THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Sept. 2, 1875.

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Democratic Ticket.

Sheriff—LEVI MUNSON.
Treasurer—D. A. MUSSER.
Prothonotary-AARON WILLIAMS.
Register—W. E. BURCHFIELD.
Recorder—WM. A. TOBIAS.
Commissioners—H. A. MINGLE, —J. N. HALL.
Coroner—DR. JOS. ADAMS.
Auditors—JOS. GILLILAND. —A. J. GREIST.

Levi A. Miller half-high-cock-o-lorum and chairman of the state ex. committee of the Sons of '76, at the delegate election in Bellefonte, on 21st, received only 8 votes in that borough for Treasurer. That is rough on some one—either on Levi or on the '76ers. Perhaps Brown's Industrial Rattler can tell.

Mr. Curtin, it is said, is in favor of Wm. Bigler, for governor, and that he would stump the state for him.

Reverdy Johnson writes a long letter to the Tribune on the currency, in which he comes to the following conclusions:

First. That the only currency known to the constitution is gold and silver or paper convertible into it on demand.

Second. That nothing but gold and silver can be made a legal tender.

If every democrat in this county does his duty to his party and our nominees, the majority will be larger than it was last fall, when we had over 800. We can raise it up to 1000, and thus bring old Centre up to the figures of the good old days when democratic rule gladdened the hearts of the people of the state and nation, and when prosperity enlivened all branches of industry and the ringing gold and silver were our money.

The Bellefonte Republican advertised Prof. Farr, one of the speakers at the meeting, as the most humorous speaker in the state. He turned out to be as dry as powder, and didn't raise a single laugh; how could he; he lives on punk and green persimmon juice, Farr does.

The Lewistown True Democrat has changed hands—Mr. H. Frysinger who has owned the paper for a period of 21 years, retiring, and Mr. D. Hough becoming the new proprietor. The True Democrat is the old organ of the Mifflin county democracy, and always remained true blue under Mr. Frysinger, who was an able and upright editor. The new proprietor promises to keep the paper in the good old path and we wish him abundant success in his new sphere, and welcome him to the corps editorial. We regret to loose our old friend, Frysinger, and trust that the future may be all sunshine for him.

The old Chorpenning swindle which John Cessna has for years been trying to put through, dies harder than a cat, and is not dead yet, although knocked senseless we don't know how often, by being rejected. We now learn from Washington that the Attorney General having given an adverse decision on points presented in the Chorpenning case, Chorpening has filed his application for relief on account of mail contracts in the Court of Claims. The amount involved is $463,000.

Hermann, the deliverer of Germany, before the birth of Christ, had, on Tuesday, his memory signalized at Detmold, in the forest of Thuringia, where he won his victory, by a work of art which will hereafter rank as one of the wonders of the world. Not even the Caesars whose legions he overthrew, possessed its equal. The great statue, which was unveiled in the presence of the Emperor Wilhelm and a hundred thousand people, is 100 feet, in height and standing on its lofty pedestal, erected on a high hill, will tower far above the Colossus of Rhodes. The latter, according to Pliny, who lived during its existence, was seventy cubits high, or one hundred English feet, which is precisely the height of the giant of the Thuringian woods. Phidias' greatest work, the Jupiter he framed for the Eleans, was only sixty feet in height. The German work of art was designed and wrought by one man, Herr Ernest Von Bandel, who devoted between thirty and forty years of labor, mental and manual, to it, and who has immortalized himself as well as his hero.

A fellow from Reading, whom they call "Prof." Farr, addressed the Hartranft gathering at Bellefonte, the other evening. "Prof." Farr, in his dress and manner, has copied after Theodore Tilton, wearing his hair sort of woman fashion, and is a believer in Woodhullism and Tilton's woman's rights heresies. This Tiltonic apostle has a speech prepared for him by the radical state central committee, and which he repeats at such meetings as he is expressed to; of himself he has no knowledge of national or state politics, and does not know enough about currency and financial matters to enable him to carry on a pea-nut stand, otherwise he could never have been hired for "vittels" and traveling expenses to rehearse such absurdities as he let out in the court-house.

