The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Apr. 13, 1876.

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The ways and means committee are not favorable to a change in the whisky tax.

Dana has been rejected as minister to England by the senate—17 for and 36 against confirmation. Let Grant nominate Babcock next.

Thomas A. Scott, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, John M. Kennedy, Alex. J. Derbyshire, Samuel M. Felton, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge Henry M. Phillips, John Scott, Pittsburgh, were last week elected Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The election for governor in Rhode Island, last week, resulted in no choice by the people. Lippitt the republican candidate and present governor, will be elected by the legislature.

The watering trough act was defeated in the house.

The two-year stay-law was also defeated in the house.

Connecticut has gone democratic by a majority of about 4000. The democrats elect the governor, and have the legislature by an increased majority, which secures a U. S. Senator. Grant won't take any nutmey in his this time.

The different investigating committees, at Washington, are daily unearthing new and astounding frauds practiced upon the government by office holders. These plunderings are not confined to one department, but are found to exist in every branch of the government, and so numerous are the revelations of stealings becoming, that we could fill columns of the Reporter each week.

Butler has a new feather in his hat—he has triumphed in the defeat of Dana for the mission to England. Butler hated Dana as an Irishman does snakes. Dana helped to defeat Spoons when he was a candidate for congress last time—hence the bitterness. Grant has plenty of material lying around that he can make use of in nominating to the senate for this mission. There is Babcock, and Belknap, and Joyce, Boss Shepherd, or Fred Grant—and many other flies that hover around him attracted by the molasses of the white house.

Nothing has put so effectual a damper upon third termism, as the frauds and plunderings that have been exposed at Washington within the last three months It has knocked Grantism into flinders, by opening to public gaze its corruption. Never before has an administration been disgraced by the tracks of the plunderers all leading to the white house, as is now found to be the case under Grant, who placed around him as his advisors and office holders the worst material in his party.

It is proving expensive to feed contumacious witnesses held as prisoners by the House. According to the bill rendered by the House caterer, Hallet Kilbourn has managed to eat from $12 to $25 worth of provisions daily, and there is also a charge of $3 a day for sending two men with these costly viands to him in a carriage. Among the things that Kilbourn is charged with having eaten for breakfast and lunch on one day are the following with prices as annexed; Broiled shad, $1; sirloin steak, $1; robins $1; cold turkey, $1; cold ham, 60 cents, cream and ice, $1, lambfries and crab salad, $1; tedeerloins, $2, and pig-feet, 60 cents, besides some five dollars' worth of soup and vegetables. Then, for dinner on the same day, he consumed, according to the caterer's bill, about twelve dollars worth of edibles. Clearly it was time for the Democratic foot to come down, and Mr. Glover, chairman of the committee whose questions this gormandizer had refused to answer, not only would not approve the bill, but introduced a resolution requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to put him on prison fare If contumacious witnesses were to be crammed with delicacies in so lavish a manner there would be an end of investigations, for all witnesses would be contumacious.

"The Republican party is committed by its origin, its traditions, its history and its duties, to an intrepid and honest administration of public affairs."—*Pennsylvania Republican Platform.* To this the World remarks:

The party may have been committed by high-sounding resolutions to an "honest administration of public affairs," but it has stopped with its commitment. Its practical traditions, its history, and its execution of its duties, have been one series of plunders. Salary grabs, subsidy jobs, Credit-Mobilier swindles, freedman plunders, carpet-bag steals, sales of post-traderships, protection of monopolies, real-estate pools and whisky frauds are only a few illustrations of the undeviating policy of the party carried into practice. History never furnished a party, with such great pretensions for honesty in its resolutions, that in practice went so deep and was so persistent in its corruptions, as the Republican party. Its great pretensions of honesty were successfully palmed off upon the public until a Democratic House was elected and a little light thrown in upon Republican practices.

The reason why our good friend Meek is so much opposed to G. F. Miller, is because Miller a few weeks ago sued him for the railroad stock which he subscribed in Pennsvally when he was a candidate for assembly some 6 or 7 years ago, taking a little stock in Potter and in Gregg to electioneer upon. So far he has refused to pay and Mr. Miller had to sue him, for it. This is the kind of Pennsvalley railroad man our neighbor Meek is, still letting on to be strong for it in his paper. One class of people at Bellefonte are for our road, and another is opposed to it—Meek belongs to the latter.

