TERMS.-Two dollars per year if paid strictly in advance. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents is paid within three months, after which Three pain within the hearged. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in every instance. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

#### Jegal Potices.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. Beol. F. Junkin, President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleus of the counties of Cumberland, Perry, and Junkin, and Justice of the several Courts of Cyer and Terminer and General Juli Delivery in said counties and Hons. R. Montgomery and H. G. Moser, Judges of the Courts of Cyer and Terminer and Interest of the Court of Cyer and Terminer and their offenders, in the said county of Cambriand by their precept to me directed, duted 1st day of Jan. 1873, have ordered the Court of Cyer and Terminer and General Juli delivery to be holden at Carlisle, on the 10th of March 1873 for two weeks, being the 2d Monday, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Cumberland that they are by the said precepts commanded to be then and there in their proper persons with their rolls, records and inquisitions, examinations and all those that are bound by recognizances, to prosecute against the prison ers that are o't then shall be in the juil of Said county, are to be there to prosecute them as shall be list.

JAS, K. FOREMAN, Sheriff.

A N ORDINANCE, Relating to the Sale of Meat. BE it enacted and ordained by the Town Coun-bil of the Borough of Carlisle, and it is hereby unacted and ordained by the authority of the

oil of the Borough of Carlisle, and it is hereby onacled and ordained by the authority of the saccial that the inner stalls and area of the market house, and all stalls on the outside, now in use, or that may hereafter be appropriated for the sale of meat, shall be exclusively appropriated to butchers and retailers of meat, who shall use the stalls er benches for the purpose of the proposed their meat for sale; and art for meat stalls, shall be exclusively appropriated to the venders of provisir mand appropriated to the venders of the quarter on the outer stalls or how the quarter on the outer stalls of the quarter of the outer stalls of the quