

**THE CENTRE REPORTER.**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
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**Centre Hall, Pa., April 17, 1873.**  
During the ten months, ending 31 Oct. 1872, our imports exceeded our exports to foreign countries \$128,278,787. We exported specie and bullion to the amount of \$81,731,937, and our imports of the same only \$185,000,000. These are rather alarming facts, and we would ask, how long can the country stand this? Such operations as these cannot work well for the financial condition of the country, and if it continues thus, the country will soon be hopelessly drained.

This picture does not argue well for the effect of the radical rule upon the commercial prosperity of the country. Under its rule we see the gold and silver of the country driven to foreign lands at the rate of \$33 million in ten months over what is imported of the same precious metals in the same time. At this rate, the jingle of specie will never again sound in the ears of the hardfaced farmer and mechanic of this country as currency, and rag money will continue to keep its place. For twelve years the administration has been under complete control of the radical party, with full power to shape the legislation of the country for its commercial prosperity, yet in ten months the country finds itself in debt 128 million dollars to foreigners on imports. Now this does not look like establishing a boasted American policy of protection to home industry; such things were not promised by the high-tariffers, who continually cried down the democracy, when that party was in power, because it was not policy under the tariff, and because its policy in that respect was "ruinous to the trade and commerce of the country."

How does the picture look now, after a fair trial of radical rule, and under their boasted tariff? Why the country is drained annually of about 65 millions of gold and silver, and our imports of merchandise exceed our exports nearly \$218,000,000! When a man buys more than he sells, and keeps paying out cash largely in excess of what he takes in, cash, why bankruptcy must follow, that is clear, and its effect cannot be different upon the country. If this goes on, thus, the country will be prostrated—it is impossible for it to hold out under such an enormous extent. The specie that goes out, foreigners hold; it never returns; and we keep the miserable rags. Were we not promised something better under radical rule? Were the democracy in power now, and the account stood half as bad as it now does, what a hue and cry would be raised by the radical press and orators, about the ruinous policy of the democratic party, and well might they. But this is now going on under radical rule, and no alarm is felt.

The World thinks that the Democratic party must survive and win out under its time-honored name and flag. That its triumphs must be by recruits rather than alliance. This strength of purpose which is characteristic of the Democratic party would, perhaps, have been productive of immediate political results if the party had been smaller. Throughout these long years of adverse fortune we have always been formidable enough to put our enemies in fear and keep them united; whereas, if we had been a moderate party, we could have done so much more. The Democrats would long ago have split, and we, holding the balance, could have extorted concessions from one side as the price of making it victorious over the other. But the Democratic party is too large, and made of too unprincipled men, to conquer in this way. At the very time its enemies were talking about its funeral, they stood in such mortal fear that they made voters of all the negroes to protect themselves against the re-ascendancy of the Democratic party. We shall overcome even that obstacle. Our path to victory will never lie in any other direction than a straight Democratic course, leaving honest Republicans to join us when they can no longer stand their own party. We shall never sink into a mere balance of power party. Our success will come everywhere, as it has come in Connecticut, by recruits, not by an alliance. The Christian church might as well make an alliance with one sect of the Mahometans, instead of baptizing them as converts.

A new movement in behalf of law and the people's rights is in progress in Louisiana, and the Kellogg regime of the Governorship of that State is to be met a sharp and decisive method of retaliation. The tax-payers throughout the State, by which is meant those of the people who did not vote for Kellogg for Governor, are organizing in the parishes for the purpose of resisting the payment of the taxes which the Kellogg tax collectors are about to call for illegally and unjustly. Congress, it is hoped, will put an end to the Kellogg regime when it meets next December; but in the meantime the minions of radicalism will be refused the funds which they have been promised.

The Democrats last week carried Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, and Dubuque. The democracy evidently are not yet dead. Connecticut shows a great deal of life. The Democrats last week also carried Keokuk, Cincinnati, and Toledo.

Conscription has been adopted in Japan by which all subjects when twenty years old are required to serve in the army or navy.

Subscribers for the Reporter.

**The Next Senator.**  
As under the new appointment we have changed from a double to a single senatorial district, we will have but one senator to elect next fall. Who shall he be, is an important question for the democracy of this district and even for the state. This district is democratic, but is what may be called a close one—composed of the counties of Centre, Huntington, Mifflin and Juniata. At the late governor's election the vote in these counties stood as follows:

|            | Backus. | Hartman. |
|------------|---------|----------|
| Centre     | 3712    | 2592     |
| Huntington | 2980    | 2249     |
| Mifflin    | 1765    | 1822     |
| Juniata    | 1539    | 1780     |
| Total      | 9906    | 9079     |

Showing a democratic majority of only 227. Now this is a small majority, but sufficient for every purpose if the democracy make a wise and judicious nomination—one which will have the confidence of the party and which will command the united democratic vote. In other words, with such a small margin to go on, the democracy must put in nomination one of its strongest, best and most popular men, otherwise the district will be endangered. The day has pretty well gone when all men of a party will longer cling to a nomination for mere party's sake—this is the sentiment of thousands, and the set-up tools of wire-pullers and political gamblers do not go through so readily anymore on the cry of party, as in former days. The people, the common classes, the plundered tax payers are getting to understand that a man's character needs looking into as well as his politics before they will vote for nominees set up by tricksters and prostitutes in politics. Thomas Jefferson's test, "Is he honest, is he capable," is more and more becoming the motto of the voter, and the mere fact that a candidate is a Democrat or a Radical, is losing its importance with hundreds of thousands. This is right and proper in these days of Credit Mobilierism, state agency swindlers, addition, division, and silence recommendations, thieves, forgeries and every conceivable species of political roguery with which the dear people are cursed by men who resort to any thing low and mean to get into office.

The cry is for good men, and he who will knowingly vote for any other, violates his duties as a citizen and does not deserve the sacred privilege of the ballot.

What we must have in this district next fall, is a nominee for senator, who is honest, capable, and proof against rings and rosters at Harrisburg. If we can't have such an one, it is better for the good name of the democratic party that we suffer defeat. We prefer seeing the radical party disgraced by a bad radical, than to have the good name of our time-honored party sullied by a corrupt democrat. It would be better to have a good and honest republican to represent this district than a corrupt democrat who would affiliate with rings and rosters and thereby only injure our party. Thus reason honest men of all parties to-day.

Then let us have a good, honest, capable democrat placed in nomination for state senator next fall; with such an one we can carry the district; with any thing else the result will be doubtful. We refer to this important matter wisely. We trust democrats will act wisely in this matter. We have good material, and we also have some that is bad. Tricksters will attempt to obtain the nomination by their accustomed schemes of fraud and bribery. A defeat at the polls is the only way to head off these scoundrels. We shall consider it our duty as a journalist to warn democrats against tricksters who may seek to obtain a nomination for senator. Honest men must combine and put an end to political scoundrels.

Let democrats ponder over this matter. Let us resolve to have a good and strong nominee; we do not care about supporting any other. We want a nominee of whom we need not feel ashamed, and one who, when elected, will be true to the interests of the tax-payers and especially the working classes. For such a nominee we would battle with a will.

During the day a queer bit of gossip was set afloat to the effect that certain members of the American syndicate had been looking up currency and sending money to Philadelphia. The object of this is to make money stringent and depress gold and governments. By this means they have been enabled to purchase bonds at low prices in gold, and then, by their arrangement with the treasury department, to turn them in at par, thus realizing handsome profits on large transactions. This is the mode of operation for the curious features of the bond market.

The above gossip, which came from New York the other day, shows how the money scares are gotten up, and which so often disturb trade. This kind of infamous gambling is done with the connivance of government agents, and the well known "black Friday" transactions, in which Mrs. Grant figured, and cleared \$25,000, two years ago, was a plot of this kind to create a gigantic panic, by which scores of large business houses were bankrupted. And with this desirable business government agents are connected, even up to Grant's family.

At what period of promised economy did we have more salary stealing than now, under radical domination? Grant has his salary doubled; the radical congress increased its salary to \$10,000 per member for the term; Hartran's salary was doubled, the first thing the late radical legislature did when it met. Now we ask any honest republican whether this thing is not in violation of the pledges of that party. Are republican taxpayers pleased to have the salary steal go on in this manner, in addition to the other endless stealings by government agents? Is that what you voted for, if so, why did you not have the manliness to say so? If our radical friends in Centre county do not ap-

prove of these bold stealings, then why longer vote with the radical party? Is it flicking from radical politics and taking the sweat of the radical voter as well as of the democratic taxpayer. Now the democracy are really for economy and reform, if republicans are sincere in their professions, why not abandon the gang that is plundering the treasury and making the laboring classes sweat for it.

