THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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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.

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

George Francis Train has been found perfectly sane by a New York jury.

All the worse for Train if ever he commits murder.

The Grant policy of usurpation, in Louisiana, is bringing its fruits—bloodshed has already resulted and lives have been lost. The people want no bayonet rule and will resist; they think they can govern Louisiana themselves, and have indicated by their votes who shall do it, and Grant's backing up the bastard government of Kellogg is usurpation of the worst kind.

Local Option, so far as Clinton county is concerned, does not amount to much. Lock Haven city has voted for licenses, while the county voted against. The city being the market and centre of trade for that county, almost every countryman seen going from Lock Haven, has a bottle with him. Selling whisky and bottles is now a big thing for the Lock Haven liquor sellers.

Civil war has broken out in Louisiana—nothing less was to have been looked for the way the scalawags went on, under the advice and protection of the Grant regime. It is too much to expect that a people shall sit down quietly under such a usurpation as is attempted in that unfortunate state. It is the right and the duty of every citizen of Louisiana to resist. The Kellogg government is a damnable imposition, and were it not for the federal bayonets, it would have vanished months ago and the state have enjoyed quiet.

Blood has been shed, and upon the Grant administration rests the responsibility, for having tried to fasten upon the people of that state a set of state officers whom they repudiated at the polls. The administration at Washington had no right to interfere at all; it was not called upon to do so, and we trust that the men of Louisiana will succeed in driving out the minions and tools of the white-house tyrant, and that not a single one will find her soil congenial enough to stay. If the people wish to preserve their rights and liberties they must act themselves, there is no use in appealing to, and expecting justice from the Jacobins who now tyranize over the country. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, especially in Louisiana, and God speed the cause of her sons.

The Congressional Steal.

The dishonest and disgraceful steal of Congressmen in the increase of salaries, and especially in making it apply to the last session, is condemned by the people generally, as is the act of Grant signing the bill by which it was made a law. Below we give the officers affected by the law, with the old and present Salaries:

President.....	$ 25,000	$ 50,000
Vice President.....	8,000	10,000
Speaker.....	5,000	10,000
Chief Justice.....	6,500	10,000
Associate Jus....8..	48,000	80,000
Cab't 7 Members..	56,000	70,000
Assistant Sec'y 7...	21,000	42,000
Con. 241 members	1,205,000	
New Con. 291.....		2,182,500
Senate.....	370,000	675,000
Delegates.....	50,000	108,000
Total amn't sal'r's	$1,784,500	$3,210,00

Increase $1,415,500 annually. This is an additional burden placed upon the people, at a time when taxes are already high. The salaries of Congressmen have been increased three times within the past twenty years, and every time when the party opposed to the Democracy were in the majority. In 1854, when the Know-Nothings had the majority in Congress, it was increased from $8 per day to $3,000 per year. In 1864, when the Republicans controlled Congress, to $7,500 per year.

The radicals have the District of Columbia under their own rule now. The population is 136,000, or about four times that of Centre county, yet it costs $2,224,000 to carry on the government of the District. For salaries alone $543,596 are spent in a year, and the rate of taxation is $1.76 upon $100. The worst of rings have things under their control and the governor is appointed by Grant. Astounding frauds are practiced by the radical office-holders there—and there's where the money goes. Under democratic rule the District was entirely free from the curses which have of late years fallen to its lot.

Gen. Sherman says there need be no fears of a general Indian war.

Oakes Ames was struck with paralysis on 6th inst. He struck some fellows pretty badly with Credit Mobilier, which was just about as fatal.

The tunnel of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad under the city of Baltimore is on the verge of completion. When finished it will enable passengers to go through the city without stopping.

Trenton, in Louisiana, was nearly destroyed by fire on the morning of the 6th. Loss $300,000.

Stokes has been denied a new trial, by the supreme court. Next the court of appeals will be resorted to. It is about time "new trials" be played out in this case.

Chief Justice Chase died in New York on 6th, of apoplexy.

