The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ ..... EDITOR

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., May 13, 1880.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

At the North Carolina greenback state convention, last week, four (4) delegates were present. Wonder whether the meeting was held in a thimble?

It is reported that 21 of the New York delegates to Chicago will rebel against Conkling by refusing to obey instructions of the state convention to vote for Grant. They are for Blaine.

From present indications there will be a big break in the Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago in spite of the unit rule. The cry of revolt against the third term increases in energy among the republicans of Pennsylvania as the day of the convention approaches.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow is engaged in the pleasing task of dividing the Pennsylvania delegation to the Chicago convention. He says twenty-five men in the delegation will not vote for Grant on any ballot. This looks bad for the third termers, as they cannot nominate Grant without a solid delegation from Pennsylvania.

The foreign iron makers are also having their full share of trouble, 7,000 workmen in the north of England having struck against a reduction of five per cent. in wages awarded by arbitrators. English iron manufacturers have a sort of sliding scale under which workmen's wages were advanced at the recent boom. But the revival in English trade was the result almost solely of the American revival, and when prices fell here manufacturers there attempted to put wages back towards old figures.

In selecting J. N. Cassanova as a delegate to the Cincinnati convention, and C. M. Bower as elector for the 20 district, the delegates of this congressional district bestowed a deserved compliment upon two active democrats in this county. Both these gentlemen are devoted to the good cause of democracy, and are well fitted for the important mission for which each has been named.

A war between China and Russia is stil l imminent. According to private advices from Shanghai, received in San Francisco faom a British source, the treaty with Russia has been entirely rejected. Yso was to invade and occupy the Ili district and Prince Li was authorized to engage foreigners in the army. The Loochoo affair was being amicably arranged, and it was even believed that Japan would side with China in the event of a war with Russia.

The Penn'a Republican delegation to Chicago still threatens to be rebelious on Cameron's hands by breaking instructions to vote for Grant. At Washington, the other night, one of the Pennsylvania Congressmen said that the rumored defection among Senator Cameron's delegates to Chicago was far more serious than had yet been reported and that unless the sentiment among them should change completely or extraordinary efforts were put forth to save them they would not follow their instructions and support Grant as a unit, but would switch around and become a unit for Blaine. Whatever of truth there may be in such a prediction there unmistakable evidence that the Pennsylvania Republicans there and the Grant men generally finding it impossible to be easy are trying to seem to be as easy as they can over the outlook.

France is troubled with strikes. A dispatch from Paris says: The strikes in the cotton spinning districts are assuming alarming proportions. Sixty factories have been closed at Roubaix, by which 15,000 persons are thrown out of employment. 5,000 operatives have struck at Tourcoing. There is also a strike at Rouen, and many silk factories have been closed. The men demand higher wages and less hours.

Latest indications show third term stock loosing ground. We would prefer seeing it keep up among the republican brethern, so that Grantism might get that rebuke from the people at the polls which the impudence of the imperial movement deserves. Let Grant be nominated, so the people can get one fair whack at the man and his backers who gave us the most infamous and corrupt administration we ever had.

Cameron's Chicago delegates are kicking in the liveliest manner against the third-term business, some 15 or 20 have already intimated they will vote for Blaine. In New York it is the same way; Conkling finds his delegates rebellious and quite a number have already announced themselves for Blaine. Don and Conk are in no little trouble about this kicking, as it threatens to run the Grant program in the mud.

PRESIDENTIAL NOTES.

The New Hampshire delegation is for Tilden though not instructed.

The Ohio democrats held their state convention last week and instructed for Thurman.

Mississippi republicans go 10 for Sherman and 6 for Grant and Blaine.

The five Chinamen naturalized the other day in New York are for "anything to beat Blaine."

A man the other day hearing an adventist preach the destruction of the world in October 1880, said he was delighted. When asked the reason, replied, "Anything to beat Grant."

The democrats of Ohio in their state convention last week adopted the unit rule.

