

FRANKS—\$2 per pair, in advance, 25¢ per pair on delivery. Advertisements 30¢ per line for three insertions, and 6¢ and 12 months by special contract.

Pomeroy the briber and late radical senator of Kansas, has fortified his bail: A Topeka dispatch says the case of ex Senator Pomeroy for bribery came up for trial yesterday. Application for a continuance of twenty days was denied by the court. Mr. Pomeroy not appearing his \$20,000 bail was declared forfeited. The governor will issue a requisition on the governor of the District of Columbia and messenger will leave with it in twenty-four hours.

The bungling manner in which Wade was recently executed at Williamsport, had its repetition in the Hudson county, N. J., jail, at the execution of Jacob Michella, a Russian seaman, for the murder of Deputy Marshal Stevenson, in July last. After Michella had been hanging for about three minutes, and while being lowered for the convenience of the physicians, the knot slipped and he fell heavily to the ground. As rapidly as possible the rope was reattached, and Michella was again suspended, and after a few convulsions was declared dead.

The Rutchikids, twelve in number, are worth about one thousand million dollars. Ugh, ugh! have the bother of taking care of it!

Gov. Hartranft appeared at the bar of the senate, on Friday, 9th, and took the oath to support the new Constitution.

The members of the senate and house were also again sworn in, under the new Constitution.

The members of the legislature, for the present session, were doubly sworn—once on Tuesday last week under the old constitution, a few days after which the Governor issued his proclamation declaring the new Constitution, when the honorables were again sworn in accordance with his new and stern oath. We think the people ought to feel safe now—however if any of the honorables are so hard hearted as to still follow their old ways, why then we would advise an addition of the Delaware whipping post, and if that don't do, let the people fall back to the old Jewish custom, and stone the offenders to death.

Another outrage is about to be committed by the party in power. At the recent election in Texas, the democracy swept the state by 50,000 majority, electing governor and all else. This does not suit the buck-shot-war tribe at Washington, whose history is so full of setting aside elections as if none had been held. The voice of the people of Texas is to be disregarded by the radical malcontents, upon the ground that the election was unconstitutional. The movement has been set on foot in Texas with the assurance, it is said, that the administration at Washington will support it with all its power. This is the Louisiana outrage repeated in the "lone star" state—it is the tyranny that has been practiced upon every southern state that has dared to go in favor of the democratic party, and is the same spirit which inaugurated the buck-shot-war in Pennsylvania under the lead of Thad Stevens, in 1837. This is a favorite game of the radical party, and the one by which it has maintained itself in power. If this outrage is now to be carried out upon Texas, the people of that state have the right to resist it, and the consequences will be upon the usurpers who disregard the voice of the people.

The democrats of the lower hundred member from this county, Mr. Orris, with his unanimous vote for speaker. This is a well-deserved compliment in view of the distinguished services rendered by our representative last winter as a member of the same body, as the leader of democracy, honesty and wholesome reform. Centre county is proud of her member, he is an honor to his constituents, and the state at large is vastly benefited by his clear headed, neat, sound and quick judgment, and ability as a speaker, and especially fortunate that he brings all these noble qualities in uniting one in the rights and interests of the people first, last, and all the time.

Under the new order of things to be inaugurated by the adoption of a new Constitution, who is more fitting to be a representative during so important a session as the present one, than John H. Orris? What a loss it would have been to have defeated him, and what a discredit error had not the honest people of Centre county returned him, as they so nobly did, with a largely increased majority. His superior for genuine ability, correct views, sound logic, integrity and devotedness to the public good, is not to be found at Harrisburg.

The chief justice business is settled at last. The President shocked the entire country by the nomination of the notorious Williams, for this high and sacred position, and obstinately stuck to it, in spite of the loud murmurings of the American people, who felt deeply insulted by the nomination of the third rate Oregon lawyer. The senate would not confirm Williams, and he was compelled to send in a letter withdrawing his name, which is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1874.—To the President: Sir: You were kind enough, without my solicitation or any knowledge on my part that you contemplated such a thing, to nominate me for chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. I am glad to see that the douglases of calamity in all directions have been opened upon me. My abilities have been disparaged, and my integrity brought in question, and it seems to me that a public opinion adverse to my appointment has been created, which might hereafter embarrass you and perhaps impair my usefulness upon the bench. With a perfect consciousness that I have performed with clean hands and an upright purpose all the duties of the various public positions to which I have been called, and trusting to the aid of a just public when better informed of my vindication, I respectfully ask you to withdraw from the senate my nomination for chief justice.

GRU H. WILLIAMS. President Grant has now nominated Caleb Cushing, a gentleman who is evidently worthy the exalted place, and whose nomination will be endorsed by the country. We are willing to give Mr. Grant credit for this, although he was forced into it.

