THE CENTRE REPORTER,

JERED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., 24, Feb. 1876.

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DEM. CO. CONVENTION.

The democratic county convention reassembled, on last Tuesday, in the court-house, and elected Dr. Dobbins and Dr. Hillbish representative delegates to the state convention, and Sam'l Swartz, by acclamation as senatorial delegate, subject to the decision of the conferees. As senatorial conferees, Fergus Potter, W. A. Tobias and C. M. Bower were chosen by acclamation.

A resolution was passed in favor of A. G. Curtin as the democratic nominee for vice president.

The number of delegates present was 25, mostly from Bellefonte, Spring, Boggs and a few other districts in that section. No delegates from Gregg, Penn, Haines and Miles.

CURTIN FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The democratic convention on Tuesday passed a resolution in favor of A. G. Curtin for Vice President. Only about one-third of the delegates were present, but had there been a full convention, the expression would have been the same. Gov. Curtin has been in full sympathy with the democratic party since his return from Russia, and has voted the democratic ticket from that day to this, and has been an earnest advocate of the principles of our party.

We could most cordially support him on the ticket with some eminent democrat for President. Hendricks and Curtin is the ticket that already finds favor in many parts, and it would be a strong one. We would be proud to have the next vice president hail from Centre county.

Washington, February 16.—At noon to-day the President signed the Centennial bill with a pen made from the quill of an American eagle.

Might just as well add that said eagle was born in 1776, on the 4th of July, is still alive, and will crow at the opening of the Centennial.

The Lewisburg Chronicle asks what there is that some fellows in Centre county want to investigate about our railroad by a committee to be appointed by an act of the legislature. We answer the Chronicle by saying that there is nothing at all for such a committee to investigate—it is only a little piece of political humbug, by a few fellows that want an office next fall, and knowing the deep concern that we of Pennsylvaley have for the completion of the road, these fellows think they can gull our people by a bogus show of friendship for the road, and that our people will thus be gulled into supporting them for some nomination next fall. The stock holders can "investigate" any time they see fit, the law gives them that right. We all know that there has been much delay in pushing forward the road—that needs no investigation; we all know that our money has been spent in grading between Harris township and the Union county line,—that needs no investigation; we all know that the President of the company gets a good salary, and more than he should have for the amount of service he has to render as long as our road is unfinished, and that needs no investigation, but instead let us stockholders at the next annual meeting use our votes in favor of cutting down that salary and save money, which will be better than to *spend money* on a committee of office seekers who want to investigate something we already do know. This sham investigation is only calculated to further delay the road, and is gotten up by fellows who are opposed to a road in Pennsvalley.

The time is approaching when men will be looking out for office. There is nothing wrong in honest ambition and in seeking to obtain places of honor, when the applicant is honest, capable and will make a faithful public servant, and does not seek place for the sake of plunder. But, it is notorious, that a majority of the place seekers now are hawks after prey. The people should keep their eyes upon the crows and buzzards and settle their preferences upon clean birds. There are still honest, capable and deserving men left, but politics has been so much polluted by the corrupt office-seeker, that the best material often stands aloof, leaving a free field to the trickster and his dark ways. If the people would take a deeper interest in the primary elections and support none but men of known integrity for offices and delegates to the conventions, the evil of having unfit men nominated, would not be near so great as we now often behold it. It is, after all, in the hands of the people, and the primaries is the place where they can directly bring their power to bear for good or against bad men for offices.

They do some things in England which might be copied with good effect in this country. If men who hold offices in America were held to as strict an accountability as the following item shows is the rule in England, congress and our state legislatures would soon be left without a quorum. A London telegram of 16, says:

Mr. Robert Henry Hurst, Liberal, who was elected member of the House of Commons in December last for Horsham, Sussex, has been unseated, in consequence of sending letters to the voters promising to pay their railway expenses to the polling-place. Justice Quam, of the Court of Queen's Bench, declared that this was bribery, and that the election was therefore void.

Wonderful to tell—but 'tis true, Harris is now a democratic township. By the list of officers published in our local columns, it will be seen that the democrats elected their ticket by a handsome vote. We welcome Harris into the galaxy of democratic townships of Pennsvalley. May she remain long in the faith and keep dyed in the wool.

Landis who was lately tried for shooting editor Carruth, of Vineland, N. J., was acquitted by the jury on the plea of insanity. That was the most sensible jury we have yet heard of—no one but a crazy man or a fool would shoot or in any manner abuse an editor.

The Williamsport Sun and the Bulletin have each staked a hundred dollars upon the matter of circulation—each claiming the larger circulation in that county. An examiner is to be appointed and Wednesday 24, was the day fixed for it. All that we are surprised at, is that these fellows are staking half their offices in this little affair.

The democrats have carried the city of Williamsport.