Illinois which was counted certain for Grant, is now awfully in doubt. In Cook county, in which is Chicago, Blaine and Washburn have a majority over Grant, viz: Washburn 77 delegates, Grant 67 and Blaine 31. The Blaine and Washburne delegates will unite against Grant.

The N. Y. Tribune, strongly Blaine, claims for its own Mulligan 241 of the 600 delegates elected and gives Grant 224, 91 to Sherman, 31 to Edmunds, and 13 to Washburn. This makes it necessary for Blaine to secure 138 votes and Gant 155. The Tribune's figures are based on the idea that the Convention will not enforce the unit rule in New York and Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia Press of Saturday makes a careful estimate of the delegates elected and to be elected, distributing them as follows:

Blaine	267	93
Grant	233	55
Sherman	81	7
Edmunds	29	10
Washburn	12	5

This is more moderate than the usual Blaine figuring, giving him 331 votes elected and to be elected, which is 47 less than the requisite number and 42 more than Grant is allotted. The calculation is to show there will be no chances on the first ballot, which event, it appears to be conceded will kill off Grant—but will it nominate Blaine? The Grant situation is undoubtedly critical. Unless he can carry Illinois and heal the dissensions in Pennsylvania and New York his name may not go before the Convention, unless brought forward to end a possible dead-lock between other candidates. In that event he would probably be nominated.

The Curtin-Yocum contested election case was reached on Saturday. Hon. F. E. Beltzhoover, of the Cumberland district, made a very able argument in favor of seating Gov. Curtin. No vote was reached in the matter. This case could have been and ought to have been disposed of months ago but it suited the purpose of certain politicians in congress to stave it off untill after the meeting of the democratic state convention. That convention has come and gone and the case is reached at last.

On Monday consideration of the Curtin-Yocum case was resumed and Mr. Colerick argued in support of the majority report, when the matter went over until Tuesday.

The coal operators of Wayne county, Ohio, discharged white miners and hired negro exodusters from the South at lower wages. Naturally on Saturday there was a call on the Governor for troops, and he sent them.

Lo, the poor negro, who'll care for him now even in Ohio?

One of the reasons given by the republican pardon board why Kemble and the other republican bribers should be pardoned is because being in the penitentiary would be infamous. We should like to know why an infamous practice should not be met by an infamous punishment? Did not Kemble follow the infamous business of a lobbyist, to corrupt legislators, for years, and was it not an infamous practice? Of course the punishment should be as infamous as the crime. Tweed had just as good a right to a pardon as the Pennsylvania gang of bribers, but a republican pardon board seems to think that when members of its party get into the clutches of the law it is too bad and that they are too good to be punished as self admitted criminals should be treated. *O tempora, O mores!*

We believe that the democratic national convention will be pervaded by a spirit of harmony like the convention which recently met at Harrisburg. This is what the rank and file demand, and the leaders must obey, laying aside their jealousies and personal quarrels for the good of the party and the country. With harmony victory is certain for the Cincinnati nominee whoever he be, and against any candidate the republicans may nominate, be it Grant, Blaine, Sherman, or any other.

In 1876 we had over a quarter of a million majority for Tilden. These men are all democrats still and more have been added to them. We have lost nowhere on the popular vote. But we need harmony—that will secure the presidency for the democracy. Let harmony be the cry from now until the adjournment of the national convention. Let it be sung in the ears of the democratic delegates and leaders until they understand that the cry of the rank and file must be obeyed, and that the party is stronger than any man or set of men.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Courier speaking of the Chinese in New York, says: The Chinese in New York where they become more numerous very fast, are very like ourselves in one respect—they care a great deal more about money than about religion. One of the charges against the Chinese, by the way—that they don't marry—when they can get white wives. A Chinaman and a white girl went to the Mayor's office the other day and were made man and wife. A short time before another Chinaman and a white woman, who appeared as his wife, were in the Police Court to settle a row about the name of their baby. The taste of the white girls who take washee-washee husbands can hardly be commended, but the washee-washee men don't care much about the taste, I suppose so long as they get wives. There is already some talk about asking the Legislature to forbid this kind of miscegenation, but what it may amount to I cannot say. As yet there is no sign of a special demand for Chinese servants. Probably not more than fifty of the 2,500 Chinese in New York are employed in this way. I understand that some who have tried Chinamen have been glad to get rid of them after a few weeks. There is no particular complaint, but a sort of general dissatisfaction.