The effects of the new Constitution are already noticed in the absence of the lobbyists. They did not make their accustomed appearance at Harrisburg. The new Constitution has robbed these fellows of their trade, and it ain't worth railroad fare for them to take charge of the legislature any more—played out.

Why Tea and Coffee Must be Taxed. In a letter from a Washington correspondent to a leading paper we find a few of the reasons why Congress is asked to levy new taxes. Tea and coffee, tobacco and all kinds of liquors are mentioned as the proper articles for more taxation.

In the first place the expenses of the Executive department have now doubled during the present administration. In 1868 the appropriations made in the regular Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill for the year 1867—the last of James's administration—were as follows: Compensation of the President, \$25,000; salaries of private secretary, assistant secretary, clerk, steward and messenger \$6,100; contingent expenses, \$4,000; total \$35,100. This year the estimates for the same department are \$70,000. The President, \$50,000; salaries of private secretary, clerk, steward and messenger, \$15,000; contingent expenses, \$5,000; total \$70,000. The duties of the President are to-day no greater than they were in 1867, and the amount of business to be transacted in his office requiring the services of secretaries, etc., has not increased. Besides the above, the following are additional appropriations for the White House during the current year: For greenhouse of executive mansion, \$10,000; For fuel for same, 5,000; For repairs of same, 15,000; For furnishing same, 10,000; For improvement of grounds, 10,000; For coal for executive mansion, 10,000; For two policemen, 2,640; For two doorknockers, 2,400; For usher, 1,200; For night watchman, 900; For furnace keeper, 720.

Total for one year, \$58,000. Twenty years ago, members of the Cabinet, if they rode at all, had their own carriages and horses. Now not only Cabinet officers, but their subordinates, have vehicles and horses furnished and kept at public expense. Every member of the cabinet and footmen are kept on the official roll and paid out of the national treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury has one carriage and one span of horses furnished and kept by the government. The two assistant secretaries of the treasury have each one carriage. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has one double and one single carriage and a span of horses. The appointment clerk has a horse and carriage. The superintendent of the treasury building, an officer known as the "chief clerk," has one horse, buggy and one horse. The supervising architect has one horse and carriage. There are in addition five horses and two wagons belonging to the Treasury department and yet the Treasury has no money to pay for the hire of these animals. The expense of keeping up this horse business for the Treasury department alone last year was nearly \$12,000. There are seven messengers at a salary of the best money who only exist to drive the officials around in carriages provided by Uncle Sam. The other departments are no better. There are said to be several hundred thousand dollars of the government money annually squandered in supplying these luxuries to the department.

Fighting Joe Hooker on the Christian Soldier. Howard. A reporter of the New York Sun recently had a conversation with General Joseph Hooker, concerning the fallen radical Christian soldier and statesman Gen. O. Howard.

"I have no desire to strike a man who is down or who at least is rapidly falling," said the General. "But I can assure you that these new developments in relation to him have not altered my opinion of the man, although I had not known him as a speculator. I was well aware of his inherent hypocrisy. And he is such a professed Christian, too! Why, down in the army—when I was in command of the Army of the Potomac, and he had the Eleventh Corps under me—he was full of overdoing with his miserable cant. Now, nobody has more respect for genuine Christianity than I, and I would be slow to doubt the genuineness of any man's piety; but Howard has always been a downright hypocrite. Do you know, sir, that he read once about an English General—I don't recall the name at this moment—and he at once settled down into an imitation of that character. He has been playing a part, sir, as a view to establishing himself as an eminent Christian. He used to keep his tent hung with religious mottoes, so as to catch the eyes of visitors. Bah! it was all pretence. He is no more a Christian than my boy James. Why, sir, all the while that he was exhibiting these pretensions of piety he was backbiting his fellow officers, and trying to undermine them in my estimation. Gen. Slocum was a fellow corps commander and against him Howard directed much of his venom. At last I told him I would listen to no more of his whisperings about his fellow officers—that if he had charges to make they must be presented to me in writing, as I had determined to put a stop to his insolent and spying. I was satisfied that he and his company have no reason to change my opinion, that he was playing a part in the army, and that his semblance of piety was assumed to cover and help on his selfish purposes. As an officer he was totally incompetent, and his incompetency affected the tone of his corps. He was a perfect old woman, and paid more attention to Sunday schools and prayer meetings than to discipline. He is a bad man, sir, a bad man."