It is singular that all the women's right's men try to dress alike, talk alike, have faces alike, and part their hair in the middle. Yet it is so, and our Reading Prof. is not an exception. It is a peculier characteristic of all that class of fools to try and make themselves appear like delicate women, as though God had not understood his business. When Mr. Wilson entered with him through the rear entrance to the court room, and stood there a few moments with the "Prof." we had to look durned sharp for a while until we were satisfied it was not a she, and had to wonder why he would bring a woman through the back entrance at that time o'night. Hastings, getting his eye on the object at about the same time, no doubt under the delusion that it was a female, at once started for the back entry, and to his chargin and disappointment found his mistake, for Wilson told him it was "Prof." Farr.

We are certain that the Prof. will never be Secretary of State, or even President. He may have been Secretary of a woman's rights convention, and may yet be elected chairman of such a body, but we don't see how it comes he did not figure as an "important" witness in the Beecher-Tilton case. Prof. Farr is a young fraud and a perfect Farce, now mind that.

The heaviest cuttings in the Waynesburg and Washington narrow gauge road are now finished, and the delivery of ties has commenced.

BILL MANN AT BELLEFONTE.

Bill Mann the radical Philadelphia ballot-box stuffer, was at Bellefonte on Wednesday evening of last week, to address the demoralized forces of Hartranft and Rawle. The meeting was tame and devoid of enthusiasm, and the affair reminded us much of a locomotive tangled up in a big snow-drift, unable to get through in spite of all puffing, snorting and pushing. The applause in every instance was a failure and so weak as not even to arouse some of the faithful who had fallen into a half doze. In short the whole thing indicated that radicalism was engaged in some heavy up hill business with down breaks. Mann's talk was not like he used to talk, and failed to fire up his brethern, who seemed much down in the mouth, and who might fittingly repeat the lines of Milton,

Alas! from what high hope to what reflapse,
Unlooked for, are we fallen.

Mann's speech was made up of the stuff that radical orators used to peddle in the days of war when they felt strong and bold, with the military to back them, and persecuted and mobbed democrats. He used the old slang phrases of "copperhead," "disloyal" and "traitors." He then went on to glorify the radical party, and pronounced it clean and clear of the charges of corruption that are brought against it. That this man Mann, who is notorious as the most villainous of all the corrupt politicians of Philadelphia, should try to screen his party from bad acts, is not at all strange, in fact it would be surprising if he took an opposite course. Why it is only a short time ago that he charged and took out of the state treasury $30,000 for examining the accounts of the foreign insurance agencies in this state, a work that would have been well paid with $1000.

He next got on the temperance question, and tried to excuse Hartranft for playing Janus on that subject. He charged that two-thirds of the whiskey element in Philadelphia belonged to the democratic party, and that himself was as much in favor of temperance as any one. He knew he was telling a bold, bald lie in this; he knows better, for he is the leader of the Philadelphia rowdies, roughs and rumsuckers, and that element in Philadelphia always clings to Bill Mann, and constitutes his repeaters at the ballot boxes. The rum holes of Philadelphia are maintained by the support they get directly and indirectly from Bill Mann and his crew, and the whiskey element clings to him for the plain reason that he rules the city, and the groggeries very naturally look to him as master, protector and defender. It is because Mann has the rowdies and rummies of Philadelphia under his training and ready to do his bidding that he is enabled to keep Philadelphia under radical control. It is his crew of drunken rowdies that drives honest voters from the polls and moves around from precinct to precinct as repeaters until they have fraudulent votes enough to report radical majorities from that city ranging from 20,000 to 35,000. That Bill Mann is the leading campaign orator for Hartranft, and that all decent republican leaders in the state are standing aloof, is sufficient to prove to any honest voter that the republican party has fallen into bad hands and into bad ways, and hence only bad and unprincipled political characters like Bill Mann can be found willing to enter into the campaign, while the more decent part of the republican leaders out of self-respect refuse to take any active part.

A QUESTION AND AN ANSWER.

Some days ago the Pittsburg Evening Telegraph wanted to know:

Can any practical and sensible Republican friend of temperance stultify himself by supporting a faction that does not expect to succeed?

Robert Audly Brown, the prohibition candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, in his letter of acceptance, makes the following reply:

We are also warned that by our separate action we will be responsible for the destruction of "the only party that can save the country," as if a party could save the country which can no longer save itself. In contradistinction to all this, the first need of the hour is that citizens should teach their public servants that conscience is an element of power in American politics never to be abandoned; that the senselessness and temerity of party leaders who ignore the conscience of enlightened and virtuous citizens and count on their votes to endorse unrighteous acts, must be rebuked by those very votes, and that if parties follow their leaders to a merited destruction, new and healthful organizations will arise and fill their place and accomplish their destiny the better, as they take warning by the fate of parties before them that have once been powerful but have perished for their sins. Our own party represents the spirit of reform demanded by the times.

