Thursday, April 11, 1872.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF. THE small pox is on the increase in

WILD ducks in abundance are reported on the Susquehanna.

New York.

A BREACH of promise-The breach in the Radical party.

An Allentown paper says there is more sickness in that place and vicinity, just now, than there has been known for many years.

Ir is estimated that more than a million of cattle have perished in Texas during the last winter.

THE horse disease is making great havoc among the car-horses of New.

Miss Nellie Grant has gone to Europe to join Prince Fred. Old Lys stays at home to receive the presents.

NOTWITHSTANDING that Juarez is victorious in Mexico, there is no prospect of peace to that distracted coun-

An exchange duns delinquent subscribers thus: " Printers want but little here below, and want that little now." CALIFORNIA has been shaken by an other earthquake. Some of these days the bottom may fall out of that

country. THE Harrisburg Telegraph says, we understand the attorneys of Emanuel Shaffner have partially agreed to carry his case to the Supreme Court. all 4 05 P. M. stoppins of higan is about

ssioner of the course he is a guilty. a man with a ort of curiosgany fellows

arolina have : Convention

a clergyman plied that he th his own, other men's

i have been orort, Kentucky, n, Colorado, to

.... Infantry. THE Pennsylvania oil region contains 2,000 square miles. Of this space only ten square miles are actually worked. -Last year's yield was about 5,800,000 barrels of forty-three gallons each.

THE Harrisburg Patriot says Bigler & Son have contracted for over a hundred rafts-over 5,000,000 feet board measure. Last year they received 91

SOMEBODY interviewed Ben Wade the other day on the political situation. He answered briefly, beautifully, pertinently and conclusively: "H-il is to pay all 'round!" FORNEY is crying for "Reform with.

in the Republican party." This is as impossible as to expect the devil to repent of his sins and join an orthodox A YEAR ago at this time Lake Erie

was open for navigation as far down as below the port of Erie. The vessel men do not expect it to open this spring with 1889 than we had a second to the down the port of Erie. The vessel comproller general of Georgia show that for eight years, commencing with 1889 than we with 1889 than we with 1889 than we will be a second to the second to the second that the second tendency is the second tendency to the second tendency tendency to the second tendency for three weeks yet. SENATOR WILSON recently wrote to

Horace Greeley inquiring the most approved method of cultivating beets. The philosopher's answer was short, but to the point: "Persist in your offorts to have Grant renominated."

WM. P. WEAVER, the ticket agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at West Philadelphia, who pretended to have been knocked senseless and robbed about a month since, has confessed the sham and restored the plunder. He attempted suicide on finding himself suspected.

THE Administration intend to send enough Grant men to the Cincinnati Convention, to capture it, if possible, but Greeley tells them that it is not their funeral, and they had better mind their own business.

A SOCIETY has been organized at Boston, entitled the "Mission for An imals," the object of which is the improvement of the modes of treating live stock destined for food, clothing and other uses.

THE office of the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, at Muncy, Pa., was robbed on Tuesday night of over \$30,-000 in registered bonds and railroad stocks, \$20,000 of which belonged to private parties. Two men have been arrested on suspicion.

AT a recent Chester county wedding, the bashful bridegroom had reached the age of eighty yoars, while the blushing bride had worried through Treasury into their own pockets. only sixty-five summers. Their parents children's golden wedding.

THE Boston Post says: After a Southern State has been cheated, robbed and oppressed until the carpet-bag scoundrels are obliged to run away, then their victims are called ku-klux. and placed under martial law. Truth.

WM. B. STRUNK, Mifflin county, has a remarkable ewe. About two years ago it had three lambs at a birth. Last year nothing peculiar occurred; but this year, on the 5th of March it gave birth to one fine, healthy lamb, and on the 20th of the same month to two more, making three during one month.

THE Secretary of War warns all Legislature of a great and prosperous officers of the army visiting Washing- State like Ohio to cover all its expenton, who fail to observe the regulations requiring them to record at the office of the Adjutant General their names, resilaged Southern States and we find the dhnces in the city, and the orders under which they are absent from their stations, and cannot satisfactorily explain such omissions, that they will triotic and honest men throughout the forthwith be ordered to return to their

THE Colored Convention of South Carolina met last Friday and selected delegates to the New Orleans Convention. One of the delegates said that the latter Convention must demand a place in the Cabinet for a coloren man. Why not at once nominate some colored statesman for President? Or have Grant colored, that would do just as well, for he has scarce as much honor party—they who are the signalized or decency as a nigger.