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM. PROFESSOR MORSE'S LECTURE AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE. Professor Morse was very favorably received by the audience. He said in the four lectures that he to deliver he should attempt a sketch of the history of the animal kingdom, and adopt the four divisions of Cuvier, not that he believed in them, but that by doing so he thought he should be more readily understood. When it was considered that there were four or five hundred thousand species of animals it would seem as though there must be almost interminable complexity; but by the labors of naturalists these have been embraced in a few distinct types or great groups where there was a sufficient resemblance of character to admit of correct classification, and where if you saw a fragment of one animal you could restore the whole animal with sufficient distinctness to tell to which group it belonged.

On account of the financial troubles, and in order not to unnecessarily disturb the people of the State, the matter of bringing suits against land owners for money due the Commonwealth for unpaid lands has been postponed for a few days. It is believed the effort of this policy will be to induce State debtors to liquidate the claims against them as fast as possible. If the suits were pushed, great loss would fall upon hundreds of people in the State. In connection with this matter the Surveyor-General urges all owners of unpaid lands to make prompt payment therefor to the State, and pay title by application for patent, thus saving interest accruing as well as cost of suits. Land owners should be protected from those who make it a business to search for defects in the title held by individuals. Application for proceedings in such cases is made at places where the real owners of the land cannot immediately have knowledge of the proceedings, and the consequences of expensive litigation is imposed upon them to vindicate their titles and their property. As a cure for this evil the Surveyor-General recommends that the witness, as to the land being improved or not, should be a resident of the immediate vicinity of the land applied for, and that at least thirty days notice should be required by publication in one or more papers of the county of the fact of the application, with a description of the land its location, and boundaries. It is incumbent upon the State to protect the owners of land from the arts, tricks and machinations of men who would use all quarters of the Commonwealth to the disadvantage of the State, and hence the importance of the facts and suggestions put forth by the Surveyor-General upon this point.

It is held that the course mapped out by the Surveyor-General in relation to the better protection of land owners will not in any way interfere with applications for vacant lands made in good faith, and in cases where the lands belong to others it will enable them to prevent against the issue of a warrant as well as to perfect any defect shown to exist, and thus put them in a proper position. As a still further step in the same direction an extension of the pre-emption right is suggested by the Surveyor-General, and it is suggested that cleared lands actually used by the party in possession, and for which he pays taxes, but by oversight or neglect of knowledge has failed to perfect title by warrant and survey.

Mr. Lincoln's Religion. "Mr. Herndon fails to show that Mr. Lincoln ever seriously antagonized the doctrine of the Christian religion, and Mr. Reed fails to show that he ever supported or subscribed to them. Mr. Herndon's theory that Mr. Lincoln was an infidel rests on mere inferences deduced from doubtful observations, and Mr. Reed's theory that he was a believer in the Christian theology is drawn from acts rather than from any direct declaration of religious faith."

The above is an extract from an elaborate edition of the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The italics are ours. In the seventh and nineteenth chapters of Lamson's "Life of Lincoln" it appears that Mr. Lincoln wrote an extended essay—called by himself a "book"—in which he maintained avowedly after the manner of paine and Volney, "1) that the Bible was not God's revelation, and 2) that Jesus was not the Son of God."

The conclusion that the author of the above extract draws from "mere inference" Or has the standard of faith changed so that one may now assert those radical propositions respecting Christ and the book, and still be considered an orthodox Christian?

A scandal has occurred in Washington owing to a disagreement between President Grant and the President-elect, Mr. Hayes. Some expressions in the Capital about Mrs. Grant's holding receipts so soon after her husband's death.

Gov. Hartranft's Message. It is gratifying to observe that many of the most substantial securities in the market were more or less depressed during the recent panic, the finances of the State were unshaken, exhibiting unmistakable evidence of the stability of the State credit. The following statement, showing their satisfactory condition, will challenge attention:

Debt redeemed. During the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1873, the following amount was redeemed: Six per cent loan, \$1,308,000.00; Five per cent loan, 153,424.24; Chambersburg certificates, 42,700.24. Total, \$1,504,124.48.

Receipts. During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1873, the following amount was received: Ordinary expenses, \$4,900,325.67; Interest on loans, 1,563,029.20; Total, \$6,463,354.87.

Disbursements. During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1873, the following amount was paid: Ordinary expenses, \$4,900,325.67; Interest on loans, 1,563,029.20; Total, \$6,463,354.87.

Unfunded Debt. Relief notes in circulation, \$6,249.00; Interest certificates outstanding, 19,490.02; Interest on unfunded debt, 4,448.38; Domestic creditors' certificates, 44.61; Chambersburg certificates outstanding, 84,829.64; Chambersburg certificates unclaimed, 207.22; Total, \$108,887.92.

Bonds in Sinking Fund. Amount brought forward, \$25,798,821.94; Bonds in sinking fund, \$5,700,000.00; Total, \$31,498,821.94.

Indebtedness provided for, \$14,778,670.70.

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