

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa., Feb. 11, 1875.

For Assembly.

WM. K. ALEXANDER, of Penn.

There have been over five hundred conversions in Clinton county, this winter, says the Lock Haven Republican.

What can you mention against the private character of Wm. K. Alexander, our nominee for Assembly? Nothing, absolutely nothing. Why the radical nominee is not sufficient to hold the fashionable grease lamp to Alexander.

The Louisiana outrage is not yet swallowed by all the republicans in congress. Late Washington advices say that the republican senators are still unable to reach any agreement on the Louisiana question or the admission of Pinchback.

There are some who think that the Kellogg government and also the admission of Pinchback, but there are also ten senators who will support their position.

We hear it charged that Mr. Alexander, our nominee for Assembly, is sympathetic with the independent movement last fall. We have good authority to doubt this.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, of Harris twp., is the republican nominee for Assembly. Mr. Campbell is no doubt a good private citizen, and may remain such for a long time yet, and if he thinks of beating Alexander in the race for Assembly, he must rise early and start without breakfast, and then will still find him self behind.

Before another issue of the Reporter reaches its readers, the election for Assembly will be over. Mr. Alexander is the regular nominee, and it behooves the democracy to give him the regular, old-fashioned majority also. To do this, they must turn out on election day, forgetting to enter into the work before-hand and assisting to arouse the voters.

Let us make a good, old-fashioned fight for our candidate, and send him to Harrisburg with a majority that will make him feel that he has the confidence of the people.

Sponty Butler will occasionally be reminded of his sins. We all remember how, at a recent meeting at the spoke, a large spoon was let down in front of him by a string, which he bowed him considerably; now we see that in congress the other day, some one reminded him of his hanging an innocent man when he dominated in an innocent man.

After much debate in relation to the objectionable remarks of Messrs. McLean and Mr. Butler, which were both decided to be unparliamentary.

ABOUT MODOS

The miserable Modoc movement last fall in this county, to defeat such good and excellent nominees as Mackey and Wallace, we fear may have had some bad effects that were not thought of then. We now hear some who say that as an excuse for not voting for Mr. Alexander, because they say that these disorganizers last fall are still considered in good standing and have promises of office. Now see the evil effects of the Modoc movement last fall. This is but the Reporter warning against it then, and we trust that that had bred of "chickens will not come home to roost" now, upon the principle of "it for thee" let us have harmony, give Mr. Alexander your support—he hails from the trust democratic stock in Pennsylvania. We fear the consequence given in the independent movement last fall will be a trouble in a manner little thought of then, and that it will be deeply regretted by many of its instigators on the Bellefonte side, and they will regret the bad example they set. Harmonize, democrats, harmonize!

CARPENTER FLOORED IN WISCONSIN.

And now Senator Carpenter, like Chandler, has gone overboard. A dispatch from Milwaukee, Feb. 3, tells the tale: The 11th ballot for United States senator, this morning, resulted in the choice of Hon. Angus Cameron, of La Crosse, by the following vote: Cameron 88, Carpenter 37, Haxelton 3, & C. Clark 1.

The election of Mr. Cameron was brought about by a coalition of the democrats with the bolting republicans. The latter offered the democrats four names from which they might choose a candidate—Judge Cole, ex-Governor Lewis, General Guppy and Hon. Angus Cameron.

The democratic caucus last night nominated Cameron conditionally upon his acceptance of a platform that included hard money, tariff for revenue only, and the supremacy of civil power in time of peace.

The communication signed "Greeks" complaining of the action of the late democratic county convention, "and its utter disregard for the wishes of the democrats of this side who do the voting and hold the power when it comes to the polls," we withhold for prudential reasons. Let that matter be attended to after the election and the men who led off in it—this is now the expressed sentiment of the Pennsylvania democracy.

AN ALTERNATIVE.

Fred. Douglas, Jno. M. Langston and other influential colored citizens have united in an address of warning to the Republican party in Congress, and threaten if the colored folks are not better cared for, they will commit murder or join the democratic party. We are not prepared to say which would be the greater evil.

We give their own words, and, if the radicals who threaten to join the democracy certainly will.