THE PLUNDERED SOUTH.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, in his recent speech in the House of Repreentatives, set forth in eloquent and burning words the system of rapine and robbery by which the Radical party have left the Southern States with hardly a green thing behind. He passed in review one State after another, and showed in graphic and glowing terms the footprints of desolation of the Radical party, and from State to State, like a band of thieves, they took their way to plunder and prey upon the people.-He shows how, from the very beginning, after the fearful strife of arms was over, they took possession of these eleven States by force and fraud, and how, by every possible device which cupidity and a versatile capability for wrong could suggest, they spoiled those fertile fields of everything that war had spared. The picture which he draws is dark, forbidding, fearful, unexampled, but just.

Never before were such a people ound hand and foot, and before their very eyes, and in the face of the whole ountry and the civilized world, and against the protests, remonstrances, and appeals, preyed upon at will. All the channels of public justice were poisond, and all the sources of consolation inder their mighty and manifold applications, were taken away. There was one policy pursued, and that was a policy of oppression, of hatred, of numiliation, of robbery. It therefore was a comprehensive policy, whose purpose was the perpetuation in power of the party originating and pursuing it. A more cold-blooded and ignoble motive for cruelty, and for crushing a proud and stricken people to the earth. could not well be devised. They were deprived of that participation in man-

aging their own affairs, which would have secured them against depredation and for the very reason that by such a course alone would such depredation be possible. Had they been allowed to elect their own public officials and conduct their own State governments, and, generally, to do what citizens of all the other States of the Union do, look after their own interests, there would have been no room for, and hence no influx of, the thieves. But this was not the cheme. Room must be made, and room was made. Under the loud cry of "loyalty" for themselves and "disloyalty" towards those whose possessions were to be stolen away, the mean ninions of Radicalism, with a blushless disregard of every consideration of hon esty or honor, began their systematic origandage, which they have continued

plorable condition so vividly portrayed ov Mr. Voorhees. Our space will not permit us to preent to any extent the statements of Mr. Voorhees. Of Georgia, however, we will say a word. The debt of that State. at the close of the war, amounted to nothing. The debt of the State in June, 1871, according to Mr. Angier, State Freasurer, was \$50,137,500. So much for the State debt. Now a word as to the expenses of the Legislature elected in 1868. At the same Bullock was elected Governor, but before his time was out he absconded from the State. and his present whereabouts nobody knows. He is a fugitive from justice How this rescally Governor, with his corrupt Legislature, squandered the people's money for their own benefit. we quote briefly from Mr. Voorhees:

until these eleven States are in the de-

members and officers of all her Legislatures luring that entire period the sum of \$800,355 53, This is the record of her administration under This is the record of her administration under the management of her own citizens. During the two years' existence of the Republican Leg-islature elected in 1868, the report of the comp-troller general shows that there was expended for the pay of its members and officers the startfor the pay of its members and omeers the start-ling sum of \$979,685, only a fraction less than \$1,000,000. One Legislature is thus discovered to have cost \$112,689 47 more than the Legislatures of eight previous years in the single matter of its own expenses. There has been no increase in the number of members. On the contrary,

here are fewer now than under the former apportionment. In earlier times the clerk hire of the Legisla-tures of that State did not average over \$10,000 er annum. That item alone reached the sum f \$125,000 for the one Legislature whose conduct I am discussing; more than equal to the expenditures on that account of any ten years of the previous history of Georgia. Her General Assembly consists of one hundred and several consists of the consists nty-five representatives and fourty-four Sens-ors making two hundred and pineteen, takng both branches together. The record discl es one hundred and four clerks in the employ of this body while the Republican party has the ascendency there. One clerk for every two legislators is a spectacle which I commend to

he consideration of the American taxpaye and voter everywhere," Georgia has a railroad running from Atlanta to Chattanooga, about 137 miles long, and built by the State. which is known as the State road. This has for years been a profitable road, yielding large profits to the State. When Bullock and his confederates in villainy came into power they naturally enough turned an avaricious eye upon the large revenues of this road, and at once proceeded to turn the stream of profits flowing from it from the State

As with Georgia, so with the rest of were willing, but say they don't expect | the Southern States that have fallen into live long enough to witness their to the hands of Radical plunderers.-There may be variety in the means, but the end is the same in all casesdevastation and ruin. In South Caro lina, as another example of the cost of Legislatures under the supremacy of carpet-bag thieves: "South Carolina drew from the treasury the enormous sum of \$583,651 44 to defray its own expenses for one session." besides incurring "a debt of \$91,500 for furniture for the State House," while "a session of the Legislature of Ohio at the same time cost \$90,000." Here it will be seen that the robbers of the South Carolina Legislature spent more money for furniture for the State House than did the

