The Centre Reporter.

..... KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Aug. 31, 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.

ASSEMBLY:

JAMES F. WEAVER, Milesburg.
W. K. ALEXANDER, Penn.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES:

JOHN DIVENS, Walker.
MAJ. SAM'L FRANK, Miles.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

JOHN RISHEL, of Gregg.

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.

Wed'say, September 6, 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.

Gen. James Brisbin, who succeeds the dead Custer as chief of Gen. Terry's cavalry under the new reorganization, but who, while acting on the staff of the general commanding, will retain the immediate command of his own column, the Second United States cavalry, is a citizen of Centre county. Gen. Brisbin used to be one of the Reporter's old subscribers, and was a student at the Aaronsburg Academy (under Rev. Burrell,) where he received his education.

The Mollie Maguires are on the rampage, and what is left of them, and not convicted of murder, last week engaged in a disgraceful riot. "The old man at Harrisburg," Hartranft—who a Mollie said, "dare not go back on us" should look after his friends and quiet them down.

After all the Huntingdon county republicans are not over their troubles and the split is not healed. The leaders of the two opposing factions, a short time ago agreed to bury the hatchet, but it appears from late developments that the rank and file will not fall into the understanding. Intelligence from Huntingdon, 22 inst., says that the republican county committee, of which Alex. Port was chairman and A. L. Guss secretary, met in Huntingdon, on Monday last, and after electing W. F. Cunningham chairman, and Samuel G. Isett secretary, passed resolutions severely censuring Port and Guss for attempting to sell out their party organization to those political ticksters, Wood and Orlady, without the shadow of authority, and without ever consulting the committee and organization they represented, and directed that Chairman Cunningham issue a call for a republican convention to be held in Huntingdon, Sept. 12, 1876.

The other wing of the republican party, now represented by Guss, Woods and Orlady, held their convention yesterday and nominated a ticket but are fearfully demoralized on account of this independent movement.

We append the call for the new convention.

To the Independent Republicans of Huntingdon County: The true and honest republicans of the county are requested to meet at their usual places of holding elections an Saturday, September 9, 1876, and elect two delegates in each borough ward and township to meet in county convention at Huntingdon on the 12th day of September, 1876, at one p. m. to nominate a county ticket, or to take such other action as may be deemed best to preserve the integrity and organization of the republican party.

Delegates will be elected in the townships from five to seven p. m. and in the wards and boroughs from seven to nine p. m.

W. F. CUNNINGHAM,
Chairman Rep. County Com.
S. G. ISETT, Secretary.

The Democratic House of Representatives reduced the expenses of the Government thirty millions below what they were last year, and fifty millions below what was asked for this year. This reduction is ten millions less than it would have been if the Republican Senate had not added this amount to the bills as they received them from the House. Can we wonder that a people overburdened with taxation have determined to extend the power of the party which has done this?

It is the duty of every Citizen to take a part in deciding in whose hands shall be placed the administration of the Government. No one can be excused for negligence in this respect, and all who have hitherto failed in this duty will do well to study and follow the example of Governor Tilden, who, as we all know speaks truly when, in his Letter of Acceptance he says:

"Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the Republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have, for forty years, as a private citizen, fulfilled that duty.

If under the Presidency of Gov. Hayes, tranquility is to be restored to the South, how is it that Senator Morton, who has done more than any other one man to stir up strife in that section, and who has made so much political capital out of the outrages that he has either actually caused, or has invented, is among the warmest and most eager advocates of his election?

After the House of Representatives has saved the country thirty millions of its expenditures, why is it that the Republican party, which desires the control of our affairs for the next four years, can only speak in condemnation of what the House has done?

Schuyler Colfax, pronounced Dishonest by a committee of the Senate of which he was the presiding officer, is working hard for Hayes and Wheeler. What must be the character of an administration which can find in him an acceptable co-worker?

If Hayes is a reformer, why did the whisky thieves prefer him to Bristow at Cincinnati? It is much easier to believe that Hayes is not a reformer than that the fellows who nominated him didn't know their man.

The Detroit Free Press suggests that when voters go again to the polls they should put some crackers and cheese in their pockets for the soldiers.