If Mr. Miller is the man Meek now says he is—since he sued him for his stock—then both Meek and Miller, are two bad M's—they should be yoked together, put on the first cattle train and then be switched off over an embankment, and be smothered under a "six months supply of blanks."

The Beecher business is not over yet. On 6 the Congregational Convention decided to refer the question of examining into the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher to a committee of five, who shall call together all persons who are supposed to have any evidence bearing directly on the subject. If witnesses making charges fail to sustain them the churches to which such witnesses belong will be left to deal with such witnesses, while witnesses not members of any church will

LEGISLATIVE.

The following we copy from the house proceedings of 4.

The New County bill was up on third reading. Amendments were adopted requiring that no county should be reduced below forty-seven thousand population, and any new county formed should have not less than forty-seven thousand. The bill, if it shall pass finally, will admit only one new county, that formed out of Luzerne.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE BOOM BILL.

The Boom bill was reached on third reading, and after much skirmishing a vote was reached. 100 votes were cast in its favor but 101 votes was required. It was then reconsidered, and on final passage had 103 in its favor, securing its passage finally. It now goes to the Governor. Peter Herdic is at last defeated and poor lumbermen and raftsmen accordingly are overjoyed at their triumph at last.

The bill for the stay of execution for two years on all judgments was postponed; also the Usury bill.

BILLY POORMAN.

"Major Purman"—once Billy Poerman of Millheim, in this county—get down into Florida and became a carpet-bagger, and like all that sort of northern vermin, cut a figure there among the negroes and scalawags, which soon enabled him to step into office, help plunder the state, and run it into helpless bankruptcy and committed other pranks which should land him behind iron bars. Billy got to congress and the smell of his bad practices soon disgusted decent men and he has fallen into the hands of an investigating committee much to the annoyance of William. The committee has commenced work on his carcass, and the doings of the committee, on 3 inst., are reported from Washington as follows.

The investigation into the case of Representative Purman, of Florida, was resumed this morning by the Committee of Civil Service. L. J. Dennis, State Senator of Florida, was examined, and testified he was present when a Mr. Wentworth offered Purman one thousand dollars per annum for the collectorship at Pensacola. Purman wanted three thousand dollars in advance from Wentworth. Purman didn't say he would procure the appointment for Wentworth for three thousand dollars, but said he would not get it without the three thousand dollars and that must be paid in advance. Wentworth did not secure the place and witness thought the matter fell through because of a lack of confidence between them. Purman would not get the place for Wentworth and trust him for the three thousand dollars and Wentworth would not pay the money and trust to Purman to get the position for him, so the matter failed. Witness was asked if it was the understanding in Florida that the people are to pay their legislators of Congress for getting positions. He replied, "That depends entirely on who represents us."

Q—Do you mean to say that such is the custom there? A.—Well, some of our members have such a reputation. (Laughter.) The impression of witness was that Purman went in for making money and would not let a ten dollar bill stand between him and his friends. Witness did not know of his knowledge that Government boat hands were assessed for political purposes in Purman's interest but he had understood that such was the case. Adjourned.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

A meeting of the directors of L. C. & S. C. RR. has been called, by the President, Mr. Miller, at Philadelphia, on 25. The object of this meeting is to have steps taken towards having the road-bed ballasted and the ties and rails laid, in view of the near completion of the tunneling and grading. Mr. Vandyke, one of the contractors in the mountains, informed us on Monday that 70 feet of Paddy mountain tunnel were through, and that the balance, about 170 feet, would be finished in about 10 weeks. The grading on the road as far as Lemont may be said to be finished, and the next thing in order is the work for which the above meeting of the board has been called.

We expect Mr. Miller to accomplish something at that meeting. Our people have been fooled long enough; their money is spent, and for five years the best acres in our valley have been cut and farms damaged without any return whatever to our people. The patience of the stock-holders has been sorely tried, and they demand of Mr. Miller something that will look like earnest work, and *no more delay.* There is no excuse for it now. The people along the line have performed their part of the contract—they have graded the road with their local subscriptions. Not a dollar has been paid by the Penn'a R. R. towards the grading, and now our people demand that that company come up to its promise and make it ready for the cars to run. Our people demand of Mr. Miller that he make hot and quick work of it now. There can be no valid excuse for longer delay. Our part of the contract has been faithfully performed—now let Mr. Miller see to it, insist upon it, and not leave Philadelphia with his directors until he can assure the people of Pennsvalley that the desired point has been reached. The delay thus far was an outrage and a wrong and there should be no more of it.