Levi Munson will receive a heavy vote in his neighborhood. He is a favorite among the people of all parties in that section, and there is no *glen* in this county large enough to hide him or hold all his majorities. He is fit for the office of Sheriff, he is a hard working son of toil, and has known all his lifetime what it is to work. He belongs to the common classes of the people—the bone and sinew of our county, and he has done much to develop the coal and lumber section of the western portion of Centre county, thereby assisting to build up a profitable market for the grain, meat and other products of our farmers, and a market too that has given them larger cash prices for their products than any other. Mr. Munson is a poor man, but honest. He is a staunch democrat, and will make an efficient and obliging sheriff. His enemies will no doubt raise false reports against him to injure his election—let no democrat give ear to their campaign slanders.

It would seem that the vials of republican wrath are to be poured out upon the head of D. A. Musser, the democratic nominee for Treasurer. His nomination was scarcely dry upon the paper when they commenced circulating stories to damage his election. Some raise the cry that he is rich—well, we do not know what sum makes a man rich. Mr. Musser has acquired some property, it is true, but all the more to his credit when we say that every cent of it was gotten through honest industry, and because he understood how to do business. If what he has had come to him in a dishonest way, then the radicals might well cry out against him, but when a man has to start out as did Mr. Musser, with nothing, and by his honesty, industry and sobriety lays up a little of this world's goods, all the more credit is due him, and it shows that he is a man fit for other positions. Where is the man who does not strive in the same direction? and when there is such a one we all point to him with discredit, and it proves he has no qualifications and is not trusted.

The present price of iron is one-half of what it was in 1872, and lower than it has been since 1869, and still declining.

WM. A. BURCHFIELD.

If there is one gentleman upon the democratic ticket, who is deserving above all the rest of the good men upon it, it is our nominee for Register, Mr. Wm. A. Burchfield, of Ferguson. Mr. Burchfield is a cripple—has been since his boyhood—and is poor. Besides, he has ever sustained a reputation for honesty, industry, and steady habits, and has every qualification necessary for the office of Register. The fact is, Mr. Burchfield should not have an opponent—the people should let his election go without opposition. When men like him are placed in nomination unable for most of the pursuits of life, and who are honest and competent, there is a duty remaining for all good citizens, and that duty is to vote for such men. Mr. B. hails from one of the most respected families in our county—being a son of Judge Burchfield, dec'd, known well and favorably to all our readers. We ask the support of every good and well meaning citizen for Wm. A. Burchfield.

$5,000—WHERE ARE THEY.

The following from the Doylestown Democrat will expose some more of Treasurer Mackey's deception:

Treasurer Mackey, in his report to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the list of banks, (with amounts,) wherein the moneys of that fund are deposited, states that $5,000 are with G. F. Mason & Co., Towanda, Pa. This looks very well, but it does not tell the truth to the tax payers of the State. Mackey ought to tell why the money is "deposited" there. It was loaned to Mason & Co. a good while ago, they were doing a banking buisness, but they failed two years ago and have not resumed. This money is lost to the State unless Mackey can be made to refund. It might be pertinent to inquire who is responsible for the loss of this money? How much other money has been lost to the Sinking Fund no one knows, and will not until the day of settlement comes. We suppose Mackey will expect to turn this $5,000 over to his successor, as so much money. The deposit with Mason & Co., is evidently both a safe and permanent one, for it can never be disturbed. Financial panics will not affect it; and whether we continue to have a greenback currency or specie resumption, it matters not. It's in a good, safe place.

THE WHOLE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN PLUNDERED.

Gen. George W. Morgan, of Ohio, recently made a speech at Canal Dover, and concluded with these paragraphs:

But the Republicans have been both plundered and then betrayed. That the great body of the people, Republicans and Democrats alike, desire good government there is no doubt; but the Republican organization is beyond the control of the Republican voters, who have no more to do with the administration of our public affairs than have the people of China. Let us test the truth of this assertion. The men in power have given to railroads and other corporations an amount of public lands equal to five times the area of the state of Ohio.

What Republican now in sound of my voice or in the good county of Tuscarawas, aye, or in the State of Ohio, was in favor of taking these lands from the people to whom they belonged and giving them to the railroad companies? Not one. And yet this high-handed act was done while two-thirds of each house of Congress was composed of Republicans. What Republican within the sound of my voice, unless he be a banker or bondholder, was in favor of increasing the taxes upon all the property of the people and then exempting the bondholder's wealth from taxation? No voice answers; but I do not believe that such a man can be found in Ohio. Yet it was done and much more. The bondholder was not only exempted from taxation, but his proportion of taxes were and are added to the taxes paid by the property, and this was done by a Congress with more than two-thirds of Republicans.

What Republican within the sound of my voice was in favor of paying the bondholder gold interest on his bonds, while the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer, and laborer, are, by law, required to receive their interest in paper money, while the bondholder receives gold? In what school district, in what township, in what county could such a proposition receive a Republican vote, unless that Republican be a banker or a bondholder?—There is not one. What Republican within the sound of my voice was in favor of giving the Pacific Steamship Company $1,000,000 a year for carrying $20,000 worth of mail? Not one; and yet Republicans are asked to keep these men in power.

Citizens I have done. This election is to decide whether this country of ours belongs to the bankers and bondholders, or the people. It is to decide whether prosperity is to be restored to the land, or whether we are to continue in the downward course to bankruptcy and pauperism. These questions are with you as a people; for only by the people and through the action of the people can relief be obtained.

THE PENITENTIARY FULL.

Sheriff Rothermel, says the Sunbury Gazette, accompanied by Peter W. Gray, Thomas Gannon, John Weaver and William Faust, last Saturday morning proceeded to Philadelphia with nine prisoners for the penitentiary, convicted and sentenced last week. The sheriff reports the penitentiary as more than full, there being something over five hundred cells in it, and more than five hundred prisoners now incarcerated within its walls. The authorities at that institution informed the Sheriff that no more prisoners could be taken, and that the judges of the different districts would be informed to that effect.

The falling out of Radicals in Mississippi affords a hope that honest men may at last come by their own. Governor Ames' mulatta Lieutenant-Governor Davis has been arrested for selling pardons to felons convicted of manslaughter, rape and other grave crimes, and is denounced and repudiated by the respectable members of his party. A bolting Republican flatly declares Governor Ames' responsibility for the riot at Vicksburg, in which some hundreds of negroes were sent out to be slaughtered to help the cause of his father-in-law and the Radical party. Negroes, in large numbers, sick of being plundered and oppressed, as impartially as if they were white men, by the most worthless and desperate of their own race, are attending the democratic mass-meetings, some taking part as speakers. The Democracy everywhere is displaying its old energy and a new hopefulness, and, though the task be arduous, it is by no means impossible that this fall may see another Southern State wrested from the rule of the white carpet-bagger and the colored desperado, scarcely more detestable.

Josephus Sooy, State Treasurer of New Jersey, is a defaulter to the amount of $60,000, fled to Philadelphia and was arrested.

The radical county ticket is composed of the following timber: Treasurer, Geo. A. Bayard, of Bellefonte. Sheriff, David Glenn, of Bellefonte. Prothonotary, A. H. Snyder, of Liberty. Register, J. H. Lehr, of Philipsburg. Recorder, R. C. Neal, of Patton. Commissioners, Andrew Gregg, of Potter, and W. W. Rogers, of Walker. Wm. M'Farlane and J. B. Curtin, for Auditors, and Dr. E. H. Russel for Coroner.

This ticket won't hold water at all—the democratic nags can get over it to an average tune of 800. The fellows had better take Greely's advice and "go west," else they will have to wander up Salt River.

THE RECOVERY OF MRS. LINCOLN.

Chicago, Ill., August 21.—A correspondent of the Evening Post and Mail, writing from St. Charles, in the vicinity of Bellevue Asylum, says:

You will be glad to learn, and this is the first public intimation, that Mrs. Lincoln is pronounced well enough to leave the asylum and visit her sister, Mrs. Edwards, of Springfield. It is not likely that she will return to Bellevue Asylum, as there is some feeling evinced in the matter of her incarceration by friends who refuse to believe her insane. A leading lady lawyer of Chicago has been with her much of late, and, with the assistance of her legal husband, will assist in Mrs. Lincoln's restoration to the world. She is decidedly better, sleeps and eats well, and shows no tendency to any mania; but, whether the cure is permanent or not, the test of active life and time will prove.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

London, August 24.—The foot and mouth disease has broken out with great virulence in Dorsetshire, where 12,000 animals are down with it. The distemper is spreading rapidly to other parts of England.