A salmon weighing 9½ pounds, and 31 inches in length, was shot in the Susquehanna, near Harrisburg, a few days ago. That must have been old Sam-one.

The democrats carried Pottsville by 230 majority, the other day, and on same day the democrats carried Scranton by 429 majority.

Grant.

The *Graphic* hits the nail on the head, elegantly in the following little article:

The news from Louisiana, as will be seen from our despatches, is depressing in the extreme. The State is on the brink of civil war, and the slightest movement of either party may precipitate a bloody conflict. Behind all the confusions and complications of this sad case, the people do not lose sight of two salient facts: The Kellogg Government has been pronounced a usurpation by the Senate Committee, and it owes all its power to the unauthorized interference and the unqualified support of the Federal authorities. But for the presence of the United States troops, there would have been no difficulty to speak of. The negroes have been excited to take up arms by a faction, and feel strong enough to attack the whites because backed by Federal artillery. It is to be regretted that, while affairs are in this critical condition in a great Commonwealth, the President is riding about the country, partaking of the hospitalities of the rich, and evidently enjoying himself to the utmost with congenial companions. It would seem that while the Modocs are shooting our soldiers by the score at the Lava Beds, and our nation is irretrievably disgraced in the eyes of the whole world by corrupt commissioners at Vienna, and a whole State is in arms in consequence of Federal usurpation, Gen. Grant should be anywhere but where he is. If he cannot attend to the duties of his great office at a juncture so critical as the present certainly is, he ought to resign at once and make way for a man who is willing to sacrifice pleasure to business, and does not need a vacation every week.

"How the President Draws his Salary," is the caption of a three inch article, going through some of our exchanges. What the President draws the $50,000 for and where it comes from, are matters that interest the dear people more than "How he Draws it."

Gov. Dix, of New York, will not sign the local option bill, unless cider and lager beer are exempted.

The Strength of the Democracy.

The Albany *Aryus* exhibits with vigor and clearness the actual strength and resources of the Democracy and the waning power of Radicalism. It recalls that "in 1860 the Republican party was in an actual minority on the aggregate vote of the country of 947,289. This minority it has wiped out, not by gains from the Democratic party, but by adding 1,032,475 voters from the colored race. The gains of the Republican party have not been from the white race but from the black race, for the Opposition to-day is able to bring to the polls from the great reserve vote of the country 350,000 more voters than it was able to poll in 1860; leaving still a million and a half of non-voting citizens subject to the call of that organization which shall best succeed in quickening their consciences.

"The country to-day contains three millions of active Democrats, two and a-half millions of white Republicans, one million colored citizens, and one million and a half of non-voting citizens who are so disinterested that only deep political excitement reaches them. The aggregate white vote of the country was about 800,000 more last fall than in 1860.

"The Democratic party has to-day a stronger nucleus than the Republican party. Its three millions have been baptized in fire and blood for their faith, and are held by ties stronger than even 'the cohesive power of public plunder,' for they have remained banded together notwithstanding every reverse. They are Democrats because they believe in Democracy. Republicans have been such, also, because they believed in Republicanism; but that party having accomplished all it undertook to do, and its leaders having organized as public plunderers, those who now believe in the Republican party are rapidly diminishing.

"Counting in the one million of colored voters, and yet there are five millions of the eight and a-half millions of voters in the country which the Republican party cannot bring to the polls. With the loss of confidence and loss of interest, now apparent among Republicans on every hand, and with the growing conviction that there is security only in the tried principles of Democracy, it requires very little faith in the ultimate triumph of the right to become convinced of the complete success of the Democratic party.

"A comparison of the returns of the elections with the census reports shows that of the non-voters full one million belong to the non-voting whites of the South, who if they had voted, would have cast their suffrages for the Liberal ticket, thus giving the opposition a large majority of the entire vote.

"More than one-half of the electors of the country, including two-thirds of its intelligent population, are wedded to the Democracy; and political courage and popular confidence cannot fail to make that sentiment effective at the polls.