HAYES.

The character of the Republican candidate is in most respects the exact opposite of that of the man whom the Democrats support. Rutherford B. Hayes is so dependent upon the whims, caprices, and designs of those who have him in their hands, that he cannot move speak, or even think, except in the grooves which they may choose to mark out. He has sold his birthright, and has bought but a mess of pottage in exchange. He is a man without enemies, and without sufficient energy to make one.

It is astonishing how often these men who have no enemies are praised for their good qualities, when the smallest amount of reflection would show us that they have no positive attributes whatever. The Ohio Governor is one of these. He has no energy, no originality, no independence; he could not possibly be wicked, any more than he could be good; and the latter quality becomes attributed to him because of the absence of positive vice which he has no ability to practice.

This mental vassalage is the most degraded and ignoble serfdom in which it is possible for a man to be enthralled. The shackles of physical slavery, which the nominee of the Republicans professes so thoroughly to detest, are as the ensigns of royalty when compared with the fetters that bind and hold entrammeled thought. The groans and lamentations of the physically bound are as the strains of sweet music, when a comparison is made with the heart-rending criminations of the man who has sold his birthright; who dares not resist the oppressor, or give vent to his own opinions upon matters of gravity and importance, even when in him is vested the right to their sole control.

Governor Hayes is not the master of his thoughts. He is encircled with the chains of mental slavery, and consequently, he cannot truthfully lay claim to mental purity and uprightness. He dares not move except as he is instructed; he may not write but as his keepers dictate; he is not even allowed to think for himself. He never has been a leader and never can be be. He is bound; he has no freedom; he must always, as a slave, do the bidding of some master mind.

He is absolutely in the hands of those who have brought ruin upon his country, and discredit upon its executive. He is but an automaton whose every movement is regulated by those who hold the strings, and they are they whose existence and well-being depend upon his dancing to the time which Grant has taught them. His election, were it not impossible, would insure to the country an era of evils of a nature more serious, even, than those under whose weight it is now groaning and suffering.

Not long since Mr. D. W. Munn, of Chicago, asked ex-Speaker Blaine to procure a favor for him from Grant. In answer to this request Mr. Blaine informed Mr. Munn that he had no influence with grant, in the following plain language:

"I have no influence with the present Administration. No *man has who is not a thief by instinct.* J. G. BLAINE."

It was the men who have influence with the present Administration who nominated Hayes:

If Gov, Tilden be a "wrecker of railroads," how is it that the men most interested in the welfare of those railroads are among his most ardent admirers and zealous supporters?

If the Republican Party, during the past eight years of its administration, has brought one misfortune after another upon the country, until it is nearly ruined, what must be its opinion of the people, if it expects a continuance of its evil opportunities?

If Governor Hayes be a reform candidate, how is it that we find, among those working for his election, every man who has been an ardent supporter of Grant?

Those fellows who would prefer to sully Mr. Tilden's character and make him out disloyal are referred to congressman Hewett's speech in another column of the Reporter, where all these and kindred falsehoods are set at rest.

Judge Pearson has decided that Wednesday, September 6th, is the last day on which registration can be lawfully made.

Persons not registered, and entitled thereto, should give this matter immediate attention.

FIGHTING SITTING BULL AND THE POST TRADERS.

It would appear almost too incredible for belief and yet the proofs are not wanting that since the commencement of open hostilities with the Sioux under Sitting Bull the savages have been supplied with arms and ammunition by post traders who are carrying on business under the immediate protection of the United States government. The protest of army officers against the policy of supplying a public enemy with arms to shoot the soldiers sent to subdue him is unheeded by the Indian ring who are reaping a harvest of profit from the necessities alike of the civilized and savage armies that are confronting one another upon the battle field. A Herald correspondent at the front says that 26,000 rounds of ammunition were sent from Carroll to Sitting Bull's party after the massacre of Custer. Gen. Gibbon gives notice to the governor of Montana as late as August 5, that 138,000 rounds of small arms ammunition and several cases of breech loading arms were shipped on a recent trip of the steamer Benton to the post trader at Fort Benton and asks him to prevent their distribution. The same correspondent says "Sitting Bull, though notoriously hostile, has been for years allowed to provide himself with ammunition at the Fort Peck Agency, in which Casselberry, Bonnafin and Orville Grant are or were chief partners." Ammunition trains intended for the Indians have been stopped by officers of the army and afterward allowed to proceed upon direct instructions from Washington and they were not to be interfered with. The protests of the army against this outrage have been entirely ineffectual to stop a traffic which affords large profits to traders. The peaceful Indians who get arms turn them over to the fighting tribes with whom they secretly sympathise and they are constantly supplied on the pretense that unless they have arms they can kill no game. The real reason for the sale of arms lies in the gain which the traders make from their savage purchasers. And for this sordid consideration the whole exposed frontier is placed at the mercy of a foe made dangerous by the possession of the deadliest weapons used in civilized warfare and millions of public treasure are wasted in attempting with one hand to subdue an enemy whom we are arming and feeding with the other.