**Legislative.**

**House—April 18th.**  
Agreeably to special order, the house resumed the further consideration of the bill to elect the state treasurer—providing that a treasurer shall be elected on the second Tuesday in October next, and annually thereafter, and that his term of office shall commence on the first day of May following, and that the present incumbent shall continue in office until May 1, 1874, and the commencement of the term of the first treasurer to be elected next October.

Mr. Orvis made a lengthy speech, showing by figures copied from the governor's message, auditor general's reports, and the statements of the commissioners of the sinking fund, that under the present state treasurer during the last six years, there have been a number of discrepancies, irregularities, defalcations and disregard of laws.

Mr. Elliott said it was not an easy matter to answer, without preparation, such a speech as the one delivered by the gentleman from Centre [Mr. Orvis], which that gentleman had carefully prepared and made up largely from campaign arguments referred to. He entered upon a discussion of the subject, however, and answered some of the points presented by Mr. O., and defended the administration and party against the charges of corruption and misapplication of the public funds. He remarked that if any defalcation or violation of law on the part of the treasurer or other officers it was his duty to offer a resolution calling for a committee to investigate such affairs, and of such committee he would have been the chairman.

Mr. Orvis alleged that he did offer a resolution of the kind on another subject, but the committee was so constituted by the speaker as to defeat any real investigation.

Mr. Brockway introduced a bill as early as January last providing for the election of a state treasurer, but it was kept in committee for a long while, and finally came out with a negative recommendation, and he was satisfied that the gentleman from Centre [Mr. Orvis] had determined that no such bill should be passed during the session, and that thus the will of the people was intended to be violated, and the constitution disregarded.

Mr. Mitchell replied to Mr. Latta, asserting the charge of indisposition on the part of the republican party to provide for the election of a treasurer. He contended that there was no dereliction of duty on the part of the legislature if such an act is passed at any time during the present session. He pointed out several alleged errors in the figures presented by the gentleman from Centre.

Mr. Orvis denied that the figures referred to are mere rubbish of the state campaign matter, and maintained the further remarks in regard to the treasurer's accounts. He referred to a resolution offered by Mr. Brockway calling for certain information from the state treasurer and auditor general, which was adopted, but it was referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Brockway corrected the gentleman from Centre [Mr. Orvis] by informing him that the resolution referred to was unanimously adopted, but information was never furnished.

Mr. Orvis stated that he was chairman of an investigating committee in regard to a bill (relating to Delaware avenue), which committee could not be induced to meet for business, because each member invariably seemed to have some special appointment at the time expressed by himself for such meeting. He was therefore decidedly of the impression that he could not reasonably hope for practical results had he moved for an investigation of state treasury affairs as suggested by the gentleman from Philadelphia. [Mr. Elliott.]

Mr. Brockway entered into a brief description of the pending bill, and referred to an amendment which he intended to offer, so as to fix December 1, 1873, as the commencement of the term of the treasurer, instead of May 1, 1873.

The first section of the bill was agreed to, when Mr. Brockway offered the amendment above referred to.

**The Saints Shifting.**  
Brigham Young Announces the Second Region of his Kingdom and His Plans for the Mormons Living for Arizone.

St. Louis, April 9.—The Globe has a special from Salt Lake City, which says that Brigham Young speaks daily of abandoning, and for some time past preparations have been made for a Mormon exodus southward. A large number will leave in a few days with Young at their head. Their destination is the valleys bordering on the San Francisco mountains in Arizona, near the Texas Pacific Railroad. Brigham Young, in anticipation, has assigned the Presidency of the Deseret National Bank, the Zion's Company, a cooperative mercantile institution, and the railroad, and is respectively succeeded by Hon. W. H. Hooper, General Eldridge, and William Jennings. Their first object will be to locate in Utah and seek a new locality, where he can be supreme. The Mormon problem in Utah is solved, and the war will be transferred to Arizona. Some prominent Mormons, with large business interests, state that they will remain until they sell out. Brigham Young this afternoon publicly, in the Tabernacle and before an immense audience, resigned the position of trustee of the vast Mormon church property and funds. He said he was going far south, that the telegraph would not reach him.