Wm. B. Mann's opening speech at Bellefonte contained no allusion to the $30,000 paid him for examining books of foreign insurance companies. This was approved by Auditor General Hartranft, and it was shabby in Mann not to explain.

A New York politician has restored to the State Treasury $12,000, which was his share of a job by which the taxpayers were plundered.

In Westmoreland county the sheriff has his hands full. He offers eighty-three properties for sale. In Tioga county the same officer of the law offers an equal number. Jefferson county comes next with fifty-one. Huntingdon county forty-three, Cumberland county thirty, Clinton twenty-four, in Cambria fourteen, Mifflin fourteen and Lawrence fourteen. In the other counties sheriff sales are just as numerous, and these under full radical rule, when we all had a right to look for better things and times—at least such were promised us. Failures all over the country. No work for the laborer, and starvation prices for the farmer!

An Indian gentleman invited a number of friends to dinner, and they accepted the invitation, but none of them appeared, and the dinner was spoiled. Accordingly he sued them for the value of the viands wasted through their lack of courtesy. The lower court gave him judgment for the amount claimed, but the superior tribunal reversed the decision, remarking that if the principle first affirmed were correct the risk of accepting invitations would be very serious, indeed.

William Newell, now the Rev. William Newell, of Lancaster, S. C., was a Confederate soldier during the war, but deserted, and coming North took a theological course and was ordained. His family heard nothing of him for twelve years till he reappeared some ten days since. His wife, who had reared the children and worked the farm alone meanwhile, was ploughing when the prodigal husband returned, but refused to admit him to the farm, advising him to go back to the vineyard.

Montreal, August 27.—The Catholic cure of St. Jean Baptiste village has given notice that he will refuse the sacrament to those females of his church who wear low-necked dresses or pull-back skirts.

Fourteen dry goods firms in Montreal have suspended.

WELSH'S LAST.

A Columbiad for Columbus.

The following explicit charges of guilty knowledge of the frauds at the Indian agencies made against Secretary Delano are contained in the last letter of Mr. William Welsh to Prof. O. C. Marsh. No such damning accusations were ever before laid at the door of a cabinet officer who retained his place in the confidence of the President of the United States. If, as is reported, President Grant has Columbus Delano's resignation in his pocket he had better pull it out. He can no longer sustain him without sharing in his offense. Mr. Welsh says:

On the 7th day of December, 1870, about a month after the Hon. Columbus Delano entered upon the office of secretary of the interior, I made a written report to him of a visit to certain Indian reservations on the Missouri, under the care of a missionary organization that I then represented. The frauds distinctly revealed in that report were invested by a committee of the house of representatives, and were fully proved, as can be seen in the congressional report just referred to. They were perpetrated by J. W. Bosler and certain colleagues, among whom it appeared, from evidence given, that De Witt Clinton Wheeler, of Buckley, Welling & Co., of New York, was the leading spirit. The estimate then made of profits by J. W. Bosler and his associates was $501,060, comprising beef, $296,603; flour, salt, &c., under contract of July, $56,622, and $33,650 for that of August, with $114,104 profit on freight up the Missouri, &c.

With the help of Vincent Collyer, one of the board of Indian commissioners, I had copied from the books and vouchers in the second auditor's office and in the Indian office evidences of these frauds to prevent the destruction of convicting testimony, and we then conferred freely with Secretary Delano. The details can be seen in a pamphlet then published by me, entitled "Summing up of Evidence before a Committee of the House of Representatives." This pamphlet, as well as the detailed report of the committee, was furnished to the Hon. Columbus Delano. By reference to my pamphlet, pages 57 and 58, it will be seen that I procured Mr. Delano's signature to a certified copy of the contract made with J. W. Bosler by General Parker, the then commissioner of Indian affairs, privately and without competition, therefore illegally and tainted with a suspicion of fraud.

In this contract J. W. Bosler agreed to deliver beef, "American cattle," at six and a half cents per pound gross, whereas he was allowed to deliver what, in contradistinction to American cattle, is termed Texas cattle, then worth three and a quarter cents per pound gross. This fact was brought to the notice of Secretary Delano. Mr. Bosler's estimate of the value of Texas cattle is shown by the following occurrence; On the 27th day of August, 1870, an advertisement was inserted asking bids before September 12. On that morning a telegram was received from J. W. Boslar and J. A. Morrow reducing their bid for beef from $3.90 per hundred pounds to $3.88, and their bid for bacon one-fourth of a cent a pound, thus releasing their sureties for a higher bid.