Six of Brigham Young's daughters have just been excommunicated from the Mormon church, the specifications against them being entering and prosecuting a suit falsely charging their father's executors and the authorities of the church with defrauding the heirs of the late President Young out of $1,000,000, and for causing the imprisonment in the penitentiary of the executors, and jeopardizing the liberty of John Taylor, President of the church. The daughters all of whom have husbands, are understood to have courted excommunication and some of them say that they are disgusted with Mormonism. All except two are polygamic children.

These gals might now follow the example of Ann Eliza, Brigham's 19th, and go lecturing upon Mormonism and polygamy. No doubt they could draw good houses, and if they came to Centre county we wouldn't mind to give 'em a local.

OUR NOMINEES.

Hon. George A. Jenks, of Jefferson county, the Democratic nominee for Supreme Judge, is one of the ablest lawyers in Pennsylvania. He is in the prime and vigor of life, being about forty-five years of age, and should he be elevated to the Supreme Bench will rank with the most distinguished jurists of that tribunal. He was a member of Congress in 1876-77, and his argument in the Florida Electoral fraud was the ablest made during the exciting and eventful period. It gave him a National reputation.

Col. Robert P. Dechert, of Philadelphia, our nominee for Auditor General, is a native of Reading, Berks county, and is about forty years of age. He was a gallant solder during the rebellion and has since been a State Senator and Assistant District Attorney of Philadelphia. He ranks high as a lawyer, and is an effective and magnetic speaker. He has a fine physique and presence, and socially is one of the most companionable of gentlemen. He would make a capital Auditor General.

Hon. Amos C. Noyes closed his official term as state treasurer, on Monday last. During the two years he had charge of the state finances, he discharged his responsible duties with strict fidelity to the interests of the state.

Since Kemble and his partners have been spared from wearing the stripes what justice will there be in incarcerating lesser criminals, putting them in prison suits and making them serve out a full term? To wear the stripes is infamous, says the pardon board, then will they recommend a pardon for all others who come before them because it is infamous to go to states prison?

Kemble having resigned his place at Harrisburg, he would be fitting material for Hayes' cabinet as post-master general.

TIM O'LEARY BUSINESS.

What Mr. Thompson, of the Potter Enterprize states below, we know to be correct, and is further evidence that the Tim O'Leary's should be avoided like pizen in any future convention: The Philadelphia *Record* publishes th evote on the unit rule at the Harrisburg Democratic State Convention, and charges that the rule was beaten by the Secretaries, and not by the delegates. The *Record* list shows that W. W. Thompson voted "aye" on the amendment to strike out that part of the resolution relating to the unit rule, and in the text of the article states that after the list of delegates had been called, W. W. Thompson claimed the right to vote and voted "aye." If the *Record's* list is official, we can understand how the rule was beaten. In calling the roll our name was not called, and immediately after completing the roll call, before the clerk had even moved the list from before his eyes, attention was called to the matter, and we were allowed to vote, and did vote "no," and "no" was distinctly repeated by the clerk, and yet it appears we were put down as voting "aye." Too much Tim O'Leary among the tellers, beat the unit rule.

SENATOR VEST GOES FOR KELLOGG.

Senator Vest spoke upon the Kellogg case a few days ago, and skinned the fraudulent Senator effectually.