"The State of New York contains 981,587 citizens, a majority of whom are naturally Democratic; as has been attested by the many and brilliant successes achieved by the Democracy. Over 150,000 voters stayed away from the polls last fall.

"The Republican party having trampled upon its platform of last year, and having been convicted of high crimes against public morality and sound principle, it but remains for the Democratic party to vigorously assert its own distinguishing principles, to secure the confidence of the people, and to redeem the State. The Republican party misgoverns wherever it rules. The application of Democratic maxims in the conduct of government will remedy all the consequences of its misrule. He prattles like a parrot, then, who prates of Democratic doubt, and Democratic dismay. Just now is the precise time, above all others, when the Democratic party has the right to be most confident. Its principles are eternal, and the validity of its organization equally so. Immortality possesses it, because its life is the life of the nation."

Ezekiel West, the oldest man in Pennsylvania, died in New London, Chester county. Age 118.

An exploding boiler killed four men in Chicago the other day.

Legislation in Pennsylvania—Speech of Ex Attorney-General Black.

The Hon. Jeremiah S. Black has lately delivered a noteworthy speech before the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, in which he is one of the delegates at large. Mr. Black was Attorney-General of the United States in the days before mediocrity had become a passport to that office. He is a lawyer of unquestioned ability and integrity, and his views on the present condition of his own State are entitled to great consideration.

Mr. Black thus speaks of Pennsylvania's ancient glory:

The time was when the State of Pennsylvania, then a mere colony, containing perhaps less than 50,000 inhabitants, had a reputation throughout the earth for independence, justice, peace, and good order—for everything that goes to make up the happiness of an organized society. There was no portion of the world from which the eyes of the best and wisest men were not turned in admiration toward this community. All this resulted from the wise and just system of laws adopted by the illustrious founder of the colony.

And then he dwells on her present shame:

What we want above all things upon the earth is honest legislation; and when I say we want it, I use the word in the double sense of needing it and lacking it. It cannot be denied that the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania has habitually, and constantly, for the last twenty-five years or more, betrayed the trust reposed in its members; and this has gone so far that we must have reform if we would not see our institutions perish before our eyes. There was a time when membership of our State Legislature was a passport to honor and admiration everywhere, from a Parisian drawing room to the cottage of a peasant. Now that same Legislature is a stench in the nostrils of the whole world. The cry against this corruption comes up, not only from every part of this house, but from every quarter of the Commonwealth. It is borne to us on the wings of every wind. Nor is it a mere popular clamor. It is founded upon incontestable facts which have passed into the domain of history, and will stand there forever.

The speaker gives two specific instances in which this utter absence of morality and honesty in the Legislature has worked terrible injustice. The first is the passage of the charter of the Bank of the United States in 1837. How this resulted is eloquently told:

The Bank of the United States pushed its charter through, partly by direct bribery and partly by a base combination of private interests, which were openly and shamelessly avowed upon the face of the bill itself. The speculation exploded in the course of a short time; but it scattered destruction everywhere, and brought desolation to a thousand firesides. It disgraced the character of the state; destroyed her credit; reduced her public securities to forty cents on the dollar; branded her name with repudiation and made her name a hissing byword among all the nations. The perpetrators of that atrocious outrage were never called to any account, and their impunity was an invitation to all others to go and do likewise. For years afterward the other banks, conbining themselves together, corrupted the Legislature and robbed the public according to the statutes in such case made and provided.

In the growth of the existing railroad system is to be found the other striking illustration of the unfaithfulness of the legislators. Mr. Black says of the company which was originally organized to build a road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg:

