The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Aug. 10, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.
Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

FOR PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

To secure the right to vote in Pennsylvania, all persons must be assessed two months before the election and have paid a State or county tax (either will do) within two years. In case the tax is paid this year, it must be a month before the election.

Foreign born citizens wishing to vote next November must take out their naturalization papers a month before the election. They must also be assessed two months previous to the day of voting, and must have paid a tax as above.

The election will be held on Tuesday, the 7th day of November.

Monday, September 4, is the last day for being assessed.

Thursday, October 5, is the last day for securing naturalization papers.

Thursday, October 5, is the last day on which taxes can be paid in legal time to vote.

The above dates should be carefully remembered and acted on by all voters.

ORGANIZE.

The Democrats of Centre should now organize for the presidential campaign. Every township and borough in the county should have a well organized Tilden and Hendricks club, which should meet at least once a week at different localities in the district. Let the home talent be employed to speak and read at the meetings. There is plenty of material for argument. You need not go back farther than the Grant administration, which will furnish enough to disgust every good citizen and sincere patriot and make him resolve to vote for Tilden, Hendricks and Reform. Democrats, organize your local clubs at once. Invite republicans to come to your meetings and hear the truth about the corruption and misrule that is now cursing and disgracing the country under Grantism and which is to be perpetuated if Hayes is elected, because he says he endorses the Grant administration. Democrats, of Centre, go to work at once and organize.

Well, as we expected, and as will be seen in another column, the radical Senate has failed to impeach Belknap. Nobody expected it. He endorses the administration like Hayes and it would not have been policy to find him guilty, for it might have made a "squealer" out of him, and other big fish—perhaps Grant himself,—would have got into trouble. Grant is pardoning the convicted crooked whisky rogues, the Senate lets Belknap escape, and Hayes endorses the the administration *"Kleine Diebe fuengt man—Grosst laesst man laufen."*

A Washington correspondent says: Belknap is acquitted because twenty-four Republicans and one Democrat have voted "not guilty," and the twenty-six Democrats and ten Republicans who voted "guilty" did not make the required two-thirds to convict. Therefore Belknap is eligible for reappointment to his old position by President Grant to-morrow. To-night the Democrats here are asking one question. "Who is responsible for Belknap's escape, the Senate or the President." The Republicans are not disposed to talk much about the result, but when hard pressed with the above inevitable question, hold that the Constitution is responsible, claiming that under it the only aim of impeachment was to get a bad official out of office, and generally dodging the clause providing for disqualification from ever after holding office.

Here's the remedy the Boston Herald proposes; "Let us see—do you remember what strong promises of reform the Republican party made in 1872, when it nominated Grant? The only way to make parties observe their pledges is to beat 'em when they don't."

In order to arrange matters satisfactorily for Tilden and Hendricks, why don't congress pass a bill authorizing soft money in Indiana and hard in such other states as demand it, Then they can write their letters of acceptance.—Williamsport Bulletin, radical.

Well that would be a blarsted sight better than what we now have—there is neither hard nor soft money in Indiana or outside—that's what's the matter.

Frequently within the last two or three years the desire has been expressed to us that we print a German democratic paper. We have no strong inclination that way, however in reply to recent letters to us we say this: If those who wish us to establish a German paper will take interest enough in the enterprize to send us 250 good names to start with as subscribers, we will print a good, live German democratic weekly paper, 4 pages, 7 columns to a page new type, price $1,00 per year in advance. Will have the first issue to appear within three weeks after the above requisites are complied with.

The Harrisburg school board has adopted a rule prohibiting teachers from whipping pupils on the head or hands. This tells clearly *where* the licking is to fall, and young gamins will know the exact spot to be covered with an extra sheep skin.

The court has ordered Brigham Young to pay Ann Eliza, his seventeenth "better half," $100 per year alimony, and pay costs of the divorce suit. Let him go to Beecher for consolation.

For taxpayers. Before republican ascendancy the annual average expenditure for public buildings was only $403,-382. Since republican ascendancy the annual average has been $2,751,316. Quite a difference and Hayes and his platform endorse it.

Bluford Wilson testifies that Horace Porter explained to him that the word "Sylph" used by Babcock in his crooked whisky dispatches referred to a "lewd woman with whom the President of the United States was in intimate relation," and that he (Wilson) told the President what Porter had said, which brought out an indignant denial on the part of Grant but did not interrupt the friendly relations existing between him and Porter. Truly they are a nice lot at the White House.

The bill to provide for the completion of the Washington Monument as passed by both houses of Congress, appropriates $200,000 for that purpose, payable in four equal annual instalments, and provides that before any portion of the money shall be expended the "Washington National Monument Society" shall transfer and convey to the United States all the property, casements, rights and privileges belonging to that corporation. It also permits that society to continue its organization for the purpose of soliciting and collecting money and material from State associations and the people in aid of the completion of the monument, and acting in an advisory and co-operative capacity with the commission charged with the duty of completing the work.

THE GHOSTS AFTER FORNEY.

John W. Forney has gone quite crazy for fear that Tilden will be elected, and he has good grounds for his suspicions: In the Press of 1 inst., he gives a picture of the reform ghost that haunts his brain and disturbs his sleep, and to afford the readers of the Reporter a little amusement we copy below a specimen of his style of raving from the Press of 1 inst:

The Tariff will be reformed by Free Trade.

Emancipation will be reformed by turning the freedmen into the apprentice of his old master.

Universal Education will be reformed by a division of the school fund according to the example of Tammany Hall.

Civil Service will be illustrated by eighty thousand Republicans, most of them Union veterans or their children, reformed out of office to make way for the same number of Democrats, a large majority of them ex-Confederate soldiers, justly demanding three-fourth of the patronage because they will give three-fourths of the electoral votes.

Obedience to the Constitution will be proved by a reforming declaration that the new amendments are unconstitutional; that the rebel war debt must be paid, the cotton tax refunded, and the South indemnified for their manumitted slaves.

Democratic Economy will be illustrated by the reform that stops all public works, and refuses all aid to internal development.

Universal Suffrage will be reformed by refusing to let any black man vote unless he votes the Democratic ticket.

The Union is to be reformed into a confederacy of independent States, with the power to secede at will.

Believing that the Republic is now in as much peril as it was during the civil war, and that nothing but the union of all our patriotic citizens can save it from falling into the hands of those whose rebellion cost the people hundreds of thousands of lives, and laid upon them a debt of over two thousand millions of dollars, I shall cling to the Republican party as the only power to avert that catastrophe. JOHN W. FORNEY.

Grant has recently pardoned a score of revenue thieves and members of the crooked whisky ring, if any Hayesite will take the trouble to make a poll of their votes he will find a "straw" in favor of Hayes.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company reduced its force 800 men on 2 inst. The company has 6,000 men at work between Jersey City and Pittsburg. The men discharged were mostly laborers.

Well, if these discharged laborers think times are good and there is no need of a change, they should vote for Hayes, otherwise let them go for Tilden, Reform and better times.

L. Q. C. Lamar, member of congress of Mississippi delivered a speech in the House on last Wednesday upon the condition of the southern states. A correspondent says that it was the event of that day. For fairness of statement, force of logic and statesman-like consideration of a broad subject it has been excelled by no speech of the present session, and it is difficult to see how any thoughtful man who reads the speech can avoid coming to the conclusion reached and stated by Mr. Lamar. As an oratorical effort it was one of Mr. Lamar's best, and the House paid him the rare compliment of gathering about him en masse as he spoke, of listening intently from the begining to the end of his hour and a half speech, although it extended a long half hour beyond the usual time of adjournment, and of according him warm applause from both sides of the House on his conclusion. The strength of the speech lies in its nonpartisanship and the strength of its logic. He pictured the condition of the South as it is. He quoted from a speech delivered by Morton in 1865, when he was Governor of Indiana, wherein that Senator, who has been most bitter in his denunciation of the South for the friction which has followed carpet-bag and negro rule, protested against giving the suffrage immediately to the black; foretold what has since proved true, that if it was done, the preponderance of the colored vote in some States would certainly result in negro governments in those States; that this result would prevent white immigration to the South, for no white man, however strong an abolitionist, would consent to emigrate to and settle in a State governed by the negroes and that conflicts and contentions must follow; and, because of his belief that this state of things would follow, Morton recommended that the negroes should be kept disfranchised and in a state of probation ten, fifteen or twenty years, for the reason that by that time white immigration would have flowed in to that extent that the negroes would be in a hopeless minority, and they in turn would be educated to an intelligent use of the ballot. While admitting that irritation and unjustifiable collisions had naturally followed the sudden engrafting upon their political system of 4,000,000 people who had been their slaves and thereby became their rulers, he denied that there was any war of the races there, or that there was any antagonism which could not be speedily settled by wise legislation, if it were not for the partisanship which was using the present disturbed condition for a purpose. From the report of Foster's Louisiana Commission he quoted to show that the intimidations in that State had been quite as much on the part of Republicans as Democrats, and that the election troubles were mainly because of the unwise and illegal acts of Northern Republican rulers who had no interests in common with the people they ruled; and from the report of Hoar and Frye he showed that even those staunch Republicans declared that Kellogg was kept in power by a decree of the Administration founded upon the illegal order of a Judge and backed by Federal bayonets. Under such a state of facts, he eloquently put the question to all fairminded Republicans, in conclusion, whether it was strange that disturbances occurred at the South, and whether it was wise to seek to fan each disturbance into an open conflict, and at the same time seek to perpetuate the causes of the irritation.

Slavonic dispatches state that the Turks have been repulsed both on the southern and eastern border of Servia.

The German Minister to China demands that the whole of China shall be open to trade and other important treaty revisions.

Official dispatches announce that the Turkish force which attacked Montenegrins on Friday, near Medun, was completely repulsed.

An area of 800 square miles of Chinese territory will be devoid of crops this year on account of drouth. The population of the district is 70,000,000.

United States District Attorney Wharton, at Louisville, has been succeeded because he would not look upon unlawful making and selling of whisky and tobacco as of "minor importance."

It is understood that in the forthcoming report of the committee on expenses in the Interior Department that the portion referring to George H. Pendleton will state that nothing discreditable to that gentleman appears in the testimony.

Hon. Benjamin Harrison has been nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Indiana, in place of Orth, resigned.

The report of the military committee on the soldiers' headstones contract reflects severely on ex-Secretary Belknap.

The Secretary of the Treasury has a few days ago instructed the various Sub-Treasury officers throughout the country to pay out silver coin in exchange for legal-tender notes and in the ordinary disbursements of the government, in compliance with the third section of the "silver bill," so called, approved July 22, 1876. The redemption of fractional currency in silver will continue as heretofore.

BLOODY-SHIRT.—The bloody-shirt shriekers are in a terrible dilemma for want of "rebel outrages," "Ku Klux" excitements, &c., and are consequently making a great fuss over a small affair down at Hamburg, S. C. They want to have some pretext for using the military in the South and hence the noise over the Hamburg affair. The following is really all there is in the story:

A company of 100 negro militia on parade at Hamburg, S. C., on the 4th of July blockaded the public highway so as to interfere with the free travel of two white men who came along in a buggy on their way home from town. One of the white men went to a colored trial justice and entered complaint. The colored justice proceeded to investigate the charge, and among the witnesses summoned was the captain of the company. When the justice examined the captain he was so insolent and impudent towards the justice that the justice had him arrested. Whereupon the "indented troops" got up a riot by rescuing the captain from the justice. To enforce his authority, the colored justice called upon the citizens to aid him. They armed themselves as men of sense anywhere would do under the same circumstances. The colored troops took possession of a large brick warehouse and refused to surrender their captain or to be investigated. The result was that a half dozen darkies, were killed for disobeying the law. Not only were some of the company killed, but others were killed and wounded by the bullets from the rifles of the colored troops. Both sides fired and both sides did execution, only the darkies suffered the most as they deserved.

TURKS BADLY DEFEATED BY MONTENEGRINS.

Ragusa, August 1.—The Turks lost in the recent battle at Trebinje, Selim Pacha killed, and Osman Pacha, taken prisoner two Colonels, three Lieut Colonels, seven Majors and from five to six thousand men. Two battalions of infantry and one of chasseurs were destroyed to the last man. All the battalions engaged suffered. The number of Turkish inferior officers killed is enormous. The pursuit was continued to the walls of Bilek. The corpses were thick in the road before the citadel, besides artillery and trains. The Montenegrins captured 400 horses and an immense number of arms. The Turks were greatly outnumbered.

TURKS PENETRATING SERVIA.

London, August 1.—The Turks have penetrated into Servia, and again assume the offensive. The Montenegrins have been defeated at Autivarand. Four hundred Bulgarian prisoners have been released at Philippi.

THE SMALLEST STEAM-ENGINE IN THE WORLD.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

An incident happened in Machinery Hall yesterday afternoon which is well worthy of recording, as it exhibits the unparalleled advancement of American genius in small as well as in great things. While a large throng of visitors from all countries were standing silently around the mighty Corliss engine watching its gigantic movements with feelings partly of delight and partly of awe, a tall, gentlemanly-looking personage, who afterward gave his name and address as Levi Taylor, of Indianola, Iowa, joined the crowd, and with the others paid unspoken yet eloquent homage to the wondrous monster before him. After watching the motions for a few moment the gentleman passed around to one side, and extracting from his pocket a small tin case, took from it what looked like a diminutive alcohol lamp, and striking a match, started a miniature flame and placed the contrivance on a corner of the platform which surrounds the mighty steam giant from Rhode Island. At first glance nothing could be discerned over this lamp but a small excrescence which looked more like a very juvenile humming-bird than any thing else, but a close inspection showed that what was mistaken for liliputian wings was the fly-wheel of a perfect steam-engine, and persons with extra good eyes could, after a close examination, discover some of the other parts of the curious piece of mechanism. This engine has for its foundation a twenty-five cent gold piece and many of its parts are so tiny that they can not be seen without a magnifying-glass. It has the regular steam-guage, and, though complete in every particular, the entire apparatus weighs only seven grains while the engine proper weighs but three grains. It is made of gold, steel, and platinum. The fly-wheel is only three-fourths of an inch in diameter, the stroke is one twenty-fourth of an inch, and the cut-off one-sixty-fourth of an inch. The machinery, which can all be taken apart, was packed in films of silk. It is to be hoped that this wonderful piece of work is to be placed on exhibition alongside of its grand antithesis, but it is now probably too late to make an entry.

HENDRICKS' LETTER.

HE ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESIDENCY.

Endorses the St. Louis Platform—Scathing Review of the Corruptions of the Present Administration.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24, 1876.

To the Chairman of the St. Louis Convention:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, in which you have formaly notified me of my nomination by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis as their candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. It is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired, yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the Convention. The choice of such a body, and pronounced with such unusual unanimity, and accompanied with so generous an expression of confidence and confidence, ought to outweigh all mere personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with this feeling, and I trust also from a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen. It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination if I could not heartily endorse the platform of the Convention.

I am gratified therefore to be able unequivocally to declare that I agree in the principles, approve the policies and sympathize with the purposes enunciated in that platform.

The institutions of our country have been sorely tried by the exigencies of the civil war, and since the establishment of peace, by a selfish and corrupt management of public affairs which has shamed us before civilized mankind, by unwise and impartial, legislation, every industry and interest of the people have been made to suffer, and the Executive departments of the Government.

Dishonesty, rapacity and venality have debauched the public service. Men known to be unworthy have been promoted, whilst others have been degraded for fidelity to official duty. Public office has been made the means of private profit, and the country has been offended to see a class of men who boast the friendship of the sworn protectors of the state, amassing fortune by defrauding the public Treasury, and by corrupting the servants of the people. In such a crisis of the history of the country, I rejoice that the Convention at St. Louis has so nobly raised the standard of reform.

Nothing can be well with us or with our affairs till the public conciencee shocked, by the enormous evils and abuses which prevail shall have demanded and compelled an unsparing reformation of our National Administration in its head and in its members. In such a reformation, the removal of a single officer, even the President, is comparatively a trifling matter if the system which he represents and which has fostered him as he has fostered it, is suffered to remain, the President alone must be made the scapegroat for the enormities of the system which infests the public service and threatens the destruction of our institutions. In some respects I hold that the present executive has been the victim rather than the author of that vicious system. Congressional and party leaders have been stronger than the President. No one man could have created it, and the removal of no one man can amend it. It is thoroughly corrupt, and must be swept remorsely away by the selection of a government composed of elements entirely new and pledged to radical reform.

The first work of reform must evidently be the restoration of the nominal operation of the Constitution of the United States with all its amendments. The necessities of war cannot be pleaded in a time of peace. The right of local self government, as guaranteed by the constitution, must be everywhere restored, and the centralized—almost personal—imperialism which has been practiced must be done away with or the first principles of the Republic will be lost.

Our financial system experiments must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standards of values and our National currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange till it shall be convertable at the pleasure of the holder. As I have heretofore said, no one desires a return to specie payment more earnestly than I do, but I do not believe that it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of the people by artificial measures for the contraction of the currency, any more than I believe that wealth or permanent prosperity can be created by the inflation of the currency. The laws of finance cannot be disregarded with impunity. The financial policy of the government, if indeed it deserves the name of policy at all, has been in disregard of those laws, and therefore has disturbed commercial and business confidence, as well as hindered a return to specie payment.

One feature of that policy was the resumption clause of the act of 1875, which has embarrassed the country by the anticipation of a compulsory resumption, for which no preparation has been made, and without any assurance that it would be practicable. The repeal of that clause is necessary, that the natural operation of financial laws may be restored, that the business of the country may be relieved from its disturbing and depressing influence, and that a return to specie payment may be facilitated by the substitution of wiser and more prudent legislation, which shall rely on a judicious system of public economies and official retrenchments, and above all on the promotion of prosperity in the industries of the people.

I do not understand the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875 to be a backward step in our return to specie payments, but the recovery of a false step, and although the repeal for a short time may be prevented, yet the determination of the Democratic party on this subject has now been declared, there should be no hindrances put in the way of a return to specie payment, as such hindrances, says the platform of the St. Louis Convention, we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and demand its repeal.

I thoroughly believe that by public economy, by official retrenchment, by wise finance enabling us to accumulate the precious metals, resumption at an early period, is possible without producing any official scarcity of currency or disturbing public or commercial credit, and that these reforms, together with the restoration of a pure government will restore general confidence, furnish employment to labor and enable the country from the paralysis of hard times. With the industries of the people there have been frequent interferences. Our platform truly says that many industries have been impoverished to subsidize a few. Our commerce has been degraded to an inferior position on the high seas. Manufactures have been diminished. Agriculture has been embarrassed. The distress of the industrial classes demands that these things shall be reformed.

The burdens of the people must also be lightened by a great change in our system of public expenses. The profligate expenditures which increased taxation from five dollars per capita in 1856, to eighteen dollars in 1870, tells its own story of our need of fiscal reform.

Our Treaties with foreign powers should be revised and amended, in so far as they leave citizens of foreign birth in any particular less secure in any country on earth than they would be if they had been born upon our soil, and the iniquitous coolie system which, through the agency of wealthy companies, imports Chinese bondmen, and establishes a species of slavery, and interferes with the just reward of labor on our Pacific coast, should be utterly abolished.

In the reform of our civil service, I most heartily indorse that section of the platform which declares that the civil service ought not to be subject to change at every succession, and that it ought not to be made the brief reward of party zeal, but ought to be awarded for proven competency and held for fidelity in the public employ. I hope never again to see the cruel and remorseless proscription for political opinions which has disgraced the administration of the last eight years. Bad as the civil service now is, as all know, it has some men of tried integrity and proved ability. Such men, and such men only, should be retained in office, but no man should be retained on any consideration who has prostituted his office to the purpose of partisan intimidation or compulsion, or who has furnished money to corrupt elections. This is done and has been done in almost every county of the land. It was a blight upon the morals of the country, and ought to be reformed.

On sectional contentions, and in respect to our common schools, I have only this to say, that in my judgement the man or party that would involve our schools in political or sectarian controversy is an enemy to the schools. The common schools are so far under the protecting care of all the people, that no man can be the friend of any party or sect, they must be neither sectarian nor partisan and there must be neither division or misappropriation of the funds for their support. Likewise I regard the man who would arouse or foster sectional animosities and antagonisms among his countrymen as an enemy to the peace of any party.

All the people must be made to feel and know that once more there is an established purpose and policy under which all citizens of every condition, race and color will be secure in the enjoyment of whatever rights the Constitution and laws declare or recognise, and that in controversies that may arise, the Government is not a partisan, but within "its Constitutional" authority, the just and powerful guardian of the rights and safety of all. The strife between the sections and between races will cease as soon as the power for evil is taken away from the party that makes political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed. The Constitutional authority is placed in the hands of men whose political welfare requires that peace and good order shall be preserved everywhere.

It will be seen, gentlemen, that I am in entire accord with the platform of the Convention by which I have been nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Permit me in conclusion to express my satisfaction at being associated with a candidate for the Presidency who is first among his equals as a representative of the spirit and the achievements of reform. In his official career as the Executive of the great State of New York, he has, in a comparatively short period, reformed the public service and reduced the public burden so as to have earned at once the gratitude of his State and the admiration of the country. The people know him to be thoroughly in earnest. He has shown himself to be possessed of powers and qualities which fit him in a great degree for the great work of reformation which this country now needs, and if he shall be chosen by the people to the high office of President of the United States, I believe that the day of his inauguration will be the beginning of a new era of peace, purity and prosperity in all departments of our Government.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

To the Hon. Jno. A. McClernand, Chairman, and others of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention.

JOY TURNED TO GRIEF.

A Flat-Boat Sinks on a Michigan Lake, Drowning Nine Excursionists.

Detroit, August 1—A terrible accident occurred about one o'clock to-day, at Bawbee's lake, about one mile south of Hillsdale, in this state, where an excursion party from Coldwater, numbering about three hundred, were spending the day. Sixteen of them went out on the Lake on a flat-boat or scow, when it suddenly sank and nine of the party were drowned. The water is fifty or sixty feet deep where the boat sank. The names of the drowned are as follows: G. H. Taylor, Mrs. Thornton and child, Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Conner and her sister, Libbie Alice Hayes, May Keely and Randall Blackman, all of Coldwater. The wildest excitement prevails at Hillsdale.

A CARD TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

For many years we have made two medicines suited for the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and in fact, the word failure could never be coupled with them. But within the last few years counterfeits of our medicines have sprung up, dangerous in their close imitation of our trade mark. To secure the people we have placed upon each genuine box of Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment the fac smilie of the signature of our Agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. To counterfeit this is a felony. We shall relentlessly pursue any one who imitates this with the utmost vigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing these most unprincipled men to the bar of justice. Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be ours unless Mr. Jos. Haydock's signature is attached to each Box of Pills or Pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

The public's obedient servants,
HOLLOWAY & CO

Soderhamn, a maritime town of Sweden was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 22d. instant. Great distress prevails among the people so suddenly rendered homeless.

BELKNAP ACQUITTED BY A VOTE OF 35 to 25.

The Case of Secretary Robeson—Majority Report of the Committee Looking to Impeachment Adopted—A Spicy Tilt Between Randall and Conger.

THE SENATE.

Washington, August 1.—At noon to-day the Senate began to vote upon the articles of impeachment against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War. Upon the first article of impeachment 35 Senators voted "guilty," and 25 "not guilty for want of jurisdiction." Those who voted guilty were as follows—Democrats marked d, Republicans marked r, and Independents i.

Guilty.

Bayard, d.	Merrimon, d.
Booth, i.	Mitchel, r.
Cameron of Pa., r.	Morrill, r.
Cockrell, d.	Norwood, d.
Cooper, d.	Oglesby, r.
Davis, d.	Randolph, d.
Dawes, r.	Ransom, d.
Dennis, d.	Robertson, r.
Edmunds, r.	Sargent, r.
Gordon, d.	Saulsbury, d.
Hamilton, i.	Sherman, r.
Harvey, r.	Stevenson, d.
Hitchcock, r.	Thurman, d.
Kelly, d.	Wadleigh, r.
Kernan, d.	Wallace, d.
Key, d.	Whyte, d.
McCreery, d.	Withers, d.—35.
McDonald, d.	

Not Guilty.

Those voting in the negative were as follows:

Anthony, r.	Hamlin, r.
Boutwell, r.	Howe, r.
Bruce, r.	Ingalls, r.
Cameron, r. Wis.	Jones, r. Nev.
Allison, r.	Logan, r.
Christiancy, r.	McMillan, r.
Conkling, r.	Paddock, r.
Conover, r.	Patterson, r.
Cragin, r.	Spencer, r.
Dorsey, r.	West, r.
Eaton, d.	Windom, r.
Ferry, r.	Wright, r.—25.
Frelinghuysen, r.	

Senator Jones, of Florida, declined to vote on the ground that the Senate had no jurisdiction.

The presiding officer then announced that two-thirds had not voted guilty, and therefore the respondent was acquitted of the charge in the first article.

The Second Article.

On the second article, 36 Senators voted guilty and 25 not guilty. Senator Maxey, who did not answer on the first roll call, voted guilty.

Upon the second article those Senators who voted not guilty repeated their reason for doing so as a want of jurisdiction.