He expressed contempt for the course of the minority of the committee, and asked what amount of sincerity there was in its language. What was loyalty? Do we know, he continued, that loyalty to the constitution means with these gentlemen simply loyalty to the Republican party? Do we know that any man who will give his allegiance to that organization and vote the Republican ticket will be received into full fellowship and without regard to any repentance for the past will be claimed as an honest, faithful and true citizen? When did Mosby, whep did Longstreet, when did Key repent of the part they had taken in the rebellion? Point me to one word or one syllable in which either of these "arch-traitors," in Republican parlance, have ever said they repented for a moment for having led their battered greys against the Union, I read to-day in a leading Republican paper of this city a declaration by Col. Mosby, now an accredited Minister of the United States abroad, and in full fellowship with the party of God and morality, progress and reform, in regard to his course in the rebellion. He says his words of four years ago are fulfilled. "I feel a just pride in their glory and am as jealous of the military honor of the Southern people as any man on their side. No generous foe would ask to deprive us of it. I know Gen. Grant will not." And to-day, continued Mr. Vest, he stands accredited to the United States and states that he feels as much pride in his record, as a confederate sold er as he did when fighting the flag that waived for four long years before the National Capital. When did Mosby, Longstreet and Key obtain the confidence of the Republican party? When they voted the Republican ticket and were willing to give the offices of the country to the Republican party. That tiny piece of paper on which is written the names of the Republican candidates at the election, hides the carnage and blood of Shiloh, Manasses and Chancellorsville. It hides the serried ranks of Longstreet and the black flag of Mosby. It even stills the groans and anguish of Andersonville and Libby. All that is necessary is to vote the Republican ticket.

"Nothing in my hand I bring,
Simply to the cross I cling"—

sings the returning sinner, but the applicant for the forgiveness of the Republican party must bring in his hand a Republican ballot, and when he displays that, nothing is asked of the past; every crime is condoned. I assert here that there is not a Confederate brigadier on this side of the chamber who, if he would give his allegiance to-day to the Republican party, would not receive the Lighest office in the gift of the President and receive the unanimous votes in confirmation of the Republican Senators on the other side. Even my distinguished friend from South Carolina (Butler) the "Butcher of Hamburg," as the Republicans call him, if he would sacrifice his real manhood and honest conviction and agree to give the spoils of party to the Republican party, would be asked no questions about the past, but would be received with open arms.

Mr. Vest then proceeded to discuss the facts in the case of the doctrine of *res adjuticata*. A running debate of considerable length between Messrs. Vest and Carpenter followed upon the legal case in points. Then Mr. Vest reviewed some of the printed testimony taken before the committee, commenting upon its remarkable nature in such humorous as to arouse frequent and continued laughter. In conclusion he said the stock in trade of the Republican party consists always in charges of Kukluxism and bulldozing in the South gave the tie to such accusations. In the last few years the people of the South, representing one twentieth of the population of the United States, had in cotton alone furnished twenty-two per cent. of the exports of the country. Their increase in prosperity and production was unexampled in the history of the country. It was impossible for these things to be so, to be known I admitted of all men if the Southern people were, as Republican politicians alleged, addicted to social disorders, murder, rapine and riot. Speaking for his own section he could claim to represent three millions of people as loyal as any of those descended from men who landed on Plymouth rock. He graphically described the misfortunes of the beautiful and naturally gifted State of Louisiana and appealed to his colleagues, though it was beyond their power to repair past wrongs, to prevent their perpetuation now, that an opportunity offered.

MURDERERS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Reading, Pa., May 6, 1880.—The Eagle this afternoon publishes the following special despatch from Labanon:—"Brandt and Hummel, the Raber murderers, who are to be hanged here on the 13th inst., have made an attempt to escape, which was discovered to-day. The wall leading to the prison yard from their cells was nearly worked through. Four knives and also a bottle of ether were found upon Brant. The escape over the walls was to have been by rope. Both the men worked so as to have one hole in the wall large enough to permit their escape. These holes were covered with paper to avoid the discovery.

Oxford, N. C., May 8.—Edward and Mollie Wilkins, children, died suddenly at their home at Buchanan county from poison. Their mother poisoned some bread and put it where her step-son had frequently broken in and taken eatables, expecting him to get it, but her own children were her victims. She is a loose character and is in jail.

Wilkesbarre, May 9.—The stables of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal company at Wanamie were destroyed by fire this afternoon and twenty-one mules perished. The loss is estimated at $5,000

San Francisco, May 8.—In the storm of Tuesday last, off the mouth of Columbia, river, Oregon, more fishermen than at first supposed were drowned. The bodies of twenty-five have been recovered. A few men were picked up who were clinging for twelve hours to swamped boats. Boats with ladies lashed to them have been seen drifting seaward. The storm was the most severe in many years.