It swallowed up nearly all the property that the State ever had. It took it substantially as a gift; the five or six millions it paid was no consideration for the fifty or sixty millions it got. The gift of this immese domain was followed by a surrender on the part of the Commonwealth of her right to collect her own revenue, amounting to millions more, and which belonged to her as much as the purse in your pocket belongs to you. I allude to the repeal of the tonnage tax. I refer to that fatal, that perfidious statute which the Legislature, the lobby, and the railroad company conspired to pass disarming the State of her just right to collect the duty which was her own of three mills upon each ton of produce carried. It was a terrible wrong; for it ground the face of labor to pour a great stream of wealth into the imperial treasury of a corporation which had no claim of right to it. By such a dereliction of duty on the part of the Legislature that corporation has grown so mighty that its little finger is thicker than the loins of the Commonwealth which created it. Her stride is across the continent, from ocean to ocean. Her head is in the clouds, and the arms of her gigantic power stretch out on either side from one horizon to the other. The several Legislatures which have stripped me and my fellow citizens of our just rights to clothe this corporation with imperial power were treacherous to their duty and basely unfaithful to their high trusts.

But this company is not alone in its infamy:

Other corporations have powers similarly bestowed, and nearly as great. Four of them have had the advantage of the loose legislation at Harrisburg, so as to secure monopolies a thousand fold more oppressive than that which made the name of Sir Giles Overreach infamous in the dramatic literature of England. What was the exclusive privilege of selling sweet wines in the reign of Elizabeth compared to the power which puts its own price upon every basketful of anthracite coal that is consumed in a country like this?

We are told that these are only a few of the instances in which the legislature has proved treacherous; that one in a hundred has not been mentioned, nor the worst cases selected; and that the corruption has now gone so far that the veto power is utterly incapable of stopping it.

The members of the lobby and the promoters of the doctrine of Addition, Division, and Silence are thus sharply portrayed:

The foulest birds that wing the air have made the tree of liberty their roosting place, and their obscene droppings cover all the plains about them—the kite, with his beak always sharpened for some cruel repast; the vulture, ever ready to swoop upon his prey; the buzzard, digesting his filthy meal and watching for the moment when he can gorge himself again upon the prostrate carcass of the Commonwealth. And the raven is hoarse that sits there croaking despair to all who approach for any clean or honest purpose.

The absence of temptation and the dread of punishment Mr. Black evidently considers the only remedies and safeguards. He thinks that the misconduct of members is due to the fact that they are not responsible, and nobody is responsible for them. He says:

Washington said long ago that irresponsible power could never be safely trusted in human hand. By irresponsible power I mean power which may be abused without calling down any punishment upon the heads of those who commit it. In this respect all our constitutions are anomalous. They are a series of commands without any sanction to enforce them.

A State Treasurer who Gives no Security.

The absolute control which the plundering Ring politicians exercised over the late degraded Legislature of Pennsylvania is well illustrated in the success which attended their audacious project for retaining control of the State finances. Ever since the state treasury fell into the hands of the notorious William H. Kemble, whose proficiency in Addition, Division and Silence has given him a reputation, such as it is, throughout the United States, the most remarkable confusion has pervaded the accounts of that department of the State Government, giving rise to very ugly suspicions. According to official reports, as was late demonstrated by Mr. Orvis in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, there have been defalcations amounting to nearly three million dollars since the Ring got the handling of the public funds, a period of only six years.

The present Treasurer, Robert W. Mackey, is a friend of Kemble, and a fit representative of the school of Pennsylvania politicians which has brought that State into wide and well-deserved disrepute. His term of office was about expiring, and there was no probability of his being re-elected; therefore the Ring, in order to keep their man in place, procured the passage of a law extending Mackey's term until May 1, 1874.

This extension of Mackey's term is a great thing for the Ring in more ways than one. In the first place it prevents investgation into the interior affairs of the treasury which would follow a change of treasurers, and might prove unpleasant to some of those interested. In the next place it will give the Ring control of the public funds for another year, an advantage that no one understands better than those who have enjoyed the fat pickings from this source during the past six years. And in the third place it relieves Mackey's bondsmen from all liability in case he is found to be a defaulter when he is driven at last from the place to which he so pertinaciously clings.