This bid had no legal value, because unaccompanied by sureties. Still the contract was awarded to J. W. Bosler and J. A. Morrow, who had bought off the only bidder below them, and this was allowed by the Indian office instead of compelling the low bidder to fulfill his contract. This gives Bosler's status in the Indian department, and his estimate of the value of beef of a higher grade than that he was then delivering under the other contract and with more stringent conditions, because he was compelled to keep the cattle at his own expense and risk, and deliver them as needed; whereas the cattle delivered under the private and fraudulent contract were to be received at once by the agents, and herded at the risk and expense of the Indians.

Mr. Delano has thorough knowledge of this fraud and others by the same man in the weight of cattle, as certified to by an Indian agent, yet he did not demand the dismissal of General Parker, and the defrauder was not handed over to the department of justice; no claim was made upon him for this money so fraudulently obtained, and he was not even driven from the office, but on the contrary has been the favored contractor from that day to this.

You will remember the extract made in my last letter from the report of Commissioners Kemble and Alvord of cattle frauds at the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud reservations. This has been confirmed by a letter received by me a few days since from Captain Alvord. The board of Indian commissioners and its officers in vain tried to induce Secretary Delano to check these frauds, and you know how fiercely he then turned upon you when you did that for which he ought to have been very grateful.

The frauds in freight by M'Cann were fully known to Secretary Delano, and I informed him of contracts for machinery given by Indian Commissioner Smith to Mr. John L. Delano, his son. These contracts were given privately, without notice to the board of Indian commissioners, and therefore illegally and tainted with fraud. This machinery was, of course, made in Ohio, and instead of being sent direct to Sioux City it went up to Minnesota, and then down again to the Missouri river. Of course, the father seemed very much surprised when I announced them to him, but when the fact was proved he did not dismiss his son from the office of secretary, neither did he dismiss the Rev. E. P. Smith from the office of commissioner of Indian affairs.

The latter gentleman made contracts to a very large extent with A. H. Wilder, of Minnesota, without competition, without advertising, and without notice to the board of Indian commissioners, therefore violating three of the laws of the United States. This was brought to the knowledge of Secretary Delano, without decreasing his interest in Indian Commissioner Smith or in A. H. Wilder. I will now refer to one of these very contracts, in which authority was given to Mr. Wilder to purchase cattle without any limit as to price. A blank voucher was given to the agent of A. H. Wilder and filled up in the Indian office by consent of Indian Commissioner Smith, without notice to the board of Indian commissioners.

Their examining officer, perceiving the difference in the writing between the certificate and the price, sent it to me for examination. Having knowledge of its character I returned it with the following letter, which, it subsequently appeared, was sent by Mr. Stewart to Secretary Delano as a confirmation of his rejection of the voucher.

"*Hon. George H. Stuart, Chairman Executive Committee*—DEAR SIR: I have examined the vouchers that you sent me for my inspection as chairman of a committee raised by the missionary association that nominated the agents whose vouchers are under consideration. That signed by Charles P. Burkett, agent for the Ponca Indians, is fraudulent, and should be sent to the department of justice in Washington. It appears that Agent Burkett was induced to sign a voucher without filling up the prices, leaving that to the person with whom the commissioner of Indian affairs had privately bargained to furnish certain supplies.

"The prices were filled up by A. H. Wilder, and by him presented for payment. Agent Birkett certifies that he had purchased in open market these articles, according to personal directions of the honorable commissioner of Indian affairs. This is untrue, as was known by the Indian agent and by A. H. Wilder, and the commissioner of Indian affairs knows that the articles were not purchased by Agent Birkett, and that he did not affix the prices. The agent does not certify the quality of the value of the articles. If parties procuring or presenting such a fraudulent voucher are not immediately prosecuted, it will be impossible to protect the Indian service from frauds that so long have been connected with it.

"Yours truly,
"WILLIAM WELSH."

Mr. Delano, instead of prosecuting A. H. Wilder, gave my letter to him, and Mr. Wilder based a suit on it against me for libel, estimating his damages at $100,000. The writ was served upon me in April, 1874, when I had been summoned to Washington for that purpose, although avowedly to testify before a committee of congress. The letter is true in every particular, and, of course, the suit has not been brought to trial. If Mr. Wilder had not only pressed the suit, and he could have been put on the witness stand, there would have been revelations of such a character as to render these letters unnecessary. Blank vouchers, given by venders of goods, allowing the purchaser to fill up the price at his own discretion, were in Minnesota, until very lately, so universal that when Bishop Whipple made a purchase for Indians he hurried back to the store to have his vouchers filled up.