The supreme court has affirmed the judgment of the common pleas court of Northumberland county in a case where Abraham Hendrickson obtained a verdict against the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company for burning his barn, the fire being kindled by sparks from a passing engine. The main point of the defense was that the weather was extremely dry, and the roof of the barn was in a rickety, unsound condition, which was argued as contributory negligence on the part of the owner. The court held that this point was unsound in law, and sustained the judgment of the lower court for damages.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has discovered the "true inwardness" of Senator Sherman's recent letter in behalf of Hayes. It says: "Sherman's term is drawing to a close, and he wants his lease renewed. Hayes is getting to be somewhat formidable. Sherman would like to see him nominated for the Vice-Presidency or badly beaten in the convention. Either way would work his gain. Therefore, he proclaims for Hayes for President and his brother Tecumseh seconds the motion simply to help along the Senatorial schemes of brother John." Just so.

The Emporium Independent says a petition is in circulation in Cameron county to have Judge Wilson impeached. If this much desired result is accomplished, the Emporium papers can claim none of the credit, as, instead of publishing to the world his drunken debauch at the last session of Court, they shielded him by saying that he was sick.

From the Springfield Republican (Ind.)—The President deposes, we are told, that he has never heard anything against Babcock until these crooked-whiskey disturbances. This will go to confirm the prevalent impression that he becomes very hard of hearing when a favorite is concerned, and still harder of belief. First and last, the public has heard a good deal about Babcock.

Lightning struck in Cleveland the other day. In the United States District Court this morning John Odenwalder, Bernard Esch, John Weilage, John Myer and Joseph Esch, of Delphos, Putnam county, Ohio, were found guilty of aiding and abetting in the removal of distilled spirits from a distillery to a place other than a distillery warehouse, and of conspiracy to defraud the government. They gave bonds in $1,000 each for their appearance to receive the judgment of the court.

DEMOCRATIC 1860 vs. REPUBLICAN 1874.

LOOK AT THE DIFFERENCE.

Here are a few significant figures, on which The New York Evening Post (Wm. Cullen Bryant's paper) bases an earnest plea for economy in the general government these hard times. They are not new to Democrats but we are glad decent Republicans and Independents are beginning to see we may not have been lying so badly for some years past after all. The comparative expenditures in 1860 and 1874 are:

	1874.	1860.
War Department	$42,313,927	$16,472,201
Navy Department	30,932,587	11,514,649
Civil Expenses	17,627,115	6,077,008
Miscellaneous	50,506,414	20,708,233
Indians	6,692,462	2,991,121
Pension	29,038,414	1,100,802
Foreign Department	1,508,064	1,146,143
Total	$178,618,983	$60,010,158
Interest on debt	$107,119,815	$3,117,314
Population	44,000,000	31,443,321
Increase of ordinary expenditures		200 per cent
Increase of population		40 per cent

QUERIES ABOUT THE WHISKEY RING.

General McDonald, the late Supervisor of Internal Revenue in St. Louis, who is among the convicted members of the whiskey ring there, is reported to have said that $250,000 of the money secured by that ring was contributed to the Republican national campaign fund. In connection with this assertion the following queries which Colonel William M. Grosvenor makes in the Public are interesting:

General Babcock knew that Charles W. Ford and John McDonald had been personal friends of the President before the war. Mr. Ford was made Collector because he had managed General Grant's private affairs with great success. General McDonald was made Supervisor because the President liked him and trusted him completely. These two and Colonel Joyce, an intimate friend of Babcock, were at the head of the President's faction in Missouri, and when that faction was beaten, in 1870, the Republican party having been divided, these men went to work to re-unite it. By means which General Babcock may or may not have known at the time, they induced Mr. McKee to change the course of the Democrat and return to the support of the President. By like means they brought about a nominal re-union of the party, and sustained a vigorous campaign in the St. Louis city election in 1871, and captured the delegation from that State for Grant in 1872. When the Democrat passed from Mr. McKee's hands the confederates found means to establish the Globe as Grant's organ. They contrived to make up a private subscription of $17,000 to be used in that State, not for the Republican State ticket, but for the Grant electoral ticket, as Henry T. Blow, if alive, could testify. Is it presumable that these men, personally intimate with the President and General Babcock, failed to mention facts so well calculated to give them influence at the White House?