ing to the skirts of power"-affect astonishment, and cry aloud for instant vengeance for disloyalty or disturbance when any breach of good government occurs in the Southern States, which would pass unnoticed in the other States of the Union. Under the circumstances, the wonder is not hat so little but that so much good order exists in the South, so long subject to the uncontrolled lawlessness of greedy, grasping, and dishonest men. Let New York, or Pennsylvania, or Ohio, be called upon to change places with Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, or any of these pillaged Southern States, and see how quickly either one of them would rise up in insurrection against such unspeakable abuses as on all hands are conceded to exist under carpet-bag dominion in the States of the South. Peace and good order are the fruits of good government, not of bad government; and although nothing but bad government exists in the South wherever the Radical party have sway, there is, to the great credit of the Southern people, be it said, a reasonable degree of good order. It is good order under most trying conditions. It is good order when, to a hungry people, bread is asked and a stone is given. It is good order when, to a helpless and prostrate people, the Jeneral Government, under which they live, or rather they who administer it, come to them, not with peace, but s sword. It is good order under a monstrous system of spoilation and wrong whose every influence is calculated to make it otherwise. That any good order at all should exist under such adverse and trying circumstances does honor to the peaceful and law-abiding disposition of the Southern people while it should put to shame the Radical party, who have left no device unemployed whose purpose was, for party reasons, to make such good order imoossible.

GREELEY VS. GRANT.

The following letter which appears in the New York Tribune, puts Greeley and other prominent Republican squarely in antagonism to Grant. A short time since everything looked lovely for the President, and his nomination seemed to be a foregone conclusion, but the indications now are tha he will meet with very serious opposition to his nomination, and if nominated, will be defeated beyond all question, if the Democracy are only

prudent. Read the letter: To Col. Wm. M. Grasvenor, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican Convention of

Missouri : WASHINGTON, March 29, 1872. SIR:—We, Republicans of New York, wish to express our concurrence in the principles lately set forth by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri. We make this departure from the old make this departure from the old methods of party action from the deep conviction that the organization to which we belong is under the control of those who will use it chiefly for PER-SONAL PURPOSES and obstruct free expression of opinion on the important matters which the gentlemen whom you represent have laid before the people of the United States. We believe that the time has come when the policial offences of the past should be tical offences of the past should be pardoned, that all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution; that Federal taxation should be tion; that Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden on the industry of the country as light as possible; that a reform in the civil service should be made, which will relieve political action from the influence of official patronage; that the right of local self-government, the foundation of American freedom, should be reasserted, and the encroschments of the Federal the encroachments of the Federal

ower checked.

And, we also believe that, at this time, a special duty rests on the people to do away with CORRUPTION IN OFFICE. The exposures recently made in this State have brought to light, evils and disclosures more dangerous and formidable than any which the Republic has yet encountered!

With the hope that the movement,

began in Missouri, may spread through all the States an i influence every poli-tical party, we accept the invitation to meet in National Mass Convention at the city of Cincinnati, on the first Wed-nesday in May next, and we invite all Republicans of New York, who agree with us, to co-operate in our action.

Operate in our action.

HENRY R. SELDEN,
HORACE-GREEDEY,
HENRY A. CONKLING,
WILLIAM DORSHEIMER,
BINGLAIR TOUCEY,
SIGISMUND MAUFMAN,
IRA O. MILLER,
EDWIN R. REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM H. BERGGS,
CHARLES W. GODARD,
HENRY D. LLOYD,
WILLIAM W. G. DORTJH,
WALDD HUTCHINGS,
HIRAM BARNEY,
W. FREEMAN,
GEORGE P. BRADFORD,
BENJAMIN A. WILLIS,
HORACE BEMIS,
LEWIS LOEWENTHAL

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.-The lay before the final a ljournment of the Legislature, the Congressional Apporionment bill passed in the following shape: yeas 18; nays 13. It has been signed by the Governor and is therefore a law. It is an infamous bill—a ger rymander without a parallel. Under this bill the Radicals will elect sixteen and perhaps seventeen Congressmen, the Democrats nine or at most ten; thus the Republicana shall have 61.53 per cent, of the representation and the Democrats 38.46 per cent. This means that while 17,748 Republicans shall elect a Representative, it shall take 26,-

950 Demacrats to do the same thing. We had hoped for more fairness than this-hoped that this kind of villainy would not again be resorted to. But -Radical politicians are strangers to decency and fairness, and they have again saddled upon the people an Apportionnent which is an outrage upon the

State. Here is the monster: Fifth District.—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Sixteenth wards of Philadelphia.

Becond District.—First, Second, Seventh and twenty sixth wards, Philadelphia.

Third District.—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth wards, and all that portion of the Seventeenth ward west of Second street.

Fourth District.—Filteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-forth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards, Philadelphia.