HARRISBURG.

SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE CHARGE OF ALLEGED BRIBERY OF MEMBERS.

Harrisburg April 6.—The committee appointed by the House to investigate members of the House in regard to improper means having been used to secure the passage of the Boom bill, held a session this evening when some fifty members were examined under oath. Nothing important was elicited, till Backus took the stand and stated that Herdic, at the Keystone Hotel, asked him if any members were going to vote conscientiously against his bill, and if so he would convince them in ten minutes that he (Herdic) was right.' He also wished to know any members who could be influenced by his money. Mr. Wise was also sworn. He was approached in a mysterious way in his seat in the House and told that Herdic wished to see him. He stated that he spurned the offer promptly and stated then that he thought any member should be shot who would sell out his constituency. The party who approached him marked the amount on a book which he could get, if he would vote against the Boom bill. When asked who the member was who approached him, he promptly answered, Mr. Thornton, of Allegheny.

Mr. Bucks of Cambria county was next examined and stated he had been improperly approached in Bolton's Hotel about two weeks ago by a person who stated that the Boom bill was an unjust bill and that there was money in it if he would vote against it; that he would receive $400 if he would vote against it and two hundred if he dodged. When asked who had approached him he answered, Thornton.

Mr. Wanner was also approached and offered $400 if he would vote against the bill and $200 if he would dodge. He stated he was approached by Mr. Gentner of Philadelphia.

Mr. Conrad of Berks county, testified—I was approached by a member and told him I was in favor of the bill, he told me there was some money in voting against the bill; he said $200 in hand and two hundred additional if the bill should be defeated; he stated that the person who approached him was Senator Boyer of Clearfield.

There is much talk and excitement here over the affair and any member who shall be proven guilty will no doubt be promptly expelled.

The Committee sits again to-morrow when further exposures will follow and some rich developments may be looked

THE BABCOCK TRIAL.

Washington, April 5.—General Henderson, of St. Louis, resumed his testimony to-day before the committee on the whisky trials. He said, among other things, that in conversation with Secretary Bristow in January last the secretary stated to him substantially he thought General Porter and General Babcock, or one of them, had access to the grand jury evidence in the attorney general's office and thereby ascertained what there was against General Babcock; but since the witness recently came here to testify before the committee, he has had a conversation with the attorney general himself, when he stated to the attorney general frankly what he had heard from Secretary Bristow.

The attorney general said he did not purposely or designedly let Babcock or Porter have access to the files of his office, but he had frequently communicated what evidence he had against Babcock to the President himself, but he invariably found that the President knew more about it than he did. In explanation of this fact the attorney general stated to Henderson that a member of the grand jury at St. Louis, named Fox, came here in December last and remained till about the 1st of February, and he believed Fox had communicated to the President all the material facts in the case by giving what appeared before the grand jury. The attorney general had no doubt the President came into possession of the facts in this way. Henderson was subjected to a long and close examination as to the fact of his removal as special counsel and as to the object of it, but having yesterday and to-day stated the circumstances, he left the committee to draw their own conclusions.

BELKNAP'S ARMY GAG ORDER.

Washington, April 4.—General George A. Custer was recalled before the committee on expenditures in the war department and his examination continued. To the question, "Why was it that you and other army officers have not given information of these abuses on the frontier of which you have testified?" he answered, because of an order dated March 15, 1873, as follows:

First. That no officer, active or retired, shall directly or indirectly, without being called upon by proper authority, solicit, suggest or recommend action by members of congress for or against military affairs.

Second. All petitions to congress by officers relative to subjects of a military character will be forwarded through the general of the army and secretary of war for their action and transmittal.

Third. An officer visiting the seat of government during a congressional session will, upon his arrival, register his name at the adjutant general's office as now required, and in addition, address a letter to the adjutant general of the army, reciting the purpose of and time that will be embraced in his visit, and the authority under which he is absent from his command or station. The purpose or object so recited will be the strict guide of the officer during his stay.