There are many unpleasant rumors afloat regarding the condition of the Pennsylvania treasury. It has been repeatedly asserted that Mackey carries his own personal check for $100,000 among the assets of the treasury, counting it as cash, and strong Administration journals have intimated that should all the secrets of the treasury vaults be brought into light, the people of Pennsylvania would be astounded. Mackey has given bonds heretofore, as treasurers usually do, which have been renewed from term to term, and of course his bondsmen are in the Ring. But the resolution extending his tenure of office does not provide for any security, and the responsibility of his present bondsmen will expire with the term for which he was elected. For the next year, therefore, Mackey will have the handling of all the money of the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania without being compelled to give one dollar of security for the faithful performance of his duty. So his bondsmen are all safe, no matter what happens.

One of the stanchest Administration newspapers in Pennsylvania recently characterized the last Legislature of that State as "the vilest herd of villains ever seen in this nation." But what better could be expected where such a creature as Kemble is allowed to represent the State in the National Committee of a great political party?—*N. Y. Sun.*

HOW MONEY GOES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

General Farsworth, ex-Congressman from Illinois, denouncing the increase of the salaries of the President and members of Congress makes the following exhibit:

The plea that larger salaries are necessary to enable the President and members of Congress to live respectably in Washington is not true. No other President has "asked for more." Mr. Lincoln saved half his salary, and that, too, when gold was 200 and over. And yet the allowances, "incidentals," and "contingencies" were far less liberal than for the present occupant of the White House. The following appropriations, made in 1864 and in 1873, are, I believe, fair examples, and may be regarded as a pretty fair sample of our rapid growth in extravagant expenditures of late:

For Lincoln 1864.		*For Grant*, 1873	
For Secretary to sign patents	$1,500	For Secretary to sign patents.....	$1,500
For private sec'ry, steward and Messenger.....	4,600	For private secretary assistant secretary, steward, messenger, and two executive clerks.....	13,800
For contingent expenses of Executive office.....	2,000	For contingent expenses of executive office...	6,000
For two night watchman...	1,200	For one watchman and two Policemen...	3,540
For two door keepers.....	1,200	For two door keepers and one usher....	3,600
For one furnace keeper	600	For one furnace keeper	720
For Fuel.....	2,400	For fuel.....	5,000
For repairs of house and furniture for improving grounds purchase of plants, and all contingencies.....	6,000	For 'annual' repairs of house and furniture, and for repairs, &c., of "Green House."	35,000
For repairing summer residence at "Old Soldiers' Home	3,000	Besides various officers of the army, Brigadier Generals, &c.	
Tot'l Lincoln	$22,500	Total Grant	$69,160

It cannot be claimed that the labors of the Executive office are greater now than during the last year of the war, or its responsibilities overwhelming. Then our President could never find time or respite from the constant labors and terribly wearying cares of his office to get further away than the "Old Soldiers' Home," whither, during the hot season, with throbbing head and aching heart, late in the day he would ride in search of a little rest in its cool retreat.

A member of the Ohio Legislature has found an amendment to the Constitution proposed by Mr. Madison in 1789, but never ratified by a sufficient number of States to become a law. It has a special significance at the present time and is as follows: "Article Second.—No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened." When the amendment was offered there were only 12 States in the Union, and consequently the ratification of nine was sufficient to make it a law. It never received but eight, and it is proposed that enough more States ratify it now, and thus put a stop to future salary grabs. It is an interesting question whether the action of those eight States still holds good, and if the amendment may still be acted upon, since the Constitution names no limit for the ratification of a proposed amendment.

Oakes Ames died last week. His funeral took place on 11th, at North Easton, Mass, and was very largely attended.

KELLOGG WANTS TO GO HOME.

The Picayune has the following: After the crack of the whip, or the pistol shot, or whatever it was that frightened Kellogg last evening, he jumped into his carriage and was driven at a furious rate to the St. Charles hotel. Kellogg got out and in a very nervous manner, as pale as a ghost, and enquired for Mr. Bob River, proprietor of the hotel. When he came Kellogg seized him by the arm in a very excited manner, and hurried him into Rivers' back office. His first words were: Mr. Rivers, I am in great trouble.

Mr. Rivers,—What is the trouble.