The storekeeper intimated that he was the first purchaser who had made that objection. The frauds above referred to are but specimens of a number for which ample testimony can be produced, and as I may have occasion in my next letter to refer to frauds in sale of pine timber, etc., I will give but one more specimen, and that of a very different character. A bill had passed the house of representatives, after a long debate, authorizing the appointment of six Indian inspectors, to be under the control of the interior department. I was informed that the committee to which it was referred in the senate refused to make a favorable report. The reason assigned was the belief that unsuitable appointments would be made.

Having been asked by the officers of the interior department to use my influence I waited on President Grant, and he was pleased to give me a distinct pledge that no man should be appointed an Indian inspector under that bill, even if suggested by himself, unless the board of Indian commissioners certified that they deemed him a suitable man. The President further authorized me to say that when any inspector lost the confidence of the board of Indian commissioners he should be immediately removed from office. Mr. Delano concurring with apparent cordiality in this pledge, the senate committee removed its objections and the bill became a law.

The board of Indian commissioners had a meeting and agreed with Secretary Delano upon the names of certain persons who would probably be suitable, but as no appointment could be made for some months, say June 30, when the law was to take effect, it was thought best to delay final action until near that time. *Secretary Delano made the nominations without conference with the board of Indian commissioners, and in direct violation of the pledge given by the President and by himself.* Some of the appointees were those that had received favorable consideration, but others were appointed who would have been rejected utterly by the board of Indian commissioners. One of the latter were sent to examine the reservation at which Indian commissioner Smith had been agent.

From the report of that inspector, on file in the office, it will be found that he did not make any *investigation*, and this I also knew from persons living on the reservation. Mr. Smith's successor as Indian agent followed in his footsteps, but, as is alleged by persons on that reservation, he lacked the adroitness necessary to cover his tracks. Bishop Whipple was appealed to by the Indians to check that agent's frauds, and he compelled him to disgorge a large sum of money.

One of the Chippewa chiefs at a public council used this biting sarcasm in addressing that agent: "You are a minister, and evidently an ardent worshiper, but observation has taught us that the only god you have is a greenback." Think of an Indian having occasion to make such a speech to the representative of the United States government, yet I fear that in my next letter I will be compelled to show that the fault is not wholly nor even mainly with the agent. Yours very respectfully.

WILLIAM WELSH.

Philadelphia, August 21, 1875.

THE SCRIPTURAL EVIDENCES OF TRUE FAITH AND CHRISTIANITY.

For the Reporter.

True and saving faith is an important matter in the gospel. It consists, 1, of knowledge, e g. of God's power, love, and willingness to save, Is. 43:13. Jer. 32:17. Ex. 33:11. John 3:14-17. Rom. 5:8, 2. 2. Love—the soul of faith—love is to faith, what the spirit is to the body. The body without the spirit is dead; so faith without love is dead. 3. Volition, the act of forming a purpose, determining a choice. In the discussion of the subject proposed, I shall consider:

I. The evidences of true faith, see 1 John, 5: 4 9.

1. Love. St. John says: Whosoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ, is born of God; he that is born of God loveth God as his Father, and he that loveth God as his Father, will love his neighbor as his brother. Love to our neighbor will be genuine, if we love God.

2. Obedience. This is the love of God, that we keep his commandments; and his commandments are not grievous. Jesus says: Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you. John 15:14,—not in word only, but in deed.

3. Victory over the world. The Apostle John says: Whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world; and this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith,—the world, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes and the pride of life; these constitute the world's Trinity. He who would be a christian, must resist lust and despise the world, hold not to the world, but to God. The power to overcome, is obtained by faith—faith is the means of the victory. It is *the* victory, and the victory is an evidence of faith.

II. The Scriptural evidences of Christianity. John 5:4-9. The Divinity of Christ and his doctrine, may be proven as follows:

1. By heavenly witnesses. Under this head, mention:

1. The testimony of God, the Father. At the baptism of Christ, and at the Transfiguration on Mt. Tabor, when a voice came from Heaven, saying: This is my beloved Son, hear Him.