General Custer proceeded to say that this order closed the mouths of all army officers with regard to abuses that existed on the frontier, that the officers knew if the recent complaints were sent to congressmen through the secretary of war they would be pigeon-holed too. It was generally understood in the army that a violation of this order would be apt to cause the officer to lose his commission. General Custer said he was satisfied that the object of the order was to cover up the doings of the secretary of war.

A late decision of the supreme court created quite a flutter in certain quarters. If the decision of the court was correctly reported in the daily papers, it is this: "That a mechanic's lien is void because the claim on which it rested did not set forth that the materials were furnished or the work done at the Request of the owner of the proptery."

California is becoming alarmed at the influx of Chinese, and how to prevent the Orientals from gathering in there is the great question now before the people of the golden state. Large meetings have been held in San Francisco to deliberate over the evil of Chinese immigration. The Celestials do not come to stay and become permanent citizens. They work for low wages and can live for a few cents per day. The great majority of them are brought over as Coolies, by firms who hire them for a term of years, a system near like slavery as can be, and which has become a regular business. All they make in this country they take back to China and spend it there—even their dead bodies are taken back to their native country for burrial when they die.

THE BOOM BILL INVESTIGATION.

The committee of investigation resumed the examination of witnesses yesterday morning.

Mr. Fogel, of Lehigh, testified that he heard that two Berks county members (Miller and Andre) had been offered $200 to dodge a vote or $400 to vote against the bill. According to statements made to him the proposition was made before the bill come up on final passage.

Mr. Dry, of Berks, swore that he saw Senator Boyer talking to Andre and that the latter informed him subsequently that Boyer had offered him money.

Senator Boyer testified that at no time had he offered any money to any member. He had a conversation with Andre, during which the boom bill subject came up and he perhaps repeated the common rumors which prevailed, viz: that one party was paying cash and the other party was bidding them up. Andre seemed a little covetous and wanted to know if the parties were responsible, to which witness replied that he supposed they were. Andre inquired who the parties were, to which witness replied that he did not know. He never offered money to Andre or told him that he had been authorized to do so. All that witness said was playful and more for amusement than anything else. He denied absolutely the testimony of Mr. Andre as to having offered him specific amounts.

Mr. Conrad's testimony having been read, Mr. Boyer said: I never offered Conrad any money; may have told him that money was being offered for votes against the bill; never asked Conrad at State Capital hotel whether he was ready to accept my offer

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon about twenty-five additional witnesses were examined. Four questions were put to each, being substantially whether they knew of any corrupt means used in connection with the boom bill. They nearly all replied in the negative.

Mr. Quirk did not know that anything had ever been offered for or against votes on the boom bill—has had his joke the same as other members upon the subject, but had no knowledge personally of any bribery or attempted bribery.

Mr. Douglass, of Philadelphia, before being sworn made a statement. He said that if there was any member of the committee or any member of the house who had charges to prefer against himself he would like them to come and make them. Until then and until he was subpoenaed according to law he refused to testify.

The sergeant-at-arms forthwith subpoenaed Mr. Douglass, who was then sworn.

The first question was asked, viz, whether witness knew of any bribery in connection with the boom bill?

Mr Douglass' reply was, "I decline answering."

Member of the committee—"For what reason?"

Mr. Douglass—"For reasons best known to myself. I don't think there is any right to subpœna me without some charges are preferred against me or against some other person."

Mr. Gunster—"Do you decline to answer for the reason that you might commit yourself."

Mr. Douglass—"No sir."

Mr. Gunster—"On what ground then do you refuse?"

Mr. Douglass—"On ground best known to myself. If any specific charges are made I will appear and testify. Until then I don't know who or what I am to testify for or against."

Mr. Gunster—"Do you know the consequence of your refusal?"

Mr. Douglass—"I am willing to stand to my position. I want the resolution read

IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS.

At one o'clock on 5, Chief Justice Waite, of the supreme court, appeared in the senate, accompanied by senators Edmunds and Thurman, and was escorted to a seat at the right of the president pro tem. The following oath was administered, first to Mr Ferry, then to the senators, who were called by the secretary in alphabetical order in groups of six:

"You do solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late secretary of war, now pending, you will do impartial justice, according to the constitution and the law."