Kellogg—I have been shot at. I don't know what I have done to this people that they should desire to take my life. What shall I do? What shall I do? clasping his hands in his extreme agitation. Mr. Rivers—I'll tell you what I would do if I were in your place. I would pack up my trunk and leave the city at once. The people don't want you here.

Kellogg asked—How can I get away with safety? I have tried to do my best for this people. Why should they desire to kill me?

Mr. Rivers—No, Governor, you have not done your best. You have deceived every man who has placed any confidence in your word.

You promised several gentlemen in my presence that if ever you became Governor you would not commission that negro Brown as Superintendent of Public Education, and you had not been in office twelve minutes before you had commissioned him, besides, you ought to know best yourself whether you were elected Governor or not, but you must be satisfied now that you are not, even the choice of the negro, and every white man in the State redubiates you.

PROPERTY EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

The bill on this subject, which has passed both Houses of the Legislature, exempts the following property:

All churches, meeting-houses, or other regular places of stated religious worship, with ten acres of land annexed thereto.

All universities, academies and school-houses belonging to any county, borough or school district, or incorporated, erected endowed or established by virtue of any law of this State, with ten acres of land annexed thereto.

All court houses and jails.

All parsonages owned by any church or religious society, with five acres of land attached thereto.

All burial grounds belonging to any religious congregation.

All burial lots belonging to any person or family.

All lands and premises belonging to cemetry companies, where the revenues are used solely to improve such lands and premises.

All lunatic asylums, almshouses, poor-houses, houses of refuge and penitentiaries, with lands attached to the same.

All asylums, schools and hospitals, with the lands attached to the same, where the same are supported by State appropriations.

All charitable institutions and lands attached thereto, whose chief revenues are from voluntary contributions.

The repealing clause subjects all classes of property not covered by these descriptions to general taxation.

Suffocated in a Limekiln.

Two Men Suffocated—One Losses His Life in an Attempt to Save the Other—Narrow Escape of a Third Man who Attempted a rescue.

Last evening between six and seven o'clock occurred one of those fatal accidents which from time to time startle the community and which occasionally recall the native heroism of unpretending men, who, in a moment of peril to their fellow creatures, are ready to risk their own lives to save others.

The scene of the fatal disaster was Mr. Lichtenwallner's limekiln, situated on what is known as the Bath road, about half a mile of Nazareth. The lime kiln has been in operation for some time past, but it was found on Sunday, that as often happens, the fire was choked and there was no draft through the kiln. Mr. Lichtenwallner, assisted by a man named Haldeman, undertook to remedy this defect, and accordingly, provided with an iron rod, he mounted the top of the kiln and reached down to still the lime, etc. While in the act of doing this he was overcome by the sulphurous fumes arising from the lime, and, to the horror of his companion, pitched headforemost into the kiln. Haldeman now made a brave effort to rescue Mr. Lichtenwallner, and in doing so sacrificed his own life.

He reached far down into the kiln, endeavoring, if possible, to render his unfortunate companion some assistance, and for a few moments strained with frantic eagerness to take hold of him. Suddenly he was overcome by the noxious vapor, and while in the act of reaching, his grasp relaxed and he fell senseless into the kiln, Theodore Walter had happened to be passing the kiln and was near it at the time of the accident. The actions of Haldemen attracted his attention, and when he saw him disappear he quickly ran to the top of the kiln, procured a ladder, and without a moment's hesitation started to go down. He actually reached Mr. Lichtenwallner and had raised him half way up on the ladder, when, to save his own life, he was compelled to drop the body, and make make his difficult way to the pure air. Passers along the road were attracted to the kiln, and soon the news spread far and wide, and a large number of people gathered. The bodies of Lichtenwallner and Haldeman were recovered, and medical aid was summoned. Dr. Philip Walter, of Nazareth, did everything in his power to restore animation, but without effect.—*Lehigh Valley News.*

Salmon P. Chase.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

New York, May 7.—Chief Justice Chase died at ten o'clock this morning from an attack of apoplexy. He was in unusually good health and spirits, and continued so during Sunday and Monday.