Considering that we belong to a class of citizens who will suffer by the non-action of Congress, we earnestly appeal for relief. If affairs are permitted to proceed as now, it requires no unusual foresight to see that the colored people of the South will either be driven into neutrality, or, for self-protection, forced to act with their old oppressors in the Democratic party, and the latter more probable than the former, as a peaceful organization for the purpose of neutrality would naturally excite suspicion, surveillance and violence. There is still one other alternative to which we are exposed, one which is truly fearful to contemplate. Human nature is the same everywhere. There are many varieties of man, but only one human nature, and it is possible that, stung to madness and desperation by continued and increasing outrages, there will be a general outbreak, a spirit of retaliation and revenge may be aroused which will fill the South with rapine blood and fire.

ESCAPE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

At Louisville, Feb. 3.—When the deputy jailer, John R. Hunt, went to relieve the watchmen Miller and Head at the jail this morning, he found them locked in a cell, and upon examination it was discovered that Robert Wilson, Geo. Rankin, John Hall, W. M. Moore, and Robert Brown, all notorious counterfeiters, had escaped. It appears that about 3 o'clock a. m., Wilson and Rankin got their cells open, passed out into the large hall of the jail, seized Watchman Miller, bound and gagged him, and then proceeded to the cell of Head, whom they treated in the same manner, and locked both in the cell. At this time, having everything their own way, they released the other men who were also in the jail, and they all fled under charges of murder, and Van Barrow, a hotel thief. They then took the keys from Miller, opened the inside gate, removed several bricks from the wall, and escaped. The jailer, Hunt, and the watchmen, Miller and Head, were taken to the jail, and the jailer, Hunt, was charged with the escape. The watchmen, Miller and Head, were charged with the escape. The jailer, Hunt, was charged with the escape. The watchmen, Miller and Head, were charged with the escape.

MRS. FITCH'S DIAMONDS.

President Grant was highly incensed at the Khedive of Egypt for making a \$300,000 present to General Sherman, and the latter had been sent to Grant's office. The following to the New York Sun confirms it: Washington, Jan. 31.—The magnificent present which the Khedive has sent to the daughter of General Sherman has caused a flutter of excitement not altogether untinted with envy, in fashionable circles in this city, and it is said among the inmates of a certain official family, the only daughter of which and her husband arrived here a few days ago. At the first blush this may seem not only strange but petty; but those who remember the Grant-Sherman wedding at the White House, and the shoddy elate that was attempted to be given to the Khedive's diamonds as an immense victory, and the other side is demoralized and discouraged.

There is a report here that the Turkish Minister to whom the diamonds were sent is displeased at the opening of the package and the exhibition of the presents by the Custom House officers in New York, which was unauthorized by him or his government. There is some speculation as to whether duty shall have to be paid on them. In reply it can be said that it will not. The diamonds are the property of the Turkish Government, and as such will come in free, when the usual formalities are complied with, which are that the Turkish Minister shall lay the subject before the Secretary of State, who, in turn, will bring the matter before the Treasury, by whom directions will be given to the Collector of the Port.

The Lewisburg Chronicle tries to apologize for the naughty and bawling manner in which the count in the disgraceful scene which he caused on the floor of the House recently. The Chronicle copies extracts from a few republican papers which commend Wolf's disobedience. Suppose the Chronicle also copy the editorial in a recent issue of the Philadelphia Record, in which the Chronicle's conduct is condemned and the conduct of Mr. Wolf is commended. The Union county number is vain enough to think that his constant gabbling in the House will make other people believe him to be smart. He is mistaken just there—he is smart, but an empty tin bucket constantly rolling down the aisle, and the great annoyance of every one in the House.

Mr. Campbell, the republican nominee is a gentleman of whom we have little knowledge, but he may be a good citizen, but so is Mr. Alexander, and it is safe to rely on Wm. K. because, besides that he is an earnest democrat.

The London Times, in an able editorial, rules the new finance bill just passed in Congress. The last act of the United States senate is of a kind to provoke the laughter of all mockers. That eminent body, the senate of stability and prop of confidence in the constitution of the United States, has just passed a bill which is a disgrace to the name of the senate.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind just published states that in 1860 there were 1,187 blind persons in the State, and that the present number is about 2,000. This institution has now 203 pupils, all of whom are taught to read, write, and do other useful work.