Twentieth District. — Cumberland, York and Perry.
Twenty-first District.—Indiana, Arm strong, Jefferson and Clarlon.
Twenty-second District.—Pittsburgh, Birmingham, East Birmingham, Ormsby, South Pittsburg, Monongahela, Mount Washington, Temperanceville, West Pittsburg, Union, Allentown, St. Clair, Veroni, Braddock, and the townships of Plum, Wilkins, Penn and Pot ter.

er. Twenty-third District.—All Allegus y county not included in the above. Twenty-fourth District.—Washington Beaver and Butler.
Twenty-fifth District.— Lawrence
Mercer and Crawford.
Twenty-sixth District.—Erie, Venaugo, Warren and Forest.

STATE WAR CLAIMS The Investigating Committee's Report. How the Collections were Made AND HOW MONEYS WERE ILLEGALLY RETAILED. THE MEN THAT HELPED EVANS. Startling Revelations AND PERFORMED THE BURDENS OF COLLECTING. The Parties Who Received, Contributions Statements of Evans not Credited ommittee's Recommendations and Conclu

The Joint Committee of the Pennsyl vania Legislature, appointed to inquire into the collection and settlement of the war claims by the State Agent, George O. Evans, report as follows: They commenced their sittings a

They commenced their sittings at Harrisburg on the 23d day of January, 1872, and have since held a number of sessions there. They have also held two sessions in the city of Philadelphia, one in the city of Washington, and one in the city of Washington, and one in the city of New York. That at these sessions they have called before them and examined under oath a large number of witnesses, including all those from whom it seemed probable any lacts tending to throw light upon the subject could be obtained.

The principal witness, George O. Evans, for a long time did not obey the subpena of the committee or the reubpean of the committee or the re-peated requests of its chairman to appear and testify or assent to his ex-pressed wish to visit his residence to take his testimony, and our labors were thereby greatly increased and rendered more difficult of performance, and it was not until the willful neglect or refusal

not until the willful neglect or refusal of a witness to appear and testify before a legislative committee was made a criminal offense and a requisition upon the Governor of New York was about to be made for his rendition, that he consented to testify.

These facts, taken in connection with the testimony finally given by him, and the direct contradiction thereof by S. P. Brown, cause us to have grave S. P. Brown, cause us to have grave doubts as to the truth of his assertions in regard to the disposal of the money retained by him out of the collections, and we cannot resist the conclusion that if his statement be true, he has, without cause or necessity, refused to give to the State, whose agent he was, until about to be compelled to do so, that information was demanded by the people and he alone was competent to

The facts elicited from the mass o testimony taken by your committee, and which are herewith reported, are substantially as follows:
In 1865 the officials in the Treasury
Department attempted to state the
accounts between the State and the accounts between the State and the United States for war claims, and apparently in ignorance of the settlement made in 1862 "disallowed and suspended," for purely formal and technical reasons, all of the claims of the State, exept \$112.50 which were credited as covered. D. C. Forney, editor of the correct. D. C. Forney, editor of the Chronicle, Washington, D. C., and S. P. Brown, a member of the Board of Public Works in the same city, discovered this "suspension and disallowance," and originated the idea of the property of the special parents of a special parent of the special parents of th

appointment of a special agent to col-lect the claims. They prepared the joint resolution of March 22, 1867, and selected George O. Evans, of Philadelphia, as the agent.

After reciting at some length the manner of Evans' appointment and his immediate manner of action, all of which have been fully set forth in the column of the *Inquirer*, the report continues.

THE LABORS OF EVANS. The labors of Evans covered the time between Mar. 23, 1867, and October 28, 1868, within the first sixty days of which the accounting officers made the necessary entries to adjust the accounts already settled. He collected \$134,168, 34 and retains the whole. State officials 34 and retains the whole. State officials

already settled. He collected \$134,168.34 and retains the whole. State officials knew this fact for three years before it became public, and the neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature is regarded by us as a gross dereliction of official duty.

There yet remained in the Auditor-General's Office at Harrisburg a large number of vouchers and accounts for equipments and subsistences of troops justly payable by the United States.—None of them have been filed at Washington prior to May 4, 1870, and none of them were covered by the terms of the resolution of 1867, by the commission of Evans as special agent or by his bond or agreement of 1867. In March, 1870, Evans presented to the Auditor-General a letter from the Governor requesting him to place these vouchers under his (Evans') charge for collection from the United States. Auditor-General Hartranft refused to do so for a time, but in view of the necessity for prompt action under the act of Congress, he finally consented. He declined to give them to him at a commission of ten per cent, but made a special agreement for an equitable compensation to be fixed by Hartranft.