—Lock Haven talks of having a paper mill.

LETTER FROM RUSSIA.

The following interesting letter from Russia was sent us for publication by Mr. Geo. K. Weber, of Dempsytown, it was written to him by his nephew Jared A. Frank, a relative of the Franks in Miles township. Mr. Frank has been sent to Russia from Oil City, in company with others to prospect for oil.

ODESSA, RUSSIA, FEBRUARY, 27, 1880.

DEAR UNCLE GEORGE:—We are still on the road, we are now in Odessa and can go no further until the ice breaks up on the black sea. They talk some of sending us on by rail but we would have to travel a great distance to go a little ways, and would also be very expensive; to reach our destination from here by rail would take four days and four nights, and by sea we can make the trip in less time, and much cheaper. We are well cared for here; they have a man hired to go around with us and wait on us; he is very attentive, he is with us all the time and if anything drops for us he picks it up and if we buy any little thing he insists on carrying it for us, it seems very odd to me, I am not used to have a servant trotting along at my heels all the time. I would much rather not have him. We were eleven days on the ocean from New York to Havre; we had a very rough sea all the time excepting the first and last days. I was sea sick the most of the time when the ocean was so rough, and I was not the only one that was sick, two thirds of the passengers were as sick as I was and some a great deal worse, there was one man in our crowd that was not sick at all but the other two were worse than myself. We landed in Havre on Sunday, 15th, at 4 o'clock p. m., by Havre time, but only 11 o'clock a. m., by my watch or Oil city time. I had the good (or rather bad) fortune to get a salt water bath and have my hat washed off my head into the sea by a large wave that rolled over the ship. It seemed very odd to me when we got to Havre on Sunday to see all the stores, saloons, barber shops and work shops open and in full blast. Others were busy spading and working in their gardens. I find it to be the same through France and Germany. We stayed in Havre one day and night, then we went on to Paris, there we stayed three days and got our passports signed by the Russian Consul and saw a few of the things of interest of the great city. Paris is nearly double the size of New York and far excels New York in beauty and grandeur, we were in some of the noted churches, and the Art gallery, once the residence of the king. This building is nearly as large as machinery hall at the Centennial and would take fully as much time to go through it. The construction of the building itself is worth a good deal to see, it is one of the finest of the fine. The weather and climate here seem to be very mild; the farmers along the railroad are busy ploughing and planting, although they tell me this has been the coldest winter they had for 30 years. Left Paris on Thursday 19th and arrived on Saturday 21st in Vienna. This is another beautiful city; the buildings are very high, from 5 to 8 stories, and nearly all granite or marble; I have seen no wooden buildings at all. Here we went to see the American Consul—he is a Pittsburg man, very clever and seemed glad to see us. This is the place to buy clothes cheap; I can get a suit made to order of good English cloth very heavy for $14,00, and a first class over coat for $10,00, this is really the only thing I found yet that I call any cheaper than in America. I can board cheaper in Oil City than any place I found yet along the road. Left Vienna on Sunday morning 22nd and arrived in Odessa Tuesday noon 24th. Odessa has a population of about 200,000 situated on the shores of the Black sea, the buildings are mostly low and look very old but the streets are well paved and planted with trees and very wide, the streets are much nicer than the buildings. It is very anoying to travel through this country, every time you pass out of one country or state into another they will call for your passport and examine all your baggage and tear it all up, which gives you lots of bother to pack it up again. We have any amount of fun and trouble too to get along not being able to speak the different languages, my little bit of dutch has helped us out of trouble many a time since we are over here. I will send you a piece of a Russian newspaper by which you may judge how much of the language we can understand; excepting the American Consul, I don't think there is a man in this city that speaks the English fluently and plain, at least I have found none. It is much colder here than in France and Germany, as soon as we left Vienna we could notice it getting colder, and by the time we reached the Russian border we could see any amount of snow and good sleighing; they tell me that the mercury fell as low as 35 degrees below zero this winter in this city, since we are here it has been six degrees below. One man here has more clothes on than two of us; if I had on as many clothes as one of them I think I could roast out on a tree all night with the turkeys. I have seen more fur worn since I am here than I ever saw in all my life before. They have fur over-coats here from ten dollars up to five hundred. To see one of these Russians wrapped up in one of their big coats you could scarcely tell him from a Buffalo at a little distance off. It is now five o'clock p. m. and our agent sent word to us that we are to start to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock for Noverosista. We have four or five days to travel yet and our expenses up to here for the four of us have been about $640,00 and our wages $300,00 more makes quite a bill for this month. The weather has moderated very much this afternoon and it is quite warm now, it is thawing fast; I will now lay this sheet by until we get to our destination and then I will finish it and give you my address.

Well, we are now at our destination about 35 miles from the Black sea, in rather a wild country. There are two of us Americans together, myself and Mr. Hulin, and the other two are about 8 miles from us. Our boarding house is a mud house with a straw roof, ground for the floor, and the landlady on a big drunk. It is now March 4th, 8 p. m., I can not yet tell how I will like it here for I have been here only 2½ hours, but will try and mail this letter now or I will not get another chance for a long time perhaps. The country here is very wild. The snow has been very deep here for about 5 weeks but is now nearly all gone, and the roads are terribly bad. Game is very plenty here so they tell me. Wolves have been very troublesome when the snow was so deep, they would come into the very middle of the villages and kill pigs, calves and in one case even a colt, and if a man happens to be out late at night going through the woods he is sure to be chased by them. Deer, bear, lynx and small game are plenty and even some panthers, cross dogs and fleas are abundant. I must close for this time. My health is very good altho' this is a fever and ague country.

JARED A. FRANK.

A BILL FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The prediction made by Mr. Scales early in the session that the committee on Indian Affairs, of which he is Chairman, would eventually report in favor of transferring the control of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department was verified to-day. The committee by a vote of 7 to 3 agreed to recommend the passage of such a bill, with a provision that the change shoule not take place until July 1, 1881. No one expects that the bill will be considered in the House this session, as it would give rise to a prolonged debate. There is a disposition in the House to fritter away as little time as possible during the remainder of the session, and few measures besides the appropriation bills will have any chance to be considered.

THE U. S. TREASURY.

A CONDITION OF FACTS THAT DEMANDS SERIOUS ATTENTION.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—After more than two years of constant labor by two experts, in examining the books of the Treasury, under the resolution of Mr. Davis of West Virginia, a condition of facts is found which claims the most serious attention.

The Register of the Treasury is the bookkeeper of the Government. All the public accounts finally go into his office. Until the advent of Grantism, the official statements of the national debt were made exclusively by the Register, for the good reason that he alone had the evidence by which they could be verified. In 1870 Mr. Boutwell radically changed this established system, and took upon himself the function of issuing the debt statements monthly. When the report of the Secretary and that of the Register for that fiscal year (1869-70) were published, the former showed an increase in the debt of $240,000,000 over the latter for the ten years from 1860 to 1870, exclusive. It was alleged by Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Sherman and others, in the debate on this subject, that this immense discrepancy resulted from the new mode of stating the debt.

To make the two official statements agree, Mr. Boutwell issued an order in 1878, requiring the Register to adopt his figures, though the public books did not justify the same. He had gone back to 1833, and reconstructed the debt upon a new basis of his own, which covered the huge discrepancy, and many other shortcomings of which little is yet known. To do this effectively, he was obliged to force a balance by adding $6,293,827.76 to the public debt, authority for which cannot be found on the books of the treasury. The items were absolutely invented.

Any proper examination of the public debt and the receipts and expenditures between 1860 and 1870 would require, according to the testimony of the experts, four or more clerks for five years to do the work thoroughly. Yet it appears from the report of the committee that Mr. Boutwell employed a raw clerk for that service during five months, and his figures constituted the whole foundddation of the change which uprooted the well-regulated practice begun under Hamilton and followed by all the Secretaries of the Treasury down to Boutwell.