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The journal of last night was read in review of the fact that Mr. Wolf had just evening raised a point of order which the speaker had ruled out.

Mr. Mitchell (rep.) moved to correct the journal. It had been the understanding of him and Mr. Wolf and of some other gentlemen who had been present that the decision of the speaker had not at the time been intended to effect the point made by Mr. Wolf, but had been designed to meet another point which had been raised by Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Wolf stated that the journal of the house being under dispute, the only resort left was the legislative record of the proceedings, as taken by Joseph I. Gilchrist, of Philadelphia, stenographer in chief. The proceedings in question were read by Mr. Samuel B. Collins, of the legislative record.

The motion of Mr. Mitchell to amend the journal was lost by a vote of 85 yeas to 95 nays.

Mr. Fincher (dem.) declined to vote, and Mr. Swan (dem.) voted with the republicans.

After the above vote was announced the speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms to bring before the bar of the house Hon. Charles Wolf, of Union county, who had been ordered under arrest last night.

The sergeant-at-arms accordingly came forward and announced that he had the gentleman in custody.

The speaker then presented the case to the house, stating that Mr. Wolf was in charge for having refused obedience to the rules of the house.

Mr. Wolf said that for the sake of harmony, and inasmuch as there appeared to be a misunderstanding of the facts, would leave to the gentleman to make his case.

Mr. Wolf said he was willing to stand by the facts and the course which he had taken. He believed he was justified in his action because the speaker had not supported him in his protest.

He did not know or believe that he had violated any rule of the house in any manner as to be punished for any transgression. He was willing to concede that if the state of facts which appeared to have received the endorsement of the democratic side of the house, he would have been justified in his action.

He did not consider that he had violated the rules.

Mr. Wolf thought that at the time the trouble happened Mr. Wolf had no possession of the floor and the speaker had a perfect right to order him to be seated.

Mr. Hahn offered the following: Resolved, That in view of the explanation made by the gentleman from Union, showing that a misunderstanding arose as to what really was the decision of the speaker on the point of order, that it is inexpedient to take any further action in the case, and that he be discharged from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Wolf offered the following as a substitute: Whereas, Charles S. Wolfe, a member of this body, by refusing to yield to the authority of the speaker, placed himself in open contempt of this house; therefore,

Resolved, That he be censured for conduct unbecoming a member.

Mr. Mitchell spoke at length in defense of Mr. Wolf, holding that he was in order as a member before the house. In the course of his remarks Mr. Mitchell referred to the action of the speaker last night when he ordered Mr. Wolf to be seated, and said that he was made to take a member from the floor and in conclusion stated that he did not intend to be intimidated by the majority.

Mr. Reighard said: Mr. Speaker, I think the matter before this house may well be considered one of grave importance. With the gentleman from Union, Mr. Mitchell, we would like to have this session pass away pleasantly and would like to have our relations cordial, and the members on both sides of the house agree on legislation, but sir, if that agreement is to be purchased by a submission to the dictation of the minority then as far as I am concerned I cannot agree to purchase it at any price.

I have had the highest respect for the gentleman from Union (Mr. Wolf), but if he has so far forgotten himself on this occasion as to require the house to censure him in order to preserve his dignity it is his misfortune. I would have preferred that he should have purged himself of the contempt in which he stands before this house rather than that a resolution of censure should be passed, and I understand the matter there was no question of appeal from the decision of the chair and the gentleman from Union (Mr. Mitchell) was in error in arguing that there was. Mr. Wolf was discussing his point of order and he knew from his legislative experience that he had no constitutional right to stand upon the floor of the house and discuss that question.

If a man does not obey the rules of the house what other remedy is there but to remove him.

Mr. Reighard discussed the subject further at some length, referring to the case of removal of last year, and showing that Mr. Wolf himself by his remarks and action did not consider that he had entered an appeal to the decision of the chair.

Pending his remarks a motion was made to make the whole subject special order for twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Mitchell said it would require a two-thirds vote to establish a special order.

The motion was withdrawn, and the house adjourned.

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