The claims were then taken in

tranft. The claims were then taken in

State like Ohio to cover all its exponses.

State like Ohio to cover all its exponses.

State like Ohio to cover all its exponses.

Go on through the list of these plical of the septiment of the set of second street.

Go on through the list of these plicaged Southern States and we find the same general results. Nothing but a sickening succession of robbery from beginning to end. Well might all particities and honest men throughout the length and breadth of this land, in one common chorus, exclaim, as did Mr. Voorhees:

Sixth District.—Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Wenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-sixth wards, and the syenteenth ward east of second street, Philadelphia.

Sixth District.—Chester and Delaware county. Eighth District.—Eagletenth of Montgomery northwest of Northstates.

Seventh District.—Eagletenth Nineteenth, Theonty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-diff wards, and the syenteenth ward east of second street, Philadelphia.

Sixth District.—Chester and Delaware county. Eighth District.—Belks and that portion of the same hards as the second of discovery townships.

And yet, in the face of the ruin they have caused, the seeds of discord they have wrought, the dissentions they have caused, the seeds of discord they have sown far and wide, the Radical party—they who are the signalized when and the party—they who are the signalized when and the party—they who are the signalized when and the party—they who are in anywise "cling" the proposed party—they who are in anywise "cling" the proposed party that the face of the ruin they have sown far and wide, the Radical party—they who are in anywise "cling" the proposed party that the face and the party of the same the party portion of this month to the order of the Governor.—This draft was indorsed by "George Ot Cans, was the the great of the face of the ruin they have sown far and wide, the same the party portion of this month to the order of the Governor Geary, and to be them.

This date is not be suited. Not the sum of \$20,000 the the Cansulation of the hard t

ASTOUNDING FACTS AND FIGURES.

There was no shadow of right to retain any of the proceeds of the draft of August 27, 1870; it was no part of the "suspended and disallowed claims," and by the very terms of the resolution of 1867 the commissions were to be paid out of the moneys collected therefrom. Under the agreement with Hartranft this money should have gone into the treasury and an equitable compensation been fixed by him and paid by the State Treasurer. The Governor seems to have been cognizant of the retention of this draft by Evans—for he says in his communication to this committee, "the first of these sums, amounting to "the first of these sums, amounting to \$136,846 09, collected by the agent Au-gust 26, 1870, was retained and credited

y him on his commissions."
This sum made a total of \$321,014 44
collected by the agent, all of which he
copt until July 24, 1871, when \$29,067-As thereof was paid to the treasury.— No one attempts to defend the retention of the latter sum for eleven months, nor can we see the justification for re-taining on August 26, 1870, \$67,874.32 as ten per cent. commissions on moneys not collected until April 11, May 15 and June 23, 1871, respectively, for it will be remembered that up to August 26, 1870, the whole amount received in cash was \$821,014.44, and the whole sum adjusted and credited to the State was \$1,910,598.98, making a total of \$2,231,613.28.

John St. 23. Upon his own showing and in accordance with his own claim, therefore, the agent, Fvans, with the knowledge of the Governor, had in his hands when the Legislature met in January, 1871, the large sum of \$97,858.12 more than the way and the large sum of \$97,858.12 more than

the large sum of \$97,858.12 more than he was entitled to under his own unfounded claim. Your committee can not understand why the attention of the Legislature of 1871 was not called to this astounding state of facts.

On April 11, 1871, another settlement was obtained by Evans, at Washington, resulting in a balance upon the last claims filed, in favor of the State, of \$187,822.59. Warrants in favor of John W. deary, Governor, or order, were drawn on that day for the amount, which were paid to Evan, April 15, 1871, without the indorsement of the Governor, and this money reached the State Treasury April 25, 1871, of the Governor, and this money reached the State Treasury April 25, 1871, through the hands of Governor Geary.

May 15, 1871, another balance was struck in favor of the State for \$242,167-57, for which a draft was drawn to the

order of the Governor, was indorsed by Evans, attorney in fact, deposited by him in the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, the evidence thereof sent to Governor Gea ry, and it reached the Treasury May 19, 1871, through him. June 23, 1871, a balance of \$298.753.05 was found in layor of the State, and a draft of that date for that amount was drawn to the order of the Governor and remitted directly to him. This money was paid into the State Treasury by the Governor, June 28, 1871.—This draft was indorsed "to be remitted direct to Governor, Jeary" and

Inis draft was indorsed "to be remitted direct to Governor Geary," and this seems to have been the result of interferance at the United States Treesury by Mr. S. P. Brown, who there asserted that Evans was not paying into the State Treasury, the moneys paid to him. Mr. Brown testified that the reason for his interferance was that Evans had not carried out his agreement with him, and was not paying his collections into the State Treasury. The resolution of March 22, 1867, provides for the appointment of "a special vides for the appointment of "a special agent to collect the disallowed andsuspended claims against the United States, whose compensation for that purpose shall not exceed ten per centum of the amounts thus collected, and shall be paid out of said collections." Of these claims Furn collected \$12.0 ft. these claims Evans collected \$184.168.35 these claims Evans collected \$184,168.35, and has kept the whole. The maximum of his compensation for this work would be \$18,416.83, and it appears that the principal part of his labors were performed within thirty days.