When it is known that bonds, bank notes, legal tender notes, internal revenue stamps and other issues are delivered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the loan division, the Treasurer, the Comptroller, and so on, without any sufficient checks to protect the Government against fraud, counterfeiting and robbery, there may well be misgivings as to the operations of the Treasury. All bonds that pass through the Register's office, originally or by transfer, are recorded. But they might easily be issued under the present method by collusion and go on without record, because there is no safeguard worthy of the name. The integrity of a single clerk is the only protection to the public. That is to say, in the absence of an effective check, he has it in his power to issue a bond for $10,000 for only $1,000 paid in.

No account can be found for the accrued interest on bonds sold, which is believed to cover many millions. And the running account of interest on the public debt differs by tens of millions between the different offices, as the statements of cash balances do, when respectively made by the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Register, and the Comptroller, who are commonly accepted as checks upon each other. This is also the case in the accounts of receipts and expenditures.

The journals, ledgers, and other books of the Treasury abound in erasures and alterations of material figures, affecting hundreds of millions of dollars. Whole pages are cut out of several of them. Mr. Stoughton called the Returning Board rascalities "clerical errors." The champions of Boutwell, Richardson, and Sherman have found that phrase convenient to cover transactions which ought to send somebody to the penitentiry.

All these contradictory statements, forced balances, mutilations of records, false exhibits, and this singular change in the manner of making up the public debt account, to include the eventful period between 1861 and 1870, when everything was at loose ends, were not the result of accident, nor the work of careless clerks. There was another and a larger motive behind, touching the Republican party, its management of the Treasury, and the integrity of leaders standing well before the country. This committee has only scratched the surface.

For the Reporter

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE CONDITIONED BY OBEDIENCE.

Jesus Christ says, If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself. All men who have the holy scriptures may know whether they be of God, and whether the doctrines taught in them are true or not. If they do not know it, it is because they do not love and obey God, and it is wholly their own fault.

Spiritual Knowledge, consists in a knowledge of the Divinity of Christ, human depravity, the Atonement, Repentance, Justification, Regeneration, Sanctification, Resurrection, Judgement and Eternal Life. The man who knows nothing of Christian doctrine must necessarily be ignorant of the way to *divine* wisdom. Napoleon uttered a fine sentiment when he said to General ——, Jesus Christ is no man; I have seen men Caesar, Nelson and myself have founded empires—we did it by military power—but Jesus Christ founded his kingdom by love, and millions would die for Him to-day. Jesus Christ is no man. Jesus *only* justifies and saves. To know him is spiritual and eternal life. This is *Christian Knowledge.*

Christian Knowledge Obtainable only by Obedience.—Obedience is the only test of true doctrine—that the Gospel is true, divine and not human. Obedience gives assurance that the doctrine of Christ is true. All assurance is found in the way of Obedience. Jesus Christ has given us the *ground work of subjective Theology* in John vii, 17, much more concisely than Dr. S. Sprecher has done and with much less metaphysics. Though I have no fault to find with the doctor's *new work*, except that it is *too* subjective, and the reader might, therefore, be led to moderate *objective* Theology. If a man would know whether Repentance is true or false, faith, human or divine, the life of God in the soul, he must repent, believe, &c. If a man would understand the subject of prayer, the love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost given unto us, he must pray and love God, the Lord Jesus Christ, the Bible, the Church and everything that is spiritual and good. Obedience is the only *test* of true doctrine there is. Charles Wesley pertinently said:

Let us obey, we then shall know,
Shall feel our sins forgiven,
Anticipate our Heaven below,
And own that love is Heaven.

Infidels do not know whether Christianity is human or divine, true or false. They have never obeyed a solitary precept. How absurd to claim that they understand the Christian religion. The truth is, they know nothing about the doctrines, changes and duties of the gospel, yielded to the influence of the truth. They have never offered one sincere, earnest, solemn prayer to God, and how could they know and understand the subject of Christian doctrine! It is preposterous to claim that they do. Infidels are not competent to determine the question, Is Christianity true or false. It is not strange, therefore, that infidelity is on the decline. There is more intelligent belief on the side of the Bible to-day, than ever there was.

