woll Flannels, Ladies Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

NOTIONS:

A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.

HATS & CAPS.

A full assortment of Men's Boy's and Children's of the latest style and best.

CLOTHING,

Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.

BOOTS & SHOES,

A very large stock of Men's Women's and Children's and sold very low.

Queensware,
full assortment.

GROCERIES

a full stock at the lowest prices.
At the old stand of WM. WOLF.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Wm. M'Minn, late of Potter township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands, will present the same, duly authenticated for settlement.

E. E. M'MINN,
A. LUCHENBACH,
jan30.6t Administrators.

COACH & SMITH SHOPS FOR SALE,

The lot and Coach and Smith Shops, at Centre Hall, lately occupied by Geo. B. Harpster, are offered at private sale. There are three Shops upon the premises, all new two-story frame buildings, suitable for carrying on all the different branches of Coachmaking, smithing, wood-work, painting, trimming, &c. There is also a new stable upon the lot. The location is one of the best in Centre Hall, and a large trade can be readily secured. For further information address WM. WOLF, Centre Hall, Pa.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between A. W. Graff and Ner Thompson, at Centre Hill, in the mercantile business, is this day dissolved by Mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to, and all persons having claims against said firm will please call and settle their accounts with Jas. Lashell, with whom the books have been left, at Centre Hill who is authorized to settle them.

Milroy, Jan. 22 1873 A. W. GRAFF
NER THOMPSON.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Centre Hill and vicinity, that having purchased Ner Thompson's interest in the Centre Hill store he will continue the business at the Old Stand. Thankful for past favors he begs a continuance of the same.

30 jan 1 m. A. W. GRAFF.

NEW HARDWARE STORE!
J. & J. HARRIS.
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all ... Wheelbarrows, sizes, Picture Frames, ... Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at

June 6 '68, ly. J. & J. HARRIS.