In a suit for damages for the falling of a wagon and team into an excavation at the side of the road, where the defence was that the horses were "skittish," the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has held: "It [the highway] must be kept in such repair that even skittish animals may be employed without risk of danger on it, by reason of the condition of the road."

Campaign hint to voters—Honest Tilden is the best policy.

"Pull down your West" is the Democratic slogan in Louisiana.

"Bloody shirts" should next come in vogue as campaign symbols.

The total value of the Centennial buildings and their contents is estimated at a hundred and four millions.

The radical county convention met on last Tuesday afternoon and made the following nominations:

Senator: Spear Thompson.

Congress: Jas. Milliken. Assembly: Wm. M'Farlane of Ferguson, and Zeigler of Philipsburg.

Associate Judges: George Odenkirk of Centre Hall, and Mr. Baker, of Howard.

Jury Commissioner: Henry Keller, Harris.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

HONEST REPUBLICAN OPINIONS ABOUT HIM.

(New York Times, August, 1871.)

There were a few indignant protests against the scheme [Tweed's charter of New York city] uttered by such hightoned Democrats as Samuel Tilden and others of his character, but they were without effect, for Tweed and Sweeny had the voters already bought up.

(From the New York Times, August, 1871.)

If anything can arouse the New York public to that pitch of indignation which alone becomes them in the present crisis, it is the accounts which we publish to-day. Here we have, thanks to the labors of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, full and conclusive evidence that William M. Tweed differs only from a common thief in having stolen tens of thousands, instead of tens of dollars. * * * We refer to the affidavit of Mr. Tilden for a detailed account of how the disposal of the money was traced.

(New York Times, Nov. 26, 1871.)

The voters of the Eighteenth Assembly District ought to esteem it an honor and a privilege to elect Samuel J. Tilden to the Legislature. He has shown himself a gallant, conscientious, efficient foe to corruption. We appeal to every Republican to vote and work for him, and to do so the more cheerfully—as we make this appeal—because he is an honest Democrat.

[New York Times, July, 1874.]

Let us then leave Mr. Tilton a little while and turn to a gentleman of another kind—Mr. Tilden. The reason we wish to draw the attention of our readers to him is, that he is being mentioned pretty generally, as the Democratic candidate for Governor this fall. Mr. Tilden has not, indeed, mentioned his own name, because he has been so a long time in politics, and he is well aware that a man may speak too soon, as well as too late. This we will say: that Mr. Tilden would make a very good candidate, for he is a gentleman, an able man, and a man of very high character.

Mr. Tilden is not much liked by the less reputable portion of the Democratic party, and perhaps there are men even in Tammany Hall who do not exactly love. . . . He is at any rate a Democrat of long standing in the party; a man of unsullied honor, public and private; a good, public spirited man, who would be no discredit but much the reverse to our State. This we may say with perfect sincerity. Nevertheless, if Mr. Tilden were to ask us, as his old friends and advisors whether he should feel it our duty to dissuade him from that course. We should like much to see him happy, but would it render him so, to undergo a signal defeat? If the Republicans nominate Gen. Dix, Mr. Tilden could not run successfully against him. Incidentally he would do his party a great deal of good, for he would improve its moral tone.

RETRENCHMENT.

A REDUCTION OF $25,000,000 FROM LAST YEAR'S APPROPRIATION.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM NOT A MERE PROFESSION OR PRETENCE, BUT A GRAND FACT—THE TRUE RECORD OF THE HOUSE.

[Special to the World.]

Washington, August 9.—The retrenchment and reform which the Democratic House has secured in the expenditures of the Government begin to show in stalwart figures as the session of Congress draws to an end. With the appropriation bills that have passed, and those which are in shape to go through, quite an accurate statement of the amount of the reduction of the estimates of the Administration, and the amount of the reductions from the bills of last year, passed by a Republican House, can be made. The total reduction of the estimates, as submitted by the various departments, amount in bills as they have passed the House to the enormous sum of $64,374,672.66. The amount of reductions made by the House on last year's bill is $38,910,984.99. The amount of net reductions from last year's bills will reach a grand total between $32,000,000 and $33,000,000. Of course the exact figures cannot be given until the Indian, River and Harbor, and Legislative bills are passed, but the reductions in conference of the former and latter are already agreed on, and can be quite accurately approximated for the grand total. It will be noticed that in the total reduction of nearly $39,000,000 by the House the Republican Senate has not succeeded in cutting that amount down more than $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. It is doubtful if the official figures, which are yet to be evolved from a mass of statistics, will not reach that amount. This is the record on which the House goes to the country. It is not one of mere professions and pretensions of retrenchment.

Why don't the Republicans answer the facts of Tilden's great letter? There isn't a single one of them that dares attempt a controversion of Uncle Samuel's charges that during the past eleven years the people of the United States have paid in the form of federal taxes no less than four billions five hundred millions of dollars; that within the same period fully two-thirds as much more has been paid by them in the shape of local taxation, and that the aggregate of federal and local taxation to which the country has been subjected during the period named has been seven billions five hundred millions, or more than three times as much as the whole national debt.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

Seven years ago, October 20, 1869, Horace Greeley wrote an open letter addressed to Mr. Tilden, and said: "This I will say for you, that I am confident you have never sought to enrich yourself by politics or at the expense of the public; that whatever of wealth you have acquired or enjoyed was earned in your profession as a lawyer, and that your instincts and your influence, partisanship apart, have generally been felt on the side of economy in public expenditures and uprightness in the conduct of public affairs."

A GLORIOUS VICTORY FOR GENERAL TCHERNAYEFF.

London, August 25.—The special dispatch to the Daily News from Belgrade says: General Tchernayeff has telegraphed to Prince Milan that the Servians won a great victory on Thursday. General Harvatovich abandoned the pursuit of the Turks at Tresibaba and attacked the rear of the Turkish right wing. Tchernayeff at the same time attacked the Turks in front. The Turks were routed, with a loss, according to Tchernayeff's dispatch of 15,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. Thirty-one Russian officers were killed in the battle.

MOLLY MAGUIRES.

DRUNKENNESS, STARVATION, ARSON AND MURDER.

Depredations in the Lackawanna Coal Regions—Citizens Banding to Protect Their Lives and Property.

Port Richmond, Pa., August 23.—The lawlessness which has been prevalent in the Wyoming and Lackawana coal regions since the trouble between the operators and miners began, has resulted in bloodshed and other terrible outrages. At the close of last week the operatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were paid. From that time forward the districts in the Pittston region where the Company's works are located, has been the scene of lawless acts. On Saturday night in a fight between two factions of Molly Maguires at Yatesville, near Pittsburg, Charles Foy, Joseph and Matt Green were frightfully stabbed. Foy was stabbed thirty five times, and died soon afterward. The murder caused intense excitement, and will probably end in more bloodshed, as Foy's friends have sworn to annihilate his murderers. On the same night an altercation, which afterward resulted in a general combat, took place between Thomas Phillips and William Lightning, alias "Yorkshire Bill," at Plymouth. Both men were terribly injured, and at last accounts were expected to die.

Hyde Park, a notorious rendezvous of Molly Maguires, has been the scene of numerous outrages. On Sunday, the Evangelical Church at that place was entered and the whole interior burned. The loss is heavy. A hideously illustrated Ku Klux notice was posted on the partially consumed pulpit, warning the congregation not to hold any more services in the church. The pastor has also been notified to quit Hyde Park within two weeks' time or suffer the consequences.