2. The testimony of God, the Son himself. The eternal Word bore witness of himself—by words and deeds, John 8:14. About the midst of the feast Jesus went up into the temple and taught. He was the light and life of the world. The Holy Scriptures have power to witness of themselves.

3. The testimony of the Holy Ghost. The Holy Ghost attested the divinity of Christ and his doctrine at His baptism, when He descended upon Him in the form of a dove; and on the day of Pentecost in cloven tongues as of fire; and in the word and Sacraments, and is effectual in the hearts of believers according to promise. The Holy Spirit shall testify of me. Now here we have the testimony of three competent witnesses, to the divinity of Christ and his doctrine—and Christ is the Author of the christian religion, and by the mouth of two or three witnesses, shall every word be established; and these three are one—in testimony and one in essence. Now, of course, the evidence before us is strong—by evidence, I mean, the effect of testimony on the mind. Here, then, is three-fold testimony with irrefragable proof that Christianity comes from Heaven and not from earth—from God and not from man—here is a Trinity of witnesses whose testimony must be heeded; because it cannot be refuted.

2. The earthly witnesses. There is also a Trinity of them, the spirit, the water and the blood. These witnesses are also means (utensils) by which Christ comes to us with his life. He that hath the Son, hath life. He must come. How? Ans., by water and blood. Now if Christ came by water and blood, water and blood must be witnesses of the life, we have in Christ. But now for the witnesses again:

1. The 1st witness is the water. What kind of water? Ans. Baptismal water, water of life, regeneration, the answer of a good conscience towards God.

2. The 2nd witness is the blood—not of bulls and goats, but of Jesus Christ. As by water our souls are washed and purified for heaven, so by the blood, God is glorified, his law honored, and his vindictive excellences illustrated and displayed, Rom. 3:25, 26. By the blood we are justified and reconciled, and presented righteous to God. By the blood, the curse of the law being satisfied, the purifying spirit is obtained for the internal ablution of our natures, Gal. 3:13. The water and the blood then comprehend all things that can be requisite to our salvation. How does the blood bear witness that we have life in Christ? Ans. As water does in baptism, so blood does in the Lord's supper. We can not see the blood by sight as we do the water in baptism, but by faith as we hear the words: This is my blood given and shed for you for the remission of sins. Drinking the blood of Christ in the wine, by means of the wine, bears witness of the life we have in Christ. The blood of Christ atoned for our sins, and through Him we have eternal life.

3. The 3rd witness is the spirit, the power of the word,—as well when preached as when believed, or received by faith. The spirit accompanies the preached word, and when believed by us, becomes the power of the spirit in us. There is a two-fold witness that the spirit is true. All assurance, certainty in the Scriptures and faith comes by the Holy Ghost. The Holy spirit beareth witness that we are the children of God. Rom. 8:16. The Holy spirit works in and by the word to purify the heart and sanctify the soul, and thus bears testimony that the word of God is true, and that christianity is true. Here are six witnesses, three in heaven and three on earth, the first three agree in testimony and essence, the second three in testimony only, but all attesting the truth of christianity—they attest the divinity of Christ and his doctrine, and, of couse, the divinity of christianity also. We have therefore six proofs of christianity, arising from testimony that can not be overthrown, the best in heaven and earth. These evidences ought to satisfy any reasonable man that Jesus is the Christ, and that the christian religion is of divine origin. Six witnesses! If we receive the witness of men, the witness of God is greater. If we believe the testimony of men, we must believe the testimony of God.

God hath given sufficient assurance to the world, that Jesus Christ is his Son; the Son of his love, and his Son by office, to reconcile and recover this world unto himself; He testified, therefore, to the divinity of christianity, (the christian religion) and that it is the sure and appointed way and means of bringing us to God. A few reflections will close this communication:

1. Assurance consists in divine testimony. God himself testifies of his Son in his word and sacraments, and this testimony we have within us, in our own hearts and consciences. The Holy spirit works effectually in them that believe—works assurance, the certainty that Jesus is the Christ—that they have a personal Savior in Him, and that they are saved, and will go to heaven when they die.

2. Love to God, obedience and victory over the world, are indubitable evidences of true and saving faith.

3. Assurance is possible, Job, Paul and John, all had assurance. Job said: I know that my Redeemer liveth. Paul said: I know in whom I have believed. John said: We know that we have passed from death unto life. If Job, Paul, and John could know that they were or would be saved—each and all may know it and rejoice in a joyful sense of pardon.

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