When did President Grant first suspect that there had been frauds in St. Louis? Did the infamous fact that his trusted friends had been robbing the Government first dawn upon his mind when Secretary Bristow submitted conclusive proof of it? When sworn statements, making a full exposure, were sent by mail, one copy to the President and one to General Babcock, did neither reach him? When the order transferring supervisors was revoked, at the request of a supervisor who had been publicly accused, did Grant suspect nothing? Did Mr. Ford, in his last confidential interview with the President at Toledo, only a day or two before his death, give no reason for his anxiety to leave the office of Collector? Cannot the President find, if he tries, one letter written to him by Mr. Ford, solemnly warning him that McDonald would get him into trouble by the methods he was using? From all accounts Ford supposed to the end that the illegal distillation was permitted only to raise money for political purposes. There is not the least proof that he ever took money himself; he died in office, unsuspected and poor. If he, the confidential friend of the President, supposed that this was a customary method of raising money for party purposes, is it conceivable that he never talked about it to the President? But if he did talk of it, if he did warn the President that McDonald's operations were getting dangerous, if he did beg to get out of his office because things were done over his head, professedly for party purposes, which he did not quite like, when did the President first suspect that the Government had been robbed to aid his renomination and reelection?

THE WHISKEY RING.

EVIDENCE THAT MONEY WAS SENT TO BABCOCK BY THE RING.

St. Louis, February 10.—Four witnesses were examined to-day in the Babcock trial, making eight in all thus far. There was quite a sensation in court when Everest, the third and last collector for the ring, was produced. The public expected important developments from his testimony, and were not disappointed. The Government found it necessary to make a break in their programme to connect Babcock with the conspiracy by personal evidence. Everest stated this morning that he mailed two letters for Joyce, each containing a $500 bill." The defense objected to his stating the address on these letters. The point was sterely argued by both sides. Judge Dillon admitted Everest's testimony as presumptive evidence, provided the Government had other personal proof implicating the defendant. The cross-examination by Mr. Storrs was keen and rigid, compelling Everest's acknowledgment that the money was placed in but one letter, but he couldn't tell whether in one addressed to Avery or Babcock. He thus contradicted and neutralized his direct testimony. Everest also stated that he had several times informed Mr. Dyer that he saw money placed in only one letter. Everest's statements regarding his travels abroad for pleasure, and his connection with McFall being simply from motives of friendship produced a bad effect, and there was a marked change in the sentiment of the crowded court room at the conclusion of the cross examination. Everest was expected to furnish the connecting link for the Government by proving the payment of money from the ring to Babcock. The moral effect of his testimony on the jury would have been far greater had Judge Dillon sustained the objections of the defense, thus preventing the cross-examination. The Government claims to have other witnesses connecting Babcock with the conspiracy, while tonight the defense claim to have practically settled the case and that it will not go to the jury. The defense also claim they will prove by conclusive documentary evidence where all the leak came from in Washington.

ONE PHASE OF BABCOCK'S CHARACTER.

The Times of 16, says: On the 30th of last November, General Babcock telegraphed to District Attorney Dyer, at St. Louis: "I am absolutely innocent and every telegram which I sent will appear perfectly innocent the moment I can be heard. I demand a hearing before the court, where I can testify." The dispatch was wired by the Associated Press to the newspapers, and the telegram therefore became in effect at once a public plea of "not guilty" and a public demand for an opportunity to prove the evidence false. It is proper that General Babcock should be judged from his own standpoint. If, therefore, it can be proved that he postponed this demand for an opportunity of vindication until he knew definitely that it could not be granted; if, in addition to this, it can be established that he arrived at this assurance by means of a secret correspondence with the conspirators, we have this important fact to begin with, that General Babcock, independently of his connection with the whisky, is both dishonest and corrupt. But it is precisely this point on which the evidence is most conclusive. The cipher telegrams furnished by the telegraph company, at the order of the court, show that nearly two weeks before his public declaration Babcock was in daily communication with Luckey, one of the President's secretaries, whom he had sent to St. Louis to watch the course of the prosecution; that on November 17 he telegraphed him to prevent his going there then "at all hazards," and on the following day received a reply announcing, upon the authority of Krum, his counsel, that he would not be asked to come. Thus posted he waited until the conclusion of the Avery trial furnished him a safe opportunity, and then, under the guise of injured innocence, demanded to be heard! At the same time, as we have seen, he declared that every telegram he had sent would appear perfectly innocent as soon as the chance of explanation offered; and yet, when that chance occurs, we see his lawyers consuming whole days in arguments against the admission of these very telegrams. Another thing: It was loudly proclaimed at the outset of the scandal that General Babcock had explained these telegrams to the President to his entire satisfaction, and yet, when the latter made his deposition the other day, he could not remember, on cross-examination the explanation of any particular telegram, nor should he undertake to say what the General's explanation was. "He had forgotten"—in less than three months, during all which time the fate of his private secretary, and, in a measure, his own fame, hung upon this very explanation! Still another thing: It was long ago announced as one of the strong points of the defense that they would be able to prove, by the testimony of the President and others, that General Babcock had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of Maguire to succeed Ford, which the prosecution distinguished as the starting point of his conspiracy with the ring; and yet we find the President admitting in his deposition that he had said enough to Babcock to warrant him in telegraphing to Joyce the importance of consulting Ford's bondsmen—which Babcock did. We set out these facts in relief from the rest, because, independently of the direct bearing they may have upon the guilt of the accused on the charge specified in his indictment, they are important as proof of the thoroughly bad character of the man himself and the utter dishonesty of his defense. Whatever the verdict of the jury, this may truthfully be said of General Babcock: Demanding a vindication, he tried his utmost to avoid one; and clamoring for a chance to annihilate the evidence, he exerted to the fullest his power to suppress it.