From Hyde Park to Meadow Brook gangs of marauders have perpetrated fearful outrages, and the whole country is aroused by the enormity of their acts. Last night the house of H. B. Dalton at Meadow Brook was attacked by between thirty and forty Maguires. The doors and windows of the dwelling were battered in, and Mrs. Dalton, who was alone at the time, was seriously if not fatally wounded. The same party raided upon the house of John Dunn, at Greenwood, and after murdering one of the inmates, carried off everything of value. These desperadoes have terrorized the entire Lackawanna valley, and the law abiding people are banding themselves in to vigilance committees to protect their lives and property.

THE MOLLIE TRIALS.

CONVICTION OF SIX MORE OF THE MURDERERS.

Pottsville, Pa., August 22.—Another Mollie Maguire trial reached a conclusion this evening. Like all the other trials the verdict was "Guilty, in manner and form as indicted." James Roarity, Christopher Donnelly, John Donahue, Michael O'Brien, Patrick Dolan and Patrick Butler were the defendants, and they were arraigned "for aiding and assisting to reward Thos. Hurley for the murder of Gomer James." James was a young Welshman, a resident of Shenandoah. Several years ago he was arrested and tried for the murder of an Irishman named Cosgrove, who was killed in a brawl at night. A verdict of acquittal was found and was deemed just by the general public. But the Mollies decided that this man who had been suspected of killing an Irishman must die. On the 11th of August, 1875, while tending bar at a picnic, he was shot and killed by one Thomas Hurley.

BAYONETS IN THE ELECTION.

GRANT'S FIRST MOVEMENT TOWARD SHACKLING THE SOUTH.

Making Congressman Lord's Resolution the Pretext for and the Basis of a Monstrous and Despotic Military Order—Elections to be Carried with the Sword and Bayonet.

Washington, Aug. 16.—It was not an idle rumor that was talked about for several weeks before Congress adjourned, in effect that no sooner would the session end than President Grant would order the troops to be concentrated in the South and rule it during the campaign with the sword and the bayonet. That policy had been fully determined upon, but it was never dreamed that the Executive would accept as his instructions any resolution passed by the House, much less to construe one as giving him authority to subvert the liberties of the people of the South.

On the 10th inst. Mr. Scott Lord, a venerable member of the House, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and formerly senior law partner of Senator Conkling, elected as a Democrat from the New York Oneida District, shocked by the accounts of alleged outrages in the South, was determined his party friends should meet the issue squarely, and either refuse vote for a resolution condemning all kinds of violence, or put themselves on record. The simple resolution was agreed to; but two members (Bland of Missouri, and Reagan of Texas) voting against it. And now that which was only intended as an expression of opinion reports "that the exercise of the right of suffrage is resisted," &c., is made the pretext for and the basis of a military order directing Gen. Sherman to hold all the available force under his command not now engaged in subduing the savages of the Western frontier, in readiness to be used upon the call or requisition of the proper legal authorities of any of the Governors as Kellogg or Chamberlain. Then he directs Gen. Sherman to empty forts and arsenals, barracks and quarters, of officers and soldiers, and have his force so distributed as will be the most convenient to bayonet the South on the slightest pretence. Gen. Sherman is then informed that such additional orders as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of these instructions will be given from time to time after consultation with the law officers of the government. In other words, obedience first, discussion afterwards.

Thoughtful people, to whom the tenor of this despotic order has been communicated, ask, "Are you serious? You do not mean that he has really issued such an order, while the wild savages are threatening our frontier? Oh, it cannot be." And, believed Hon. Rice Bergan, that Scott Lord's resolution is a joint resolution, and it must be respected as law. Have the head of the nation and the General of the army both conspired against the liberties of the people? The solemn question now asked is, What can be done to prevent it?