**A Chequered Career of Rascality—Career of the Bidwells.**  
CHICAGO, April 6.—The Tribune contains an account of the careers of the Bidwells recently arrested for forgery on the Bank of England. They lived at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Their first exploit was in Cincinnati in 1859 and 1860, when they succeeded in escaping with \$60,000. George then appeared at Grand Rapids with a third brother, in the role of a Baptist minister, for which his clerical appearance well fitted him. After a brief term in that disguise, George, in company with his brother, opened a grocery store, buying goods in New York. They soon failed, swindling their creditors out of their entire stock. George then visited Chicago and after a few unimpressive attempts there joined his brother Austin in Wheeling West Virginia, the latter having been driven out of New Orleans for swindling. At Wheeling they were unsuccessful, and were sentenced to jail for one year, but escaped after a few months confinement. After visiting Chicago and Quincy they went to New York and Boston. At Boston George was convicted of forgery, and sent to Charleston Penitentiary for five years. Austin was also arrested in New York and sent to Sing Sing for two years. This was in 1869. George was pardoned by the Governor of Massachusetts soon after his incarceration. Austin served out his full term. George came west soon after, and joined the republican party in the circumstances, when he went to preaching, which was his never failing resource up to his final departure for Europe.

**Carlisle Atrocities at Berga.**  
MADRID, April 9.—Despatches just received from Berga report the outrages committed by the Carlists after the capture of the town of Berga. The insurgents upon entering the town acted in a most inhuman manner towards their prisoners, who were subjected to many cruelties. Eighty-two republican volunteers captured in the town were massacred, and their bodies afterward horribly mutilated. The inhabitants of Salamanca have expelled the Jesuits.

**Over Genesee Falls.**  
Ten or Fifteen Persons Swept Over the Falls and Lost.  
ROCHESTER, April 8.—This evening a most fearful accident occurred on the foundation wall on the river side of Front street of the new city building for the police and fire departments went out when about twenty or thirty persons were upon it looking at the river. It is estimated by those who were on the spot that about ten or fifteen were carried into the river and swept over the high falls. No names of the lost are yet reported. Five or six are known to have escaped. Great excitement prevails and the police are in full force in the streets to prevent any further catastrophe.

**PRECIPITATED 100 FEET.**  
Cumberland, Md., April 7.—At the Borden mines near Frostburg, Allegheny county, to-day, John Langley, an employe, was killed. He was down with a horse and cart, the horse becoming restive kicked the coupling loose and all were precipitated to the bottom, 100 feet. Langley was instantly killed and horribly crushed.

**A Curious Bundle.**  
A correspondent of our exchange gives this account of Mr. Stephens' recent appearance at a public reception in Atlanta:  
Alexander H. Stephens emerged from the Kimball house, wrapped up in a bundle of the same size as the bundle with a white head sticking out put in a carriage right end up, and propped in position by two crutches. The bundle then said it was all right, and away the carriage went to the capitol. The bundle was then taken out, unrolled, till Stephens was found. Leaving on two stout men, with two more carrying each a crutch, the procession entered the house of representatives. The bundle was never seen again. It is believed that the members of the legislature, citizens, negroes and children had all turned out. When Stevens appeared there went up a shout. It was long and loud, and was followed by another shout and longer. Then when they died another started and ran its course. Mr. Stephens bowed acknowledgments as well as he could, considering that the two stout men made sort of a moving straight jacket. When he arose he was enabled to see the bright light falling upon his pale face and white head, there was more cheering and applause. It was plain that Stephens had the hearts of the people. He spoke in an erect posture, and with a voice clear and shrill, and not a word was lost in any part of the hall, unless the sound was drowned by applause. I was in an extreme corner of the hall, wedged in among a mass of human beings, and know that each word came with marvellous distinctness, although his voice did not seem to be unduly elevated. And this weak and wasted skeleton of a man spoke thus for more than two hours.

The forests surrounding Gordonville, Va., were in flames on 9th, and many farm-dwellings, a railway station, and the largest amount of property was destroyed.

The great temple of Minerva, in Yeddo, to be rebuilt by a few millionaires, and according to "European Notes" will be

**The Treasurer Election Bill—Disgraceful Conduct of the Speaker—High Handed Attempt to Force the Bill Through.**

Harrisburg, April 7.—Mr. Elliott, who had left the Chair and placed Mr. Newmeyer of Allegheny county, at Speaker pro tem, moved the house to consider the bill to elect the state treasurer, which was passed by a vote of 187 to 137. Mr. Elliott did not give the title of the bill.