BIG PAY FOR LITTLE LABOR.

The claims filed on and after May 4, 1870, amounting to \$1.08 708.88

1870, amounting to \$1,053,798.86, required clerical labor and care in their preparation for presentation and filing Dr. John Trimble, a former employee of the Third Auditor's Department at Washington, seems to have been the principal assistant of Evans in doing principal assistant of Evans in doing this work. From his testimony it appears that an office was opened in Washington in 1870, and clerks employed and engaged in the preparation of vouchers; that four clerks, including himself, were employed from Apri 6 to July 14, 1870; that \$2500 would cover all the expense of this manual lease. 6 to July 14, 1870; that \$2500 would cover all the expene of this manual labor. Evans obtained courtol of these claim March 80, 1870, and the last money was received June 23, 1871—a period of fifteen months covers the whole of the time occupied. For this he claims to retain \$81,558.93, or ten per cent. upon the sums collected from the last batch of claims, and withholds the further sum of \$25,819 to complete his ten per cent. for collecting \$184,168.35 of the first batch. The testimony of Dr. Trimble corroberates the statement and agreement of the Auditor-General as to the compensation to be allowed for the compensation to be allowed for collection of the claims of 1870, and your committee are clear in their opinion that this claim for ten per cent is utterly unfounded. They cannot but express their disapprobation of the looseness of official routine that placed in the hands of Evans over a million of dollars of valuable assets without requiring from him any security what

over. We are unable to arrive at any relia ble data as to the disposition of the whole of the commissions withheld by Evans. He testifies that he is without property of any kind, and that he paid his debts and expenses with these mon-

MONEY PAID FOR NECESSARY LEGIS

LATION.

The testimony of Evans is contradicted in its material points by S. P. Brown, who swears that "he (Evans) also stated to me that he had to pay a large amount of money to Pennsylvania officials for the purpose of obtaining the necessary legislation. He gave me a memorandum of amounts he had promised to pay to these parties. On this memorandum appeared the name of Governor Geary and friend for thirty thousand (30,000) dollars; D. C. Forney, six thousand (6,000) dollars, J. Robley Dunglison, five thousand (5,000) dollars, and other parties, eight thousand (8,000) dollars. He subsequently stated to me that he was to procure the publication of the life of Governor Geary, and that a large portion of the thirty thousand (30,000) dollars was to be appropriated to that purtranft.

The claims were then taken in charge by Evans and his clerk, Dr. Trimble, and prepared for filing and settlement. May 4, 1870, vouchers amounting to \$259,933.10, June 30, 1870, amounting to about \$762,127.91 and May 25, 1871, amounting to \$33, 737.77, were filed by them in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, at Washington, for adjudication and payment by the United States. On the 13th day of April, 1870, Governor Geary, and that a large portion of the Treasury as agent to present these claims for settlement and collect these moneys.—

In this appointment no reference is made to the resolution of 1867, and it seems to have been recognized that these vouchers were not covered by its terms.

On August 26, 1870, Evans procured a settlement by which the sum of \$136, 846,09 was allowed to the State upon these claims, and ou the folloing day

Fourteenth District.—Bradford. Susdichanna, Sullivan and Wyoming.

Fifteenth District.—Trioga, Potter, MoKean and Lyooming.

Sixteenth District.—Union, Synder,
Mifflin, Centre, Clearfield and Elk.

Seventeenth District.—Huntingdon.
Blair, Cameron and Somerset.

Elghteenth district.—Bedford, Franklin, Fulton, Juniata and Adams.
Nineteenth District.—Westmoreland, avette and Greene.

Twenty-accound District.—Indiana, Arm
strong, Jefferson and Clarlon.

Twenty-accound District.—Indiana, Arm
strong, Jefferson and Clarlon.

Twenty-accound District.—Pittsburgh
Blrmingham, East Birmingham, Ormsby, South Pittsburg, Monongabela,
Mount Washington, Temperanceville,
West Pittsburg Hulpin Allarown St.

To accomplish these objects we repor To accomplish these objects we report for adoption a joint resolution, the immediate passage of which we respectfully recommend.