The following is the text of the order:

War Department,
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 16, 1876.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army:

SIR: The House of Representatives of the United States on the 20th instant passed the following preamble and resolution, viz:

Whereas, The right of suffrage prescribed by the Constitution of the general States is subject to the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which is as follows:

ARTICLE 15, SECTION 1.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2.—The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation; and

Whereas, The right of suffrage so prescribed and regulated should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States, and the several States and the citizens thereof; and

Whereas, It is asserted that the exercise of the right of suffrage is in some of the States notwithstanding the efforts of all good citizens to the country, resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation, and violence, so that in such cases the object of the amendment is defeated; and

Whereas, All citizens, without distinction of race, or class or color, are entitled to the protection conferred by such article;

Therefore be it resolved, by the House of Representatives, that all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage in any State, should meet with certain, condign, and effectual punishment; and that in any case which has heretofore occurred or may occur hereafter, in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one race or class upon the other, the prompt prosecution and punishment of the criminal or criminals in any having jurisdiction is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by fine or imprisonment, or one demanding the penality of death.

The President directs that in accordance with the spirit of the above, you are to hold all the available force under your command, not now engaged in subduing the savages on the western frontier, in readiness to be used upon the call or requisition of the proper legal authorities for protecting all citizens without distinction of race, color, or political opinion, in the exercise of the right to vote as guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment, and to assist in the enforcement of certain, condign, and effectual punishment" upon all persons who shall "attempt by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage," as provided by the law of the United States, and have such force so distributed and stationed as to be able to render prompt assistance in the enforcement of the law.

Such additional orders as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of these instructions will be given to you from time to time, after consultation with the law officers of the Government.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

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 two 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-simile 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 join 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.

THE MOLLIE TRIALS.

A BODY MASTER'S STARTLING CONFESSION.

Patrick Butler on the Stand—More Startling Revelations—How Edward Burke was Saved—A Molly as a Politician—Influences at Harrisburg.

[Correspondence Phila. Times.]

Pottsville, August 19.—It was supposed by the uninitiated that the startling developments of crimes perpetrated through the Mollie Maguire organization had come to an end, but to day crimes heretofore unknown and unmentioned were revealed upon the witness stand. The counsel for the defense put upon the stand Patrick Butler, body master of Lost Creek Division, one of the defendants being tried for conspiring to reward the murderer of Gomer James, who on cross-examination, told the truth, and astonished his own lawyers. He swore that he joined the order at Raven Run, August 16, 1873, one Buckeye Donnelly being body master. Within a few weeks after joining the order he was taken to Mahanoy City by his body master (Donnelly), and there met Barney Dolan, then county delegate, Philip Nash, body master of Shenandoah, and a number of others. He was then told that they had met for the purpose of selecting men to kill one Edward Burke, and Dolan directed that the witness and two others, being the youngest members of the organization, should do the job. The intended victim was pointed out to them, and all of the party but the three appointed to do the job left Mahanoy City in order that they might not be suspected. Of the three, one got so drunk as to be useless, and the witness and the remaining one held a consultation and concluded they would not be made catspaws of to kill Burke, not in order to make their superior officers believe that they had obeyed their instructions, they would shoot at Burke, taking good care not to hit him. This they did, and reported to Barney Dolan that they had done their best.

"Muff" Lawler Playing Sick.

About Christmas of 1873 the witness attended a meeting at Michael (alias "Muff") Lawler's held for the purpose of appointing men to kill a man at Jackson's Patch. Barney Dolan and Muff Lawler were to be of the number to do the job, but Barney failed to put in an appearance at the appointed time and Muff Lawler played sick so the job fell through. In the summer of 1874 Barney Dolan wanted the witness and Pat Shaw to go to Raven's Run to murder a young Scotchman, who, with William Uren was murdered on the 1st of September, 1875, but both refused to go. This showed that the murder of Thomas Sanger had been determined upon by this organization more than a year before the murder was committed. The witness testified that it was reported for six months before Gomer James was killed that Michael Doyle and Thomas Hurley, who afterwards did kill James, were seeking an opportunity to kill him; that there had existed a conspiracy to kill a man by the name of McAnnirtre, at Tamaqua, and that application had been made to him for men to kill Captain Hay, Joseph Reese and others.

The Wholesale Slaughter Planned.

When it is considered that these murders and contemplated murders all were concocted in that portion of the county in which the witness resided, and within the last three years, it will be readily seen that they must embrace but a very small portion of the whole number planned and executed through this hellish organization in the whole county within the last five years. The witness also swore that Jack Kehoe, the county delegate; upon his return from the National Convention, held in the city of New York; told him that he (Kehoe) had met Michael Doyle, one of the murderers of Sanzar and Uren in New York, had taken Doyle before the National Board, or convention, and told them that Doyle was a member of the organization and a criminal, and that unless they gave money to get him out of the country he would be arrested and hung; whereupon the Board gave him one hundred dollars, and Kehoe sent him to Ireland. David Kelly, Crane, McAndrew, Kehoe, O'Brien, Dolan, Dorahue, Keenan, Regain, Kerrigan, Tom Clarke, Bill Gormley, Hurley, Morris, Jack Donnelly, John Lory, Mike Kenna or McParlen, and Condon, were at the convention, which was held on the 26th of August. The convention met to give a reward of one hundred dollars for the murder of Gomer James.

Barney Dolan as a Politician.

Barney Dolan, Jack Kehoe's predecessor as County Delegate, who is referred to so often by the witness as the instigator of crimes, is a man who has been quite conspicuous in the politics of our county. A few years ago he was a prominent candidate before the Nominating Convention for the office of Prothonotary, but he was unsuccessful. It is generally reported and believed here that many corrupt political bargains, both with money and patronage, have been made through him. It is not believed that any bargains were made directly with Governor Hartranft, or even with his knowledge, but with those standing very near to him politically at Harrisburg and through local politicians here.

The testimony was closed on both sides this afternoon, and the Court adjourned to Tuesday next, because Monday is fixed for the arguments for a new trial in the cases of the Commonwealth vs. Munley, convicted of the murder of Thos. Sanger, and in the case against Carroll, McGehan, Roarity and Boyle, convicted of the murder of Policeman Yost. On Tuesday the case will be given to the jury and ended.

TILDEN'S WAR RECORD.

Mr. Hewitt's Eloquent Reply to Kasson—A Silly Slander Refuted Forever.

In the night session of Monday, in the House, Mr. Hewitt, of New York, obtained the floor about 5 o'clock in the morning to reply to Mr. Kasson's attack on Governor Tilden. He spoke of Mr. Kasson's speech as a painful surprise and a melancholy experience.

He could hardly have believed that that gentleman, with his intellectual endowments, could have so far abdicted his own self respect as to have indulged in the partisan and malicious statements which he had made. He (Mr. Hewitt) approached the subject as he would take hold of a slimy snake, with a desire to get rid of it. The first charge was that Governor Tilden had been a secessionist. It was possible that Gov. Tilden might, before the strife have entertained views in common with Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and other great men, who had given construction to the Constitution and government of the country. At the outbreak of the rebellion he (Mr. Hewitt) was in daily and almost hourly communion with Gov. Tilden, and he knew that no more loyal or patriotic heart was then beating in the United States. When the first call for troops came, Tammany Hall, which had not then fallen into the hands of the ring, raised a regiment. The grand Sachem of Tammany Hall was colonel of that regiment, and it was officered by members of the Tammany Society. On account of his own (Mr. Hewitt's) health he had been unable to go, but he had sent his nephew as one of the officers of that Regiment.

M. Lapham (N. Y.) After the fall of Fort Sumter did not Mr. Tilden refuse to sign the call for the great Cooper Institute meeting, and refuse to attend the meeting?

Mr. Hewitt. It is not true that he refused to sign it, and he did attend the meeting. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Mr. Samuel Sloan, then a member of the Union safety committee of New York, applied to Mr. Tilden, at a time when he was engaged in the trial of a case, to affix his name to the call, and his reply was, "I am very busy just now; send me the resolutions after the trial of this case, and if they are entirely proper I will sign the call." The call was never sent to him, but when the meeting took place he attended it, and the resolutions received his absolute and unqualified approval. I say now that Tammany Hall raised a regiment for the war, and that Governor Tilden was a large contributer to that fund.

Mr. Conger. How much?

Mr. Hewitt. I am not going to state dollars and cents. Patriotism is above dollars and cents in some quarters.