The democrats in the lower house of congress are still bravely at work cutting down expenditures. If the republican senate joins in, there will be many millions of dollars saved to the people. So much for the democratic tidal wave that gave our party a majority in the house.

The democracy have swept Texas by an overwhelming majority. Carpet-baggism is dead in the roots there now, after getting the "lone star state" into an ocean of debt.

Pinchback's chances for a seat in the U. S. Senate, are not so very flattering according to the latest intelligence from Washington.

IMPEACHMENT OF ONE OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S NOTORIOUS JUDGES.

Charleston, February 16.—The special committee of the House of Representatives presented to-day articles of impeachment of Judge Montgomery Moses. They charge that in Spartanburg county, in 1874, he refused to permit the grand jury to present certain public officials; that at various times he demanded money for decisions rendered by him; that he corruptly demanded and received public money from officers of court, promising to screen them from punishment; that for four years he has wilfully neglected to perform his judicial duties; that he has at various times refused to sign orders in suits presented to him by consent of litigants, and that he has compelled public officials to issue evidences of public indebtedness contrary to law. The articles were adopted by the House by a vote of 91 to naught, and a committee of five appointed to prepare rules for the trial. A bill was introduced in the Senate to legislate out of office F. J. Moses, Jr., and W. J. Whipper, elected Circuit Judges last December. This F. J. Moses, Jr., is a nephew of the Judge just impeached. The plan is to add the counties forming their circuits to the circuit of other Judges.

THE BABCOCK TELEGRAMS.

The crooked whisky telegrams, of which so much has been said since lightning-struck in St. Louis, we give the readers of the Reporter below—they are a fair sample of white house literature, and leave no doubt of Babcock's guilt:

St. Louis, April 23, 1875.—To General O. E. Babcock, Washington: Tell Mac to see Parker, of Colorado, and telegram to Commissioner. Crush out St. Louis enemies. "GRIT."

Washington, July 1, 1874.—John McDonald, St. Louis: Things look all right here. Let the machine go. JOYCE.

Washington, July 3, 1874.—John McDonald: Matters are hunkey. Go it lively and watch sharply. JOYCE.

Washington, July 17, 1874.—John McDonald, St. Louis: Am here on my return. What can I do for our side? JOYCE.

St. Louis, August 5, 1875.—W. O. Avery, Washington: Have friends started west again? Find out; let me know. "A."

St. Louis, August 27, 1874.—W. O. Avery, Washington: Are friends coming West? See it, and give me soundings. "A."

Washington, August 17, 1874.—J. A. Joyce, St. Louis: Your friend is in New York and may visit you. AVERY.

St. Louis, October 18, 1874.—W. O. Avery, Washington: Give something positive on movements of friends; act purely promptly. "A."

Washington, October 19, 1874.—John A. Joyce, St. Louis: Put your house in order; your friends will visit you. MAC.

St. Louis, Oct. 23, 1874.—O. E. Babcock Washington: Have you talked with "D?" Are things right? How? Answer J.

St. Louis, December 3, 1874.—Gen. E. O. Babcock, Washington: Has Secretary or Commissioner ordered anybody here. J.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1874.—John McDonald, St. Louis: I cannot hear that anyone has gone or is going. O. E. BABCOCK

Washington, Dec. 7, 1874.—John A. Joyce, St. Louis: Had long ride with the President this afternoon. You will hear from me in morrow. JOHN.

Washington, Dec. 8, 1874.—John A. Joyce, St. Louis: Dead dog. The game hangs admirably. JOHN.

Washington, Feb. 6 1875.—Gen. John McDonald, St. Louis: Order buried forever. D & Co mad. Hold things level. CONNEY.

Washington, Feb. 10, 1875.—John McDonald, St. Louis: Start home tonight. Things look lovely. Watch and wait. JOHN.

Washington, March 1, 1875.—Gen. J. McDonald: Letter received. Have seen the gentleman, and he seems very friendly. He was here looking after the improvement of the rivers. O. E. BABCOCK.

THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS WHICH WERE RULED OUT. HOW LUCKEY AND "BAB" COMMUNICATED "CONFIDENTIALLY."

The New York Herald of yesterday published the following dispatches (translated from the cipher in which they were originally sent) which passed between Babcock and Levi P. Luckey, one of the President's secretaries, while in St. Louis, watching the trial of McDonald, and were obtained from the telegraph company by order of the court. They are peculiarly important as showing that nearly two weeks before General Babcock demanded an opportunity to testify he was secretly making the preparations to avoid being called. In the dispatch numbered "4" Bill probably means Avery, and "Mack" McDonald, while in No. 5 the Rogers referred to was Deputy Commissioner, and "rang in" signifies that he has been secured for the prosecution.