The Speaker pro tem, Mr. Newmeyer, rapidly put the question, and amid shouts of both eye and no, quickly decided that the motion to consider was agreed to, and simultaneously ordered the reading of the first section of the bill. After the Clerk had read a few lines it became apparent that the bill was the Senate bill to provide for the election of a state treasurer every two years, extending the term of the present incumbent until 1874.

The entire proceedings did not occupy five minutes. As soon as the title of the bill was announced, a number of the members who were present, and who were evidently considered that the rapid decision of the Speaker pro tem, in bringing the bill before the House so quickly and simply by reference to its number in the motion to consider deprived them of all opportunity of calling the speaker to account, and they shouted their attention of the Speaker pro tem. A scene of utter confusion ensued—a scene which has no parallel in the House for almost fifteen years. Numbers of members were on their feet, many of them excited to the highest point at what they considered was a "rag law" on the part of the Executive officer. There were cries of "Put him out of the chair," and violent demonstrations on the part of the members. These animals, he said, are far from being the ferocious monsters they voyagers are so fond of depicting. They are, in fact, very fond of meeting one in the middle of an arctic night, that is to say broad daylight. Without a moment's hesitation the doctor turned and ran, never stopping until his breath was exhausted, he had been followed by the speaker, who was running also, but in the opposite direction.

A very perilous adventure through which he passed during this voyage was the fact that he had started a glacier, which was lying in a large natural bay or harbor, close to a glacier; one day a terrific roaring started every one on board. An immense iceberg had parted from the glacier, and risen to the surface so near the ship that the crew were in danger of being crushed. The iceberg, which was swept before it everything not made fast, and forced the crew to hold on for their lives.

Two of the finest glaciers the lecturer saw he christened after Prof. Tyndall, and the other after the great discoverer of his Alpine researches. Among the interesting features of the lecture was the exhibition of some exquisite photographs of Arctic scenes reflected upon a certain on-stage. The lecturer was in a great rock on the coast of Greenland, which was in all respects similar to that on which the ill-fated Atlantic had struck, and it was a matter of surprise to Dr. Hayes, in view of the nature of the coast, that so many of the Melville Bay was the highest point reached in this expedition. In concluding his lecture Dr. Hayes said that this might be made by any gentleman during the next few months in his own yacht. Noble sport could be found in shooting par deer, and the trip would be no more dangerous than crossing the Atlantic. At the first blush it might seem that sailing among these tremendous glaciers and icebergs would be a most hazardous navigation, but it should be borne in mind that the proper season darkness never hides them, and hence danger from this source need scarcely be apprehended.

**MONKEYS IN THE LEGISLATURE.**  
The following monkey scene took place in the House on Wednesday evening, last, 10th:  
The House continued in session this morning until two o'clock A. M. No business of importance was transacted, the object of continuing in session being merely to receive messages from the Senate, and to give effect to amendments made by that body.

During the intervals when there were messages the members of the House indulged in the usual amusements attending legislative bodies. The speaker, who consisted in calling the most incompetent members to preside, and then overwhelming them with most absurd questions and ridiculous motions. In one case the member who assumed the chair was driven off the platform by a volley of paper and documents from all parts of the House. As some of these missiles weighed half a pound each, and were thrown with great force and velocity, the fun of dodging them was not confined to the pleasure of the members.

Finally, as a sort of intellectual relief to the entertainment, Mr. Brockway offered a resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the case of the balance sheet of the House of Representatives, and to report thereon to the next session. The resolution was agreed to. Messrs. Brockway, Joseph and Tintner were appointed the committee, and proceeded in quest of Mr. McClure. He was soon found and was escorted into the hall. As he entered, the members of the House rose and greeted him with a volley of paper and documents, consisting of a general assortment of all the legislative documents of the session, in addition to cigar-boxes, newspapers and large printed files of bills.

After running the gauntlet the entire hall, the speaker took his place upon the Speaker's stand amid jeeringly, half in earnest and half jeeringly. He addressed the members as follows:  
Mr. Speaker and Commemors of the House, I thank you for the distinction you have conferred upon me by your invitation to address you on the subject of reform. I know of no other body of men, either of the present or past, that needs instruction on the necessity of both public and private morality, so much as this House of Representatives of this State, now before me (laughter), or that has so broadly and deeply experimented in the individual and general expediency of the body politic. (Laughter and applause.) I am not surprised, however, that it is so when I consider that of the members serving in this House from my immediate locality, many were not even associated with me in the distinction you have conferred upon me by your invitation to address you on the subject of reform. 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