Upon the third and fourth articles the vote stood as above, 36 voting guilty, and 25 voting not guilty. Before the roll call on the fifth article was finished, Mr. Morton, who had been detained on account of a severe cold this morning, came in and voted guilty, making the vote on that article 37 guilty and 25 not guilty.

Two-thirds of the senate not having voted in favor of sustaining the articles of impeachment, it was ordered that judgment of acquital be entered, and the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment adjourned sine die.

CROSSING THE SERVIAN BORDER

The Turks Admit Defeat and Great Loss at Urbiza.

London, August 1.—A special dispatch to the Times from Ragusa says that Moukhtar Pasha, with the remainder of his army, variously estimated at from six to nine battalions, has arrived at Taebinje, having evacuated Bilek immediately after the battle of Urbiza. The Ottoman authorities have admit their defeat in that battle and also the following losses: Two Pashas, viz., Selim Pasha killed and Osman Pasha taken prisoner, two colonels, three lieutenant colonels and seven majors. Two battalions of infantry and one of chasseurs were destroyed to the last man, and all the other battalions suffered more or less. The Turks confess that they lost from 1,200 to 1,300 men. Their latest loss is probably from 5,000 to 6,000 men. The Montenegrins state that the number of Turkish inferior officers killed is enormous. The pursuit was continued to the walls of Bilek. The correspondent adds: "My informant saw corpses lying thickly in the road before the citadel." Besides artillery and troops the Montenegrins captured four hundred horses and an immense number of arms. All accounts show that the Turks were greatly outnumbered. Official dispatches from the porte state that the Turks have assumed the offensive. They have captured the Servian intrenchments at Derbent, penetrated into Servia and are now advancing upon Gargustvabe. They have also assumed the offensive in the direction of Widdin. Official dispatches received here from Podgoritza announce that the Montenegrins have been defeated in the neighborhood of Antikari. Four hundred Bulgarians, who were imprisoned at Philippolis, have been released.

A GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR THREATENED.

Russia Sending Troops to the Frontier—A Report that Austria will Occupy Servia—Arabia Offers the Turks 200,000 Men.

Plan of the Campaign.

London, August 2.—A Times' special says of the Turkish plan of the campaign: The Turkish commander endeavors to possess Timok valley, by which he can turn Alxinatz and Belegrad, two points prepared for defense in Morave valley. The Servians are evidently aware of this, for since their retreat they have concentrated the main portion of their forces in that direction. The chief points of strategetical importance in the Timok valley ar Sartischar and Gurgeosiva as they lie at the junction of only two practicable roads from Timok into Moravia valley. The next operation must therefore be to possess these places which are being strongly fortified and cannot well be left in the rear.

A Battle Imminent.

Constantinople, August 2.—Ahmed Eyoub Pacha and Sulmiman Pacha have formed a junction near Kingazevato, Servia, and a battle is imminent with Gen. Tchernayeff.

The Eastern Prospects Gloomy.

London, August 2.—A Paris correspondent to the Standard reports that Austria has been strengthening the garrison of Semlin in view of possible events. Russia is sending troops to the frontier. The eastern prospect again look gloomy.

A Berlin correspondent to the Daily Telegraph says: I hear from Belgrade that great apprehensions are entertained there that Austria will occupy Servia with a military force in the interest of European peace. My informant declares that such course has already been determined upon. An arrangement is making to mobilize 60,000 men for this purpose. A confirmation of the report is wanting, but M. Risistic, Servian Premier, is urging an armistice in order to avoid this.

A Turkish General in a Critical Position.

A Times Vienna special says: Mukhtar Pasha is reported to be in a difficult position. Montenegrins occupy his line of communications from Trebinje to North and also hold possession of the heights of Lyabolin, cutting off his chances for relief. If the Montenegrins should sever his communications with Ragusa, Mukhtar would be unable to feed his troops for any length of time.

Arabia Offers the Turks 200,000 Troops.

Paris, August 2.—A Constantinople correspondent to the Gaulois says: Three Sheirts of Mecca have placed 200,000 Arabian troops at the disposition of the Turkish government, and some of these forces are already awaiting orders to start.

A dispatch says it is stated that Murad has signed his abdication of the Ottoman throne to the old Turkish party, led by the Sultan Presumptive, showing the hostility to the proposed Constitution.

BOTTOMS OF THE OCEAN.