No. 1.—Money and Assistance.

Washington, D. C., November 17, 1876. *Lucky, Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.*—Tell him employ assistance if he wants means but to prevent my going there now at all hazards. Exercise your best judgment now. OSCAR.

No. 2.—Krum Ordered by General Babcock.

Washington, D. C., November 17, 1876.—*Levi P. Luckey, Lindell Hotel, St. Louis Mo.*—See John M. Krum, on receipt of this, whatever hour. Retain him to protect me and confer fully with him and answer at earliest moment. To go there now would be very unfortunate if he can possibly prevent it. Report fully and promptly to my house, here. O. E. BABCOCK.

No. 3.—"Friends"—"Bondage Hamlet."

Washington, D. C., November 18, 1875. *Levi P. Luckey, Lindell Hotel St. Louis Mo.*—Friends advise not to go. A friend leaves to-night. I can make affidavit it needed. Yours received. Will attend to bondage Hamlet. All well. OSCAR

("Bondage Hamlet" is supposed to stand for $200.)

No. 4.—No Danger, But Come if You Choose.

St. Louis, Mo., November 18, 1875.—*General O. E. Babcock, Washington D. C.*—K. says no detriment, no danger, personal, political or otherwise, should you come. Billy and all other upon whom Mack's case rests are going to testify, and friends think it would be well if you could also, so all would show nothing received. But it rests with you if you choose. K. urges it. But they cannot force anything. He is retained for your interests. I shall do best I can. LEVI P. LUCKEY.

No. 5.—Rogers "Rung in."

St. Louis, Mo., November 18, 1875.—*General O. E. Babcock, Washington, D. C.*—After consultation K. says you will not be asked to come. Rogers rung in to-day. Did you get my dispatch about bondage Hamlet? LEVI P. LUCKEY.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Senate, on 18, the following bills were passed finally:

Act to provide for the erection of a poor house and for the support of the poor of the several counties of the Commonwealth.

Act repealing the act of February 17, 1820; prohibiting horse racing so far as the same relates to agricultural societies and certain other incorporated associations.

A supplement to an act relating to the settlement of public accounts, approved April 8, 1869, authorizing the transfer of accounts from one corporation to another in certain cases.

To require the teaching of drawing in all the common schools of the State.

Relating to the publication of legal advertisements in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

An act to authorize George H. Helfrich, Receiver of the Ashland Saving-Bank, to sell real estate of said corporation.

The following bills were considered on second reading:

A supplement to an act relating to Orphans' Courts, approved March, 1875. Agreed to.

A joint resolution, requesting the Attorney General to proceed by a quo warranto to forfeit the franchises of a corporation existing under the title of the State Line and Juniata Railroad Company, now known as the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Railroad Company. Agreed to.

THE HOUSE.

The Question of Final Adjournment.

Mr. Stewart offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That after Friday, March 3d, no bill shall be read in place and after Friday, March 10th no House bill shall be reported from Committees.

Quite a lengthy and animated debate ensued upon this resolution which was participated in by Messrs. Spang, Irwin, Reigard, Lusk, Embeck, Foster, Faunce, Talley and Darby against the resolution, on the ground that the House was in no condition as regards work to as yet pass a resolution of this kind.

The resolution was favored by Messrs. Stewart, Wolfe, Morgan (Lawrence) and Hahn, who held that the Legislature should adjourn at an early day, and that fixing a time when no bill should be read in place was the first step toward adjournment. The debate on this question was the most general and interesting that has taken place in the House during the present session, and continued nearly two hours.

A regular political warfare was waged between the two sides of the House, and repartee was freely indulged in.

Mr. Stewart pressed his resolution in a forcible and able speech, while Mr. Morgan (Lawrence) defended his colleague whose motive had been impunged by the Democrats on the floor for offering the resolution. He continued his remarks for about half an hour in his usual impressive style. He was attentively listened to throughout, at its close was warmly congratulated by the Republican members.

Three attempts were made to stop the debate on the question by the Democrats. Before that consummation was effected, a motion was made to sustain the previous question. The resolution was not agreed to by a vote of 61 yeas to 89 nays.

THE PLYMOUTH PACK LET LOOSE AT BOWEN'S HEELS—THE USUAL FRIDAY NIGHT CIRCUS.