On Tuesday morning before rising he was stricken with paralysis, and remained unconscious untill this morning at ten o'clock, when he peacefully died surrounded by his screwing relatives.

Chief Justice Chase left Washington last week for New York and Boston. He expected to remain in the latter city two or three weeks and then return to go to Washington and after a short stay there to go to Colorado, where he proposed to locate for the summer, with a view to the restoration of his health by the pure and bracing air of the mountain region.

Is there any Cure

It is most encouraging to see men of high character and distinguished abilities taking hold of the greatest public qnestion of the day and seeking in earnest to find a remedy for the moral pestilence tha trow rages among us.

On Sunday evening President Woolsey, of Yale College, a man of venerable years and most eminent authority, opened the forty-seventh anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society with a sermon at the Tabernacle in this city, a brief report to which graces the columns of yesterday's Tribune. "Yea, woe is unto me if I preach not the gosple." was his text; and appealing for liberal aid to heme missions, and especially to those in the West, he plainly declared that the promulgation of the gospel among the pioneers and settlers of the border, and the building up of Christian churches there, were matters of indispensable public duty. "Failing to do such a work" he said, "would be a woe in that the furest multitude of the wanting national corruption would thus be ignored.

During the war there was such earnestness, and prayer, and heroism that the whole nation was lifted to a higher tone and it seemed as if, with victory, a noble career was open to the land. But, now that twice the years of the war had passed there was such corruption as had never been seen in the nation's history. Corruption of public officials; corruption in the party which was foremost in loyalty during the war; alliance for party ends with men of known want of principle; a feverish thirst for speculation; an era of crime; a weakening of family feeling and purity—these things were most ominous, and especially since they were demoralizing in their influence on the best of men."

All good men will cordially thank President Woolsey for these words of warning which are at the same time words of encouragement. It is a great thing that such citizens as he conservative, dignified and able, should perceive the evils that beset the country, and should understand and tell us that it is not by silence respecting them, or by treacherous and plausible palliation, that the republic can be preserved.

WHAT IT REALLY AMOUNTS TO.

The extra pay voted by the last Congress to the President and the members of the two houses amounts to $900,000 a year. This sum is equal to five per cent, interest on eighteen millions of dollars, and thus eighteen millions is the exact aggregate represented by this robbery.

If the President and Congress had put their hands into the treasury and stole eighteen millions of dollars outright, and there made an end of it, the transaction would be precisely equivalent to what they have now done. They have not taken eighteen millions in gross, but they have taken the interest on that sum, and left the matter in such a shape that it will be taken every year to the end of time unless the thieving law is repealed.

What the members of Congress have done is not merely to filch the beggarly sum of $5,000 apiece; and what the President has done is not merely to filch his $25,000 a year for four years. They have done this, and they have done more. They have virtually run the nation in debt to the tune of eighteen millions. In order that they might grab their miserable thousands for themselves they have added this great load to the enormous burdens of the people.

Is not eighteen millions too dear a price to pay for such a Congress and such a President?

THE POLARIS.

FAILURE OF THE LAST ARTIC EXPEDITION.

Death of Captain Hall.—Nineteen Survivors Rescued from an Iceberg.—Statement of Capt. Tyson—Adventures of the Party.