Regarding a certain communication that appeared in several New York papers reflecting upon John F. Hartrauft, Auditor General, and R. W. Mackey. Auditor General, and R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, wherein specific charges were made against them in their official capacity, and stigma was cast upon certain private persons, the committee fluid that these have been based upon data either furnished by Dr. William Payne or some other irlend of George O. Evans, and that upon careful inquiry of witnesses under oath we fluid that the specific charges made in said communication are not true.

All of which is respectfully submitted All of which is respectfully submitted

JAMES L. GRAHAM,

WILLIAM A. WALLAGE,

HARRY WHITE,

Committee on the part of the Senate.

D. N. WHITE,

B. A. McConnel Committee on the part of the Hons

A CALL TO ELECT DELEGATES .-The following call appeared in the Republican papers of Philadelphia last week:

ANTI-GRANT REPUBLICANS ATTENTION.—The Republicans of Pennsylvania opposed to the re-election of U.S. Grant, and in favor of general reorm, are requested to meet in their respective Congressional districts on Saturday, April 20, at 8 P. M., and elect delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. By order of the State Central Committee. Papers favorable please notice.

THE Radical State Convention met n Harrisburg yesterday. At the time of going to press we had no information from the delectable body, but as Hartranft is the Cameron-Ring candi date for Governor, who understand 'addition, division and silence," he will, we feel satisfied, receive the nom nation. The Convention is composed largely of office holders, roughs and

Aem Advertisements.

thieves.

TALE OF UNSEATED LANDS. - By r tols of unseated lands, situated in commonant country, Pa. will be sold at public sale, at u o'clock, on MONDAY, the 10th day of JUNE A. D. 1874, at the Court tionse, in Cartiste, country aforesalt, or as much of each tract as will deray the unpaid taxes and costs thereon, UECHCHE BOBB,
County Treasurer.

Carlisle West Ward. Tux due. · Owners. Natcher, Margaret, Dickinson township Dickinson township.
Ahl, D. V. & C. W.
Albert, widow,
Recoher, Jacob
Beam, John
Bushey, J. Y.
Boner, Joseph
Browgh, Jacob
Brown & Criswell,
Biteman, Daniel
Biteman, Daniel
Biteman, Daniel
Biteman, Donnel
Biteman, Holle
Brough, John
Boten, John
Hodle, E. M.
Craighead, Wm.
Coulston, F.
Criswell & Brown,
Coon, Joseph

Albright, Jacob Dearriori, George W. Barriosi, Edward Greist, Johanney Greist, Johanney Louck, J. & P. Louck, J. & P. Lerew, D. P. Sheafer, Jacob Wonderly, D. (heirs) Wolford, John West, Mary, West Pennsborough Township. Hickernell, Henry

A SSIGNEE'S NOTICE. — Whereas Horace is, Gibb, of South Middleton township, Cumberland county, by a voluntary deed of assignment, bearing date April 4, 1872, conveyed to the undersigned all his property, real personal and mixed, for the benefit of creditors. Notice is hereby given to all persona indebted to said party to settle the same with the subscriber immediately, and those having claims will also present the same without delay, to JACOB HEMMINGER, Assignce, FOR RENT.-Several rooms in the

Capsaddle, David, Onfids, Jancob Cockley, Nach Diverse, Na

Frankford Township

Ara, kjord Townsh
Atil, P. A.,
Bowman, Samuel
Dunbar, John
Darr, Joen
Darr, Joen
Forton, Grove
Forton, Grove
Finkenbynder, A.,
Griner, John
Grissinger, Samuel
Kiser, George
Kriner, John
Leckey & Bosler
Longuecker, Benja
Nailor, Barnett
Ployer, Jacob
Snyder, Honry
Washmood, George
Woodbrurn, J. M.

Hopewell Township,

Sharpe, J. McD. (

Mifflin Township,

Arnoid, Samuel (heirs) Fulton. James McCune, W.C. Rice, Peter

Middlesex Township

New Cumberland

Penn Township.

Penn Touristy,
Allen, William
Burns, Eliza
Duncan David
Engle, Jesevil, & Bro.
Gubraith, Thomas (he
Grove, Jacob
Kyle, John
Line, Pavid
Miller, A. G.
McKin ney, Thomas
Miller, Joseph
McGlaughlin, Wm.
Peffer, Keller Benj,
Shock & Bro.,
Thrus B. B.
Weaver, Charles
Woods, Capt. (heirs)