New York, February 11.—At Plymouth Church tonight the clerk read the report made by the examining committee of their interviews with Mr. Bowen, many portions of which were received with laughter. Resolutions were moved by S. V. White and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the whole matter of the examinations or accusations of Henry C. Bowen against the pastor of this church be referred back to the examining committee with instructions to continue the investigation begun by them, and that they be instructed to summon said Bowen before them, having first given him ten days notice of the time and place of their meeting, and to notify him that he will be asked to state any and every fact within his knowledge tending to support the insinuations or charges contained in his letter of the 4th instant, and to give all the names of all witnesses known to him by whom any of the facts within his personal knowledge may be proved and to submit to such other and further thorough and rigid examination as shall be necessary and proper to elicit the fullest possible investigation.

Mr. Beecher then arose and said: "There should be no secrecy in the matter. I can help it, and everything shall be aired to the very bottom." Mr. Beecher here allowed his voice to die down to one in which were expressed mingled sadness and reproach, when suddenly bursting out with his loudest and most vehement tones, he said: "As for myself I pronounce the allegation false, and with Almighty God before me and the Judgment Day I arraign him as a slanderer and a liar." Then sat he out down was enacted a scene which has not twice before taken place in the Plymouth Church lecture room—clapping, waved handkerchiefs, and some hallooing; people stamped their feet, and some hallooed. The meeting immediately adjourned. At the call of the Chair the examining committee withdrawards and decided to summon Mr. Bowen to appear before them on the evening of the 23d instant.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEPOSITION

Washington, February 12.—The deposition of the President in the case of General Babcock was taken to day at the Executive Mansion. The examination was of considerable duration, beginning at 11 o'clock and terminating at 2 in the afternoon. The examination developed the facts that General Babcock had not influenced or attempted to influence the Executive in the selection of any official involved in the "Whiskey Ring," that he had not interfered in any manner to cause a suspension of the celebrated order for the transfer of Supervisors, but that its revocation was directed by the President himself, in order that suspicion being removed from the minds of those engaged in the frauds, they might the more readily be detected in their efforts to cheat the Government out of the revenue on distilled spirits; that the President still has implicit confidence in the integrity of General Babcock, and is satisfied with his explanation of the despatches which have formed so important an element in his prosecution.

The cross-examination elicited nothing of importance, though it developed the fact that if there has been anything wrong on the part of General Babcock, which the President emphatically stated he did not believe it was entirely without the knowledge of the Executive. The President stated that during the twelve years General Babcock had been intimately associated with him he had not learned anything calculated to impair his confidence in his integrity.

It is said the breach has been steadily widening between Grant and Bristow and the latter holds his place solely because he is determined in the interests of the country to do so, and secondly, because the former does not request his resignation.

The House Appropriation Committee has cut down the bill for repairing and completing fortifications from $3,000,000 to $705,000. It appeared on investigation that the immense expenditure was wholly unnecessary. The reduction is the largest yet made in any bill.

MARINE DISASTER.

Fifty-two Passengers Drowned.

London, Feb 17.—The steamer Francona ran into the steamer Strath Clyde of Glasgow on Dover this afternoon. The bother of the Strath Clyde burst and she sank immediately. Fifty two of her passengers were drowned. Five have been landed at Dover and four others are reported to have been saved.

LEVI LONG'S SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, 3 miles west of Madisonburg, MARCH the 10th on J. Kline's farm, 3 Work Horses, 1 two yearling English draft Stallion, 1 yearling Colt, 8 milk Cows, 4 head of young Cattle, Sheep, a large bread wheeled Wagon, 1 2 horse spring Wagon, 1 Excelsior Reaper and Mower, 1 sett of Hay ladders, Threshing Machine, horse Power and Shaker, horse Gears, 1 Lancaster Drill, 1 Hay-rake, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Forks, new Bob-sled, 1 Cook Stove with pipe. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

LEVI ZELL & BRO. LEVI LONG
Auctioneers. Feb 17 td

SALE OF JOS. K. MOYER.—There will be exposed at Public Sale, MARCH 16th, 1876, in Miles township, 1 mile west of Rebersburg, the entire farm stock of the subscriber, viz: Six good work Horses from 4 to 7 years old, 2 Colts, 1 2 year old and 1 yearling, 3 Milk Cows, 2 being fresh, young Cattle, Sheep, 1 Breeding Sow, 8 Shoats, 1 Broad wheeled Wagon, 1 2 horse Wagon, 2 new spring Wagons, 2 Bob-Sleds, 1 Log Sled, 1 Tread Power Machine, Shaker and Strap, 1

REAPER & MOWER,

1 Hay-rake, 2 sett of Hay ladders, 1 large Cultivator, 1 Corn Planter, 1 Cornscraper, 2 Corn Cultivators, 1 Steel plow, 3 cast Plows, 2 double Harrows, 2 sett Yankee Harness, 1 sett light double Harness, 4 plow Gears, Bridles, Collars, Halters and Straps, Doubletrees, Singletrees, Log-chains, Rakes and Forks, Hay by the Ton, a large double Reed Organ, and many other articles. One year Credit will be given. JOSEPH K. MOYER.
D. M. MORRIS, Auc. 17 feb td

KERLIN'S VENDUE.—Will be sold at the residence of the subscriber, in the Leon, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH the 8th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following personal property, viz: 1 Breeding Mare, 1 Cow, 2 Bulls, 2 Heifers, springers, 1 2 horse Wagon, two Sleds, spring Wagon, Hay-ladders, five horse Power Threshing Machine and Shaker, Hay by the Ton, Plows, Harrows, 2 Log-chains, 2 Stoves and Pipe, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a lot of Oak and Pine lumber, &c.