The United States Consul's Dispatch

Washington, May 10.—The following dispacth has just been received, dated St. Johns, May 8—To the Secretary of State, Washington City—I have just returned from Bay Roberts. Captain Tyson reports having reached north latitude eighty-two degrees sixteen minutes. He reached winter quarters in September, 1871, in latitude eighty-one degrees thirty-eight minutes, longitude sixty-one degrees forty four minutes. Captain Hall died of apoplexy on the 8th of October, 1871. He was buried about half a mile southeast of the ship's quarters. He crossed Kane's Polar Sea. It is said to be a strait about fourteen miles wide, with the appearance of open water north. He left winter quarters August 17, 1872. The vessel got on her beam ends on the 15th of the same month; from thence she drove south to latitude seventy-seven degrees thirty-five minutes, when the ship, owing to the heavy pressure of the ice, broke away from her moorings, and the part of the crew now here were drifted away south. The vessel was last seen under steam and canvas, making for a harbor on the east side of Northumberland island. The Polaris is without boats. She lost two in a northern expedition, two were landed on the ice with Captain Tyson, one was burnt to make water for the crew and the other is now in Bay Roberts. The crew lost the vessel on the 15th of Oct., 1872. They were picked up last April by the Tigress, in latitude fifty-three degrees, thirty minutes, having been one hundred and ninety seven days on the ice. No lives were lost. When last on board she made no more water than during the past winter and fall, but had received heavy injury to her stern, causing her to leak badly.

The crew have lived on a few ounces of bread daily, and latterly on raw seal, eating the skins, entrails and all, for the past two months, and all are in good health. Captain Tyson does not expect that the Polaris will get clear before July, if in a condition to come here. There were 14 left on board, with plenty of provisions, and if the vessel be not fit to come home they can easily construct boats for their safety. All have been provided for in Bay Robert and will come here on Monday.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR IN KANSAS—DOUBLE MURDER, RAPE AND SUICIDE—COWARDICE OF THE NEIGHBORS.

Atchison, Kansas, May 11.—James Erickson was arrested at Wetmore, forty miles from here, some time ago, for an alleged attempt at rape on the wife of one Marquette, and was acquitted. He returned to Wetmore on Friday, and on Saturday he went to Marquette's house and when the latter came to the door shot him dead. He then took Marquette's two small children to a neighbor's house and left them, saying he had killed their father and was going back to kill their mother. An alarm was given, but the neighbors feared to enter the house until they were reinforced. Upon entering they found Mrs. Marquette lying on a bed in a nude state dead, shot in seven places. Erickson was lying across the body, also dead. It appears that he had ravished the woman before killing her, and then killed himself.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN AUSTRIA—SIXTY PERSONS KILLED OR WOUNDED.

Vienna, May 7.—A dispatch from Pesth brings intelligence of a shocking railway accident near that city. Twenty-one persons are reported to have been killed outright and forty injured, some of whom are not expected to recover from their wounds. Six of the carriages attached to the train were completely demolished.

SUMNER'S DIVORCE SUIT ENDS IN HIS FAVOR.

Boston May 19.—By arrangement, the libel for divorce filed by Hon. Charles Sumner against his wife, on the ground of desertion, came up for a hearing in the Supreme Court to-day. L. P. Balch appeared as counsel for Sumner, and Sidney Bartlett and J. K. Lathrop for Mrs. Sumner. Neither libelee nor libellant were present, and after hearing one witness Judge Colt decided a divorce to Mr. Sumner, on the ground above stated.

LATEST FROM THE MODOCS.

San Francisco, May 10.—A dispatch from Yreka states that the Modocs are known to be out of the lava beds and fleeing toward the Lake country and the Warm Spring Indians and several scouting parties are in close pursuit. Six men from Yreka are on the trail of bagus Charley.

FIGHT WITH THE MODOCS.

San Francisco, May 15.—A courier arrived from Yreka at 9 A. M. to-day with the news of a battle. Hasbrouck's command repulsed the Modoc Indians. No particulars yet

DEATH OF HON. JAMES L. ORR.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—Hon. James L. Orr, United States minister to Russia, died suddenly last night at his residence in this city. The cause of his death was inflammation of the lungs, from which he had suffered but a short time. His unexpected death has caused a general feeling of sorrow at the Russian court.

Subscribe for the Reporter.

Boston, May 7.—The trial of Rev. Kenneth Campbell before the Norfolk county superior court, on complaint of Miss Howell, charging him with being the father of her illegitimate child, has resulted in a verdict of guilty.

The Emperor William, of Austria, was shot at in St. Petersburg, a few days ago, by a priest. The ball went through his helmet and wounded a lieutenant.

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July 19tf.

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