Conclusion.—Those understand the will of God best who are most careful to practice it. All assurance is found in the way of Obedience. This is true Christian Philosophy.

The Russian newspapers announce that with the return of spring the usual outbreak of fires is reported from various parts of the country. Seventy houses have been burned at Radomysl, in the government of Tchernigoff, and 130 at Nemeroff, in Podolia, rendering homless upward of 200 families.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Desire prominently to invite attention to their magnificent line of

Medium-Weight Dress Goods,

Especially adapted to the weather of

MAY AND JUNE,

And for country, seaside, mountain and travelling wear later on.

The experience of past seasons has shown us that in our climate, a class of Dress Textures is demanded equally removed from the thick fabrics of winter and the thin textures of summer. We have accordingly arranged for an altogether exceptional assortment of this class of Fabrics in French, English and American Goods and now submit a stock which must command universal attention as by the testimony of numerous merchants it has no equal.

As fairly representing the class of goods referred to, we name the following:

46 INCH GRANITE CLOTHS, In Choice Shades.	87½c.	ROYAL SATIN CLOTHS. In Desirable Shades.	50c
ILLUMINATED GRANITE, Very Scarce and Desirable.	$1.00.	MELANGE CHEVRONS, In Beige Mixed Colorings.	25c
46 INCH PEKIN FOULE, Extra Quality and Cheap.	75c.	MELANGE GRANITE CLOTHS, In Beige Mixed Shadings.	28c.
ILLUMINATED CHEVRONS, 46 Inches in Width.	87½c.	44 INCH CAMEL'S HAIR, In Beautiful Light Shadings.	50c.
46 INCH POWDER CLOTHS, Would Cost More to Import.	$1.00	ILLUMINATED BEIGE, All wool and suitable for coutry wear	25c.
NEW CORDS AND ARMURES, In Wonderful Variety.	87½c	CHOICE MOHAIR MELANGES, At 25, 28 and 31 Cents. Special Bargains at these Prices.	
GRANITE CLOTHS and PEKINS In Bewildering Assortment,	$1.00	NOVEL BRITISH FANCIES, At 30, 37½ and 50 cents. Adapted for Trimming and Sourtouts.	
CORDETTES, RAYES, PEKINS, POLKA DOTS, FACONNES AND CREPE VERGINIA, AT $1.25, In the Newest French Colorings.		IN OUR NOVELTY DEPARTMENT. We Have For TRIMMINGS The largest and most Beautiful Combinations of Colorings and the Greatest Range of Prices to be found in Philadelphia,	
CASHMERE BEIGE, All Wool and 44 Inches Wide.	50c.		
45 INCH BEIGE VERGINIA, Splendid for Service.	75c.		
FRENCH CASHMERE, Double Width.	50c.		
23 INCH CASHMERE, In Gray and Brown Shades.	28c		
44 INCH GRANITE MOHAIRS, Would cost to day 75 cts.	62½c.		
44 INCH GRANITE MOHAIRS, In Beautiful Beige Colorings.	56c		
GRANITE CLOTHS, 34 Inches in Width.	40 and 50c.		

In connection with above List of Goods suitable for present wear we mention our wonderful stock of FRENCH BLACK CASHMERES. Our importations this season were exceptionally large but the demand has been unprecedented in consequence of the increasing popularity of the goods we offer. Our stock is still complete in every grade and width. FROM 40 cts. to $2.00 PER YARD We are just opening a new invoice of our own. SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS, The last we shall receive the present season. The prices are still as last year and the goods identically the same.

Ladies who cannot spare the time to visit the city and personally inspect this wonderful exhibit should avail themselves of the advantages offered by our.

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

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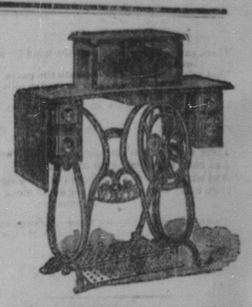

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