TERMS will be made known at sale by 17 feb td PETER KERLIN.

A. H. HOSTERMAN'S SALE.—The following personal property will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, near Centre Hall, MARCH 1st, 1876, at 12 o'clock. 4 Work Horses, 1 2-year old Colt, 1 yearling Colt, Cheshire Champion Stallion, rising 4 years old, 5 Cows, 5 head of young Cattle, 1 Bull, 5 Shoats, 2 4-horse Wagons, 1 2 horse Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 pair of Bob sleds, 1 long Sled, 1 one horse sled, 1 Sleigh, 1 sett of Breechbands, Cruppers, plow Gears, Collars, Bridles, 1 Centre Hall Cornplanter, 2 Cornscrapers, 1 2 horse Cultivator, small Cultivators, Shovel plows, Harrows, Plows, 1 Willoughby gum spring Drill, 1 Buckeye Reaper and Mower, 1 Hay-rake, Hay fork, rope and pulleys, 1 Corn-shelter, 1 Windmill, Rakes, Forks, Chains, Scalding Trough, Meat Vessels, Corner Cupboard, Bed-steads, Chairs, Sink, 1 Parlor Stove, Iron Kettle, Cider Barrel, Stands and Lard Cans, Milk Crocks, and many other articles. One year credit will be given. A. H. HOSTERMAN.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Centre county, there will be offered at public sale, at Centre Hall, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 26, 1876, at 1 o'clock,

TWO LOTS OF GROUND,

situate on Church street, in said town each lot containing about ½ of an acre. Said lots belonging to the estate of S. S. Wolf, dec'd.

TERMS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of said sale and the balance in one year thereafter with interest. Bond to be given in the sum of Seven Hundred dollars to be approved by the courtor one of the Judges hereof. C. C. WOLF,
10 feb 3t PETER HOFFER,
Admrs.

KELLER BRO'S SALE!—Will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscribers, near Centre Hall, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15th. The following property, viz:

Two Breeding Mares with Foal, One Driving Mare, one Two-Year Old Colt, two Yearling Colts, one

SIX YEAR OLD STALLION,

1 Breeding Sow with pig, 13 Head of sheep, (South Down,) Two Milk Cows, 2 Heifers with calf, 1 yearling Bull, 4 head of cattle, one Pinnation wagon, with seed and ladders, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 pair of bob-sleds, 2 Family sleds, 1 Top Buggy, 1 Stoner Drill, 1 Foote Cultivator, Corn Cultivators, Shovel-plows, Plows and Harrows, Single-trees, Double-trees, Chains, Hay-Forks, rope and Pullies, Rakes and Forks, 1 Hay-rake, 2 Grain cradles, 2 Mowing Scythes, one

REAPER AND MOWER,

Threshing Machine, Shaker and Strap, Horse Power and Jack, 1 Centre Hall Cornplanter, 2 setts Yankee Harness, 2 setts of Cruppers, Plow Gears, Collars, Bridles, 1 Double set of Harness, 1 Single set of Harness, 2 Strings of Sleigh-bell, 3 Cider Barrels, 1 Cross cut Saw, 1 Copper Kettle, with Patent Stirrer, 1 Iron Kettle, Kitchen and Parlor Furniture, Carpet, Stoves, Stovepipe, Bedsteads, Corner Cupboard, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when terms will be made known.
GEO. KOCH, C. C. KELLER,
Auctioneer. P. F. KELLER.

MR. MOODY'S ILLUSTRATIONS.