South Middleton Townshy

Craine, Dr. Jos. Egolf, John

NEW, BEAUTIFUL AND UNSURPASSED

DISPLAY OF DRESS GOODS

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The great speciality, Blook Silks, for weight, beauty of finish and prices, my stock of Black Silks, cannot be excelled by any in the country. I am prepared to guarantee every yard we set. Full assuriment of Japanese Silks very cheap, Japanese Poplins, Japanese Robes, choice Mohairs, Princes Cloths, Stripe Parlacenc, Black Iron Berge, Alexis Poplins, Philadelphia Poplins, Wool belasins, Alpacas, &c., In a word, everything in bress Goods, new, cheap and desirable. The most compete stock of Mourning Goods ever offered in this market. All-wool Delasins, Cashimeres, Bomba in Mourning Goods were offered in this market, and Wool Heart-etta Cloth, Tamise, Beignan Gord, thatthe, Australian Crape, Black Serge, Crape Vells, &c. Particular attention paid to Funeral Orders. WHITE GOODS—An immense stock of the above in all the latest novelies of the season, now ready for inspection. Stacks of

DOMESTIC GOODS and Table Linens

prices. MEN'S WEAR,-Having increased my stock and facilities in this branch, I a

L.T.Greenfield.

No. 18 East Main Street. 1872.

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NEW FIRM!

THE OLD CENTRAL CORNER

or great bargains in Black Silks, or Japanese Silks, in handsome styles, or all handsome styles, or all handsome liress Goods, or Dolly Varden Dress Goods, or all kinds of Mourning Goods, or beautiful Spring Shawis, or all the New Goods of the Season, or all the New Goods of the Season, or bargains in Table Linens and Towlings, or cheap Housefurnishing Goods, or a large assortment of Oloths and Cassimeres, or all kinds of Notions,

Call at Miller & Buitorff's.
Call at the Central Corner.
Call at Miller & Buitorff's.
Call at the Central Cerner.
Call at Miller & Buitorff's.
Call at the Central Corner.
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Call at the Central Corner.
Call at Miller & Buitorff's.

11872.

For bargains in Sheetings, Muslins, Tickings, Linens, Calicoes, Ginghams, Cottonades, ac., Call at the OLD CENTRAL CORNER

For Counterpanes, Quilts, Coverlets, Blankets, &c., call at

We are the sole agents in Carlisle for the celebrated Josephine Seamles & Kid Gloves. These are the finest Gloves imported. Call and see them.

We will always try to make the Central Corner the most attractive for Dry Goods in Carlisle. April 11, 1872. Miller & Buttorff.

Aew Adbertisements CALE OF THE

TUUOM

FLORENCE ESTATE

with A with CASH FUND

TOTAL VALUATION \$350,00000

IN SHARES OF One Dollar Each

A magnificent property on the HUDSON RIVER

near New York City, overlooking "HIGHLAND REST" the celebrated country seat of the Rev. Rev. Rev.

Large and Elegan MANSION.

Fully and Richly Furnished.

Eighty Acres of Superior Land

2 go and containing all modern improvements

highly improved and ornamented with Shade Trees, Fountains, Statuary, Hedges, Lawns, Avences,

Twenty Buildings, Fifty Building Lots,

Hot House.

Bowling Alley, Billiard Room

supplied with water, heated by steam, lie with gas. BLOODED HORSES,

ALDERNEY CATTLE, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, and HARNESSE

CARTS, WAGONS, FARMING and GARDENING IMPLEMENTS. and everything desirable either for a gent

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SHARFHOLDER AS A MAJORITY MAY

AMONG

at a meeting to be held in the city of New York On the 15th Day of May, 1871.

DETERMINE.

The hour and place of meeting will be give through the Public Press, at least TEN DAYS advance. Thus affording ample time for al be present in person or by proxy.

The "Real and Personal Property," with the Sash Fund, is divided, into \$30,000 SHARM which are elaborately embelished, sold at 0 DOLLAR EACH, and are numbered and Re tered from I to 350,000, inclusive, in the style

United States Bonds, to guard against loss Special Attention

s called to the fact that this is not a "Gin is terprise, "Charity Concert," nor any " scheme for disposing of tickets, but an abs

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUA BLE PROPERTY, and the exact truth of which every Subscrib is earnestly requested to verify for himself is

It has been proposed that the Property and

which end the undersigned will afford all re

Cash Fund should be divided into 2,457 Prizes

We are, by special permission, allowed to fer to the following gentlemen, whose nan are in themselves a sufficient guarantee the most scrupulous care will be exercised conducting the affairs of the Sale. They be

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F. L. STOWELL, Olsan, N. Y.
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Box 8450. JOHN W. SIMONS. Secretary. JOHN C. SMITH, Treasurer, Mew York Mo change Exchange, 50 and 52 Pine Street Apt-45. $(\chi, \chi, x) = \chi_{\chi}(x) = (\mathbf{t}, Y)$