After the oath had been administered to the senators, the Chief Justice retired, and Mr. Frelinghuysen submitted an order instructing the secretary of the senate to notify the house of representatives that the senate is now organized for the trial of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late secretary of war, and ready to receive the managers of the impeachment on the part of the house of representatives. Agreed to.

Want More Time.

Messrs. Black, Blair and Carpenter, counsel for Belknap will ask on the 17th inst, the time set for the trial, an extension of two weeks, making a together four weeks in which to complete their preparations and summon witnesses for the defense.

There is every possible evidence that the Centennial business in Philadelphia is simply a huge speculation, disguised under the name of a "centennial." The concern looks at it, the more colossalare its dimensions as a confidence operation. Congress has been "roped" into contributing to it; cheeky mendicants have traversed the country from end to end to secure free advertising from the newspapers; and the women all over the land have made contributions to swell the list of things on exhibition.

The whole performance is exactly like one in which a citizen should invite his neighbors to send him a quantity of articles for exhibition and then should invite them to come and look at the show, and pay him, the while, two or three times as much for board as the thing is worth. Already do we hear from the patriotic city of Brotherly Love that $5 per day for each person is the smallest figure at which strangers will be accommodated. It is to be hoped that this avaricious swindle will result as did the exposition lately held in Vienna.

The supreme court of the United States lately smashed some of the unconstitutional laws of congress, passed by that body to get the Republican control of the southern states. The first was the case of citizens of Louisiana who had been prosecuted under the act of congress for "banding together and conspiring" to deprive free American citizens of African descent of their just rights and privileges by threats and intimidation. The second decision was the case from Kentucky where persons were indicted under the federal election law for interfering with the exercise of colored suffrage, and the law was decided unconstitutional. The court declared in a general way what duties and powers belonged to the federal government and what to the states, and that suffrage and elections are things that belong to the states and must be conducted by them only. The court was unanimous in its judgment. Thus, one after an other of the tyrannical laws of a Republican congress are smashed into smithers by a court of their own appointing.

Secretary Bristow's friends state that he and the President are again on the most agreeable terms.

—We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1,00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 26th day of April A. D. 1876, for confirmation and allowance:

1 The second account of James H. Porter and E. C. Campbell, executors of the last will and testament of John Reesman late of Penn township, deceased.

2 The account of Patrick Loughrey administrator of the estate of Patrick Pearl, late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

3 The account of James Harris, Guardian of Eliza Ann Schrock, a minor child of Wm. Schrock late of the boro. of Bellefonte, dec'd.

4 The account of Elizabeth Love and O. K. Love administrator of the estate of John Love late of Potter twp., dec'd.

5 The first and partial account of Aaron Dutweiler, administrator of the estate of Henry Hess late of Haines twp., dec'd

6 The final account of Jacob Bower jr, administrator of the estate of Samuel Brown late of Haines twp, dec'd.

7 The account of Jeremiah Haines administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Haines late of Miles twp, dec'd.

8 The account of Jacob H. Valentine Guardian of Richard, Fanceine, Clifford, and Mary, minor children of Jacob V. Thomas, Bellefonte.

9 The account of John W. Krumrine and Martha Jane Kepler administrators of the estate of Jacob Kepler late of Ferguson twp, Centre co. dec'd.

10 The account of J. R. Leathers and S. B Leathers administrators of the estate of John Leathers late of Howard twp, Centre county, dec'd.

11 The account of John Zeigler and Henry Zeigler executors of the last will and testament of Michael Zeigler late of Haines twp, dec'd.

12 The account of Edward F. Lloyd and Richard Atherton, trustees of the estate of Hardman Philips, dec'd.

13 The account of Edward F. Lloyd and J. P. Montgomery, trustees of estate of Hardman Philips dec'd.

14 The account of Edward F Lloyd and A. J. Montgomery, trustees of estate of Hardman Philips, dec'd.

15 The account of Robert Gardner, executor of the last will and testament of John Gardner late of Ferguson township dec'd.

16 The account of William Pealer administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Weaver late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

17 The account of John L. Kurtz administrator of the estate of James H. Hinton, late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

18 The account of Adam Y. Wagner, administrator of the estate of Thomas Benner, late of Benner twp, dec'd.

19 The first partial account of William Allison, executor of the last will and testament of David Lamb, late of Marion twp, Centre co. dec'd.