Speaking of the goodness of God and of "grace abounding," he told a striking story of a rich man who sent to a poor friend in distress $25 in an envelope, on which he wrote, "More to follow." "Now," said he, "which was the more welcome—the money or the gracious promise of further help? So it is with God's grace; there is always more to follow. Let us thank God, not only for what He gives us, but for what He promises—more to follow." Contrasting the law and the gospel, he said, "Moses in Egypt turned water into blood, which is death. Christ turned water into wine which is life, joy and gladness." Speaking of future punishment in one of his sermons, he said "God will not punish us. We shall punish ourselves. When we come before God, He will turn us over to ourselves. Go and read the book of your memory. He will say." Urging the need of immediate repentance and the joy in heaven over a penitent sinner, he said, "If the President should die to night, or if the Governor of the State should be hot, that would make an outcry here, but perhaps even so great an event would not be mentioned in heaven at all. But," said he, raising his voice a little, "if some sinner who has been notable were just now converted there would be a great shout of joy in heaven." Dwelling upon the certainty of future punishment, he remarked, "Some people doubt it; think God is so loving that He will make no distinctions in another world. But do you imagine that when men had become so vile that God sent a flood to exterminate them because they were not fit to live on earth—do you suppose that when the waters came and drowned them He took all this wicked generation into His bosom, and left poor righteous Noah to drift about in his ark? Do you suppose that when His chosen people crossed the Red Sea, and Pharoah's host were drowned, God took those idolatrous Egyptians directly to heaven, and let the children of Israel wander miserably over the desert for forty years?"

THE CARLISTS DEFEATED AT ELQUETA AND PURSUED.

London, February 16.—From all the information received here, the following seems to be the position in Northern Spain.

General Quesada advanced on Sunday morning from Durango through Elorio unresisted, but found the Carlists, under General Lizarra, strongly intrenched at Elqueta. The Alfonsists attacked at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. After five hours' hard fighting, on lines extending over a league, the Carlist positions were carried.

The Carlists retreated upon Azpeytia with heavy losses. General Quesada pursued them as far as Vergara, which he occupied in force.

Simultaneously with the operations of General Quesada, General Loma moved from Marquina, breaking the Carlists lines on the river Deva. General Moriones, advancing from the north, entered Zumaya and occupied the heights commanding Aya and Cintona.

The Carlists are reported to be concentrating for a final struggle between Andosain, Tolosa and Azpeytia.

SIOUX, CHEYENNES AND ARRAPAHOES GETTING READY TO MAKE THINGS LIVELY.

Omaha, Neb., February 17.—It is stated on official authority tha the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoe Indians have been and are yet making the most extensive preparations possible for an outbreak in a very few weeks. They have been purchasing large quantities of ammunition and arms wherever they could get them going as far south as the Indian Territory for this purpose. It has been known for some time past that the best fighting men had deserted the agencies and are roving in the Big Horn, Powder River and Tongue River countries, concentrating and arranging forces for this war. There are at the agencies and on the reservation only those who are too infirm or disabled to be of use and the families of those Indians who have left. So far as known the Indians will likely strike the frontier settlements.

The Herald's Washington correspondent Feb 18, says, "There is reason to believe that Attorney General Pierrepont will be offered the place of General Schenck as minister to England, and that Governor Morgan, of New York, may be the successor of Secretary Bristow at an early day, some say next week. A prominent western senator who served with General Grant is authority for this. It is not known whether Mr. Pierrepont will accept the English mission, but it is believed that he will. Speculation is also afloat here at to who will succeed Minister Orth at Vienna, should he come, as he promises to run for Indiana."

TRIAL LIST FOR 1st OF MARCH COURT, 18.6.

David Harter vs Valentine heirs
Geo A Bayard vs Isaac Houpt
W H Gardener vs J L Cranston
Tonner & Steel use of vs Wm Graham's heirs
Bird Coal & Iron Co vs Wm Holt
R Valentine et al vs Burd Coal & Iron Co
John Hoy vs Wm Holt
M Moyer vs W C Wagner et al
J H Friday vs Frances RR Co
Jos Stows J M Kepler
Owen McCarm vs Penna RR Co
R H Duncan vs Elias Musser
W P Lucas et ux vs H Hoy's Adm'rs
W L Musser et ux vs J Dinges
First Nat Bank of Bellfte vs Geo Rote
" " vs J B Williams
Jas Iddings vs Jos Iddings
Owen McCarm vs Penna RR Co
Geo Harpster use of vs D Harpster's ex'rs
Singer M'f'g Co vs W H McCausland

Trial List for 2nd Week in March.

J H Sands vs Adolp Loeb
David Keller vs L C & S C RR Co
Thos Rhoades et ux vs J Wilkinson
W Harkins Adm'r vs Geo Durst
Jacob Brower vs John Bowersox
Reed Bros & Co vs John F Fowler
M M Musser vs A Stewart
H W Hoover et al vs C Sharrar
N J McCloskey vs Jno Confer
John Yothers et ux vs Aaron Meyer et al
W H Wertz vs H J Walker
1st Nat Bank of Bellfte vs B Lauth
C Derr vs Jas McMannus
A Stewart vs E C Humes
Herlacher & Durst vs S Musser
" " vs J K Miller
Glenn & Houser vs Lehigh V Fire Ins. co
F Robb vs McCloskey et al
B Valentine vs C Witmer
James Morrison vs J H Wagner

JURORS FIRST WEEK MARCH 6.

Rush—J C Nason.
Snowshoe—J C Rankin.
Howard—J A Woodward, M Confer.
Har