FACTS DISCOVERED BY THE CHALLENGER EXPLORERS.

Temperature of the Water of the Ocean at Great Depths—A Continual Shower of Little Skeletons—The Red Clay Puzzle.

From the Scotsman.

On July 7, Prof. Sir Wyville Thomson and other members of the Challenger exploring party were entertained at a public dinner in Edinburgh. Among the speakers was Prof. Huxley, who said: "Some of the discoveries which have been made by the Challenger are undoubtedly such as to make us all form new ideas of the operation of natural causes in the sea. Take, for example, the very remarkable fact that at great depths the temperature of the sea always sinks down pretty much to that of freezing fresh water. That is a very strange fact in itself, a fact which certainly could not have been anticipated. Take again the marvelous discovery that over large areas of the sea the bottom is covered with a kind of chalk, a substance made up entirely of the shells of minute creatures—a sort of Geological shoddy made of the cast-off clothes of those animals. The fact had been known for a long time; and we were greatly puzzled to know how those things got to be there. But the researches of the Challenger have proved beyond question that the remains in question are the shells of organisms which live at the surface and not at the bottom, and that this deposit which is of the same nature as the ancient chalk, differing in some minor respects, but essentially the same, is absolutely formed by a rain of skeletons. These creatures all live within 100 fathoms of the surface; and when they die their skeletons are rained down in one continual shower, falling through a mile or couple of miles of sea water. How long they take about it imagination fails one in supposing, but at last they get to the bottom, and there, piled up, they form a great stratum of a substance which, if upheaved, would be exactly like chalk. But this is by no means the most wonderful thing. When they get to the depth of 3,000 and 4,000 fathoms, or about five miles, which was the greatest depth at which the Challenger fished anything from the bottom, they found that, while the surface of the water might be full of those calcareous organisms, the bottom was not. There they found red clay is a great puzzle—a great mystery—how it comes there, what it arises from, whether it is the ash of *Sraminiferæ*; whether it is decomposed pumice stone vomited out by volcanos, and scattered over the surface, or whether, lastly, it has something to do with that meteoric dust which is being continually rained upon us from the spaces of the universe."

Prof. Sir Wyville Thomson said: At a depth of about four miles we were always able to dredge and trawl with considerable certainty. Instead of using a small Balls dredge about 18 inches long, a trawl with a beam 20 feet across was dragged across the bottom of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; and in this way we covered a considerable amount of ground, and obtained a far better idea of the larger organisms of those regions. No doubt we missed a great many of the smaller things. Little hard and heavy bodies fell through the net, but we got, nevertheless, a very good idea of the fauna of the bottom of the sea. A number of animals from these extreme depths were comparatively large and spiny, and these stuck in the large dredge net. The depth of the Atlantic apparently averages something about two thousand fathoms, and that of the Pacific about twenty-five hundred fathoms. There did not seem to be any great difference between the Atlantic and the Pacific deeps—a general characteristic being that the bottom of each was a tolerably level expanse, with slight undulations. In the temperature of these great depths we took a great interest, for we expected that by determining the temperature at the bottom we would be able to trace the direction in which the water was moving in any particular way, because water is an extremely bad conductor, and it maintains, for a great length of time, unless there is some special reason for its mixing with other water, the temperature of its source. We usually, at most of the stations mentioned, determined correctly the bottom temperature, and then that of the various strata from the bottom up to the surface, and we were inclined to come to the conclusion that the great mass of the water we found in the troughs of the Atlantic and Pacific is derived from the southern sea. Of course the idea was prevalent that there were no animals at those great depths, but the conclusion we have arrived at now is, that there are animals at all depths, though undoubtedly they decrease in number as the depth increases. In regard to what these animals are, a large proportion of them is yet indescribable. The collection we have brought home, nevertheless, may be reckoned by thousands. The whole region which we have been examining has been hitherto totally unknown, and consequently all the animals we have got over this immense number of square miles are totally unknown also. The deep-sea fauna we found to be very generally diffused, so that the animals we found in one region are practically very much the same, and though differing certainly in some respects in the various localities, still there is a general resemblance in the form of the whole."

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LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.

Not a dye; makes harsh hair soft and silky; cleanses the scalp from all impurities, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.

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I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair Color Restorer," which restored my hair to its original Color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, druggist, Tenth and Coates St., who can also testify that my hair was quite gray when I commenced its use.

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