Mr. Conger. It is denied in the public press that Mr. Tilden ever contributed one cent for any such purpose. [Derisive laughter on the democratic side.] Will the gentleman state when and where and to what amount he ever contributed to the raising of a regiment?

Mr. Hewitt. I state when in stating that the Tammany regiment was raised, and I state where when I say city of New York. I do not state the amount, because Democrats do not go carrying the hat around. [Laughter.]

Mr. Davy (Rep., New York.) I supposed we had settled all our difficulties, and that this was a sort of love feast.

Mr. Randall (Dem., Pa.) The love feast is to be on the 4th of March next.

Mr. Hewitt. Subsequently that period no man in New York was more frequently called into counsel there and in Washington than Mr. Tilden. I know that he was twice called for by President Lincoln, and came to Washington and held cheerful consultation with him, resulting in the early and rapid filling of the quota from the State of New York, and I know that during the whole of that trying time there never was a doubt as to the loyalty and patriotism of Samuel J. Tilden. As to the resolution of the Chicago Convention, quoted by Mr. Kasson against Mr. Tilden, declaring the war a failure, he (Mr. Kasson) should have known that within a month past a public and positive statement had been made by Mr. Manton Marble, the secretary of the committee on resolutions, that Governor Tilden opposed that resolution publicly and privately, and it was within his own (Mr. Hewitt's) knowledge that Governor Tilden urged General McClellan (after his nomination) to make such a declaration in his letter of acceptance as would nullify that portion of the Chicago platform.

Mr. Randall. Which was "Union at all hazards."

Mr. Hewitt. Those were the words inserted in the Chicago Convention. Governor Tilden declared that the adjustment of the controversy between the South and North on any other basis than the restoration of the Union was impossible, that the moment any party went out of the Union the question must be settled by war, and that the war must be prosecuted until the question was settled. These declarations of his were published in the New York and Chicago papers at the time of the convention, and that is the answer to the statement of the gentleman from Iowa that Governor Tilden never made any declaration in favor of the prosecution of the war, and that he was a disunionist. In regard to the insinuations connecting Governor Tilden's name with that of William M. Tweed, he (Mr. Hewitt) said that Gov. Tilden had for more than three years, like a hound on the scent, followed the members of the ring, patiently secretly, and delightedly. He knew Tweed's untiring efforts day and night; he knew how he tracked these people to their dens of iniquity and finally dragged them forth to public execration. [Applause.]

Mr. Davy asked whether, subsequently to the exposure of Tweed, Mr. Tilden had not met Tweed at the Rochester Convention and not raised his voice against Tweed holding a seat?

Mr. Cox (as when Mr. Hewitt yielded for an answer) replied that there was no necessity for Tilden's doing so, as Tweed was not in the convention.

Mr. Hewitt. The bare naked fact is this: There was war to the knife, between Governor Tilden and Tweed, and it ended in the defeat and exile of Tweed. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.] That is all there is about it. I call the House to witness that I have answered, and am willing to answer every question bearing on the merit of the case. No one will intimate that there was the slightest intimacy, personal or political, at any time, between Samuel J. Tilden and Wm. M. Tweed. There never was. There was that association which comes from the enforced appointment of men on committees from their living in the same community and from belonging to the same party. But the one man stood in the community above and beyond suspicion, and the other was always an object of hatred and fundamental detestation. I defy the gentleman to lay their hands upon a dishonest dollar in the possession of Samuel J. Tilden. The people whom he served are his friends to-day, and his best; and it is the service which he rendered to them that will, notwithstanding the insinuations of the gentleman from Iowa, give him the vote of those two great western States within whose borders he reconstructed highways which are to them, to day, the arteries of commerce and blessings whose value cannot be properly estimated. Through the whole of his remarkable career he has been the wisest of men, he has been the truest of friends, he has been the most zealous and earnest of patriots; he is to-day the wisest, the most accomplished statesman in the land, and he will, by the blessing of God, be one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest of Presidents of the United States, because he will have the opportunity to rescue this government from the hands of the incompetent and dishonest men who have controlled it so long, and have made it a reproach in the eyes of the civilized world. [Great applause on the Democratic side.]

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