20 The account of Josiah H. Brown, Guardian of Clara Lucas, minor daughter of Henry M Lucas, late of Snow Shoe twp, dec'd.

21 The ninth annual account of Daniel Rhoads and John Irvin jr, surviving trustees of the estate of W. A. Thomas, late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

22 The account of Adam Vonada and Jacob Hasel, executors of the estate of Philip Vonada, late of Miles twp, dec'd.

23 The account of J. E. Royer, guardian of Charles E. Royer, minor child of John W. Royer, late of Potter township, dec'd.

24 The final account of Peter Ripka, Guardian of the person and estate of Conrad Deckert, minor child of Conrad Deckert, sr., late of Gregg twp. dec'd.

25 The account of S. J. Hering administrator of the estate of Philip Musser, late of the twp. of Gregg in the county of Centre, dec'd.

26 The partial account of S. J. Hering, B. M. Hering, J. P. Hering and S. G. Shannon, executors of the last will and testament of George Hering, late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

27 The account of John Dale, guardian of Sylvester Schlegle, a minor child of Sam'l Schlegle, late of Ferguson township dec'd.

28 The account of Cyrus Wasson administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of Jacob Eiters late of the township of Benner, dec'd

29 The account of J. P. Gephart, trustee appointed by the Orphans Court of Centre co., to sell the real estate of Daniel and Mary Hastings late of said county, dec'd.

W. E. BURCHFIELD,
Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable H. Dupp, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 15th day of Apr. A. D., 1876, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of April, being the 24rd day of Apr. 1876, and to continue two weeks

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do these things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Apr., in the year of our Lord, 1876, and in the hundredth year of Independence of the United States.

GEO. W. REVI MUSGUS, Sheriff.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

A HEATED POLITICAL DEBATE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Boutwell Charging Bayard with Disloyalty, and Bayard Retorting that He Does it with a Lie in his Throat—Making United States Silver Coin Legal Tender—A Hot Debate.

Washington, March 30.—In the Senate to-day, Mr Sherman (Rep., Ohio) called up the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin, and moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and amend by inserting "The silver coins of the United States, except the trade dollar, shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding $5 in any one payment." Mr. Sherman said the only change is to make the silver coin of the country, except trade dollars, legal tenders.

Mr. Jones (Rep., Nev.) said the object of the bill was to enable the citizens of the Pacific States to transact business without embarrassment. He said that subsidiary coin could only be purchased with gold, while silver bullion could be purchased with gold, and then by taking it to the mint they could get it coined into the trade dollar; or, in other words, the trade dollar could be purchased with silver bullion, while they must have gold to purchase subsidiary coin, such as halves, quarters, &c., which they needed for change. The result was, that the subsidiary coin became degraded to the trade dollar. This would necessarily be so until gold and silver pass concurrently. It resulted from the lack of uniformity in coinage. The passage of the bill would remedy the matter by preventing the trade dollar from being a legal tender.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired, and Mr. Morton demanded the regular order, the Mississippi resolution.

Mr Bayard (Dem., Del.) thought it remarkable that the resolution asked for a committee of five Senators only. Why commit this subject to Senators only? Why not include members of the other House? If any law was to be enacted on this subject, it would require the aid of the other House. Then why not include them on this occasion? Was it because it was composed of members of a different party? The information sought for should be obtained by a joint committee of the two Houses. There seems to be no occasion for this investigation. No one here is contesting a Senatorial seat. Why not wait until he comes here, and then, if a question arises, let it be investigated? The troubles which have occurred in any of the Southern States spring from the detectives who went down there by direction of the Department of Justice. He had not forgotten that tens of millions of dollars had been expended by this same Department of Justice to carry out its nefarious design of manufacturing evidence of this kind.

Mr. Boutwell (Rep., Mass.) called the attention of the Senator to his remark of tens of millions of dollars, and thought he would find the facts would not bear out the assertion, and what money was spent then was made necessary by the acts of the party to which the Senator belonged, by their deeds of violence, their intimidation of colored people, and other such acts of violence.

Mr. Bayard said the Senator had taken advantage of his courtesy in yielding for a question to interject a political tirade of a bitter kind, and if he had derived any benefit from it, he was welcome to it. He continued his opposition to the resolution 1st which he said there was no necessity He said under the Department of Justice fines had been wrongfully wrung from the people down there, and he expected they would be brought to Congress for payment. He urged that we abstain from the policy of interference, which has been so damaging, and let us have peace in all the States.

Mr. Boutwell said when he offended any one he generally wanted to explain or apologize. He thought the Senator from Delaware, in quite an uncivil and angry manner, had charged him with injecting a political tirade into his speech. That was the manner of men who had been brought up under the code of slavery. He (Mr. Boutwell) was not here as a scholar or a teacher, and he did not propose to be taught in manners by the Senator from Delaware. It was the natural outgrowth of the system of slavery, and men who were raised under such influences could not be expected to maintain a proper consideration for the rights of others. He further denounced the slavery regime, and said that after remaining in the Union for nearly a century with their unjust demands, then they withdrew from the Union to further establish their infamous principles, and the Senator from Delaware was among the first to come to their defence in the Senate. He did not propose to take lessons from such a man as that.

Mr. Bayard replied that it did not lie in the heart of any man to say that he had done anything that was not faithful and loyal to the Union. He belonged to a family, every drop of the blood in whose veins came from loyal people, and any one who charged differently, states in his throat a lie. The Senator from Massachusetts had, as he thought, in a very angry manner, interjected a political tirade into his speech. He said it, and he did not care to modify his language in the least.

Mr. Morton (Rep., Ind.) said the Senator from Delaware had made a personal speech to-day. He (Mr. Morton) did not usually reply to such, but he was not sure but that he could stand a hand in that kind of a contest. The Senator from Delaware asked, Why not make this a joint committee? and thought it was unreasonable to leave out the House. Does the Senator forget that there are about thirty committees in the other House investigating matters all by themselves? Ostensibly they are doing this to ascertain what further legislation is necessary, but really to make political capital The Senator had charged that tens of millions of dollars had been expended by the Department of Justice in the furtherance of its ends in the South He then read from the Appropriation bills, showing that the first year of the organization of this department the sum of $3,000,000 was appropriated for its expenses, and no greater sum than that had been expended in any one year during the few years of its existence. That, he said, totally disproved the statement of the Senator from Delaware. The Senator had said that he looked forward to the time when the fines which had been imposed upon these Ku-Klux for their iniquitous acts would be paid back to them by Congress. That is the doctrine, then: These fines will be refunded when the Democrats get control of the Government. That was to be an issue, then, next November, and these scoundrels who committed these Ku-Klux acts will be paid back the fines that were justly imposed upon them for their crimes.

Mr Withers (Dem., Va.) opposed the resolutions and showed that the people of the Southern States had accepted the situation and were disposed to abide by the issues of the war. He closed by declaring that the depression in business throughout the country would never be cured by the assertion continually that one-half of the country was trying to destroy the other half, and was constantly trying to impede its progress.

Mr. Maxey (Dem., Tenn.) made a conciliatory speech, claiming that the old issues were past and that the sentiments of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) were not general in any section of the country.

CONNECTICUT.

THE STATE STANDS BY THE DEMOCRATIC COLORS.

Governor Ingersoll Re-elected and the Legislature Secured.

The election in Connecticut on 3, passed off quietly.

There was a heavy rain, and raw and disagreeable weather. Notwithstanding, a full vote was polled.

The vote for governor is

Ingersoll, Dem	46,800
Robison, Rep	40,050
Awater, Greenback	2,120
Smith, Temp.	1,400

This gives Ingersoll a majority over all of 3,180.

The greenback party cast two-thirds of its strength in New Haven.

About one half of the Temperance vote went to the Republican ticket.

Both branches of the Legislature are Democratic, and the Democratic majority on joint ballot is probably increased.

In the Third Congressional District Mr. Wait, Republican, is elected.

PINCHBACK AND SENATOR SMITH ADVISE A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Colored People no Longer to Support, in a Solid Phalanx, Radicalism.

Nashville, April, 6.—The National Convention met to day, but as the Committee on Resolutions were not ready to report no important business was transacted. Pinchback, in a speech said that the colored people were beginning to think for themselves and would never again vote the Republican ticket in a solid column as heretofore. He said the South could never prosper while party lines were race lines. He wanted no more color line politics, but the division of parties on other than race lines.

Senator C. S. Smith followed Pinchback, making a powerful speech in favor of a new departure. He advised that the blacks no longer remain in the Republican party but make terms with their white Southern friends, and hereafter vote for honest and competent men without reference to party.

His speech made a profound impression and was received with great applause by the whites and blacks. There is a strong element in the Convention in favor of this departure and caucussing is very hot.

And now we have fifty-five thousand dollars more whipped through the Senate and House of Pennsylvania, for the Centennial show. This is for a military display and has greater merits than the appropriations of fifty-five thousand previously made for other purposes. This makes one million one hundred and ten thousand dollars from the tax payers of this State, which ought to satisfy our pride and pocket. Until the Legislature has adjourned, there is no sure thing an odd fifty thousand or so will yet be demanded. It appears anything Philadelphia asks for she gets, and we hope without any boom logic being employed.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of this State has just affirmed a judgment making the late Recorder of Philadelphia responsible for the amount of a mortgage on a piece of property omitted in a certificate of search issued from his office. Persons who have occasion to have the records examined by either the Register and Recorder or the Prothonotary, would do well to always take a certificate of search with the officer's seal attached. This will make the officer and his bail responsible for any omission and consequent loss.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Rousing Meeting at San Francisco.

San Francisco, April 6.—The anti-Chinese meeting at Union Hall and the street in front was attended by at least 10,000 persons. Governor Irwin presided in the hall. Resolutions were adopted setting forth the evils flowing from Chinese immigration, and urging that local measures for relief had been exhausted, and that the only resources remaining was an appeal to the treaty making power, and that a delegation be sent to Washington to present the question in full, and urge immediate action. The meeting was addressed by a number of prominent gentlemen, counseling moderate and conservative action; enjoining full protection of the Chinese now in the country, and deprecating earnestly any violent proceedings. The meeting was quiet and orderly, and evidently in harmony with views advanced by speakers.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, "Wanamaker & Brown's" Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant show the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of floorage, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement on long row counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the fourth floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments, while 20 sewing machines that do a dozen men's work each, are in a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is *ticketed.* Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 30 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Not at all. On busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business, by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of self-measurement make it possible to please people 2,000 miles away as perfectly as if they were here in person."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a dozen different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than *twenty,* each charged with its own business, and each thoroughly organized, a necessary wheel within the great wheel."

V. "Will you name a dozen or so of them?"

A. "With pleasure. The Custom Department, for those who prefer custom-made to ready-made. The Furnishing Department, with its ever-full stock of all underwear. The Shirt Factory, with its busy machines, making our own first-class shirts. The Trimming Department, itself a big as many a regular store. The Garment Stock Room. The Receiving Room. The Order Department, named before. The Special Uniforms Department. The Delivery Department, with its score of messengers. The—"

V. "Hold, hold! sir, enough!"

A. "I'm not half through! The Advertising Department, with its bill and sign distributors, editing and publishing a business and popular journal, circulating 50,000 copies monthly (tell all your friends to send for it). The Men's Department, with its many rooms. The Boys' Department. The Youths' Department. The Children's Department, with its special entrance for ladies. The Telegraph Department. The Chief Clerk's Department, with its book-keepers and assistants. General Manager's Department; Financier's Office, and other offices of the firm, all busy as bees thinking, planning, exploring, buying, making, registering, receiving, sending out, selling, and in a thousand ways joining their forces to carry on the business, the business amounting to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 annually."

V. "Enough! I—I—I—I—I—I—"

A. "Indeed it is! I forgot to name the Cashier's Department, which handles in $25,000 of retail sales on some single days!"

V. "$25,000! Immense! That's what enables the house to buy cheap and sell cheap!"

A. "Exactly! You have just hit it. The people throng here, knowing that we depend on low prices and immense sales."

V. "What are the 'FOUR RULES' I hear so much about?"

A. "Our system of business dealing—1. One price, no deviation; 2. Cash for everything; 3. A guarantee protecting the purchaser; 4. The money returned if the buyer can't otherwise be suited."

V. "Nothing could be fairer."

A. "Nothing. And the people see it."

V. "Well, I thank you, sir, for your polite attention."

A. "Not at all. It's a pleasure to serve you. Call again; and be sure of the place—Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall, S.-E. corner Sixth and Market."

V. "Thank you! I shall be happy to do so. Good morning."

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL!!

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SAW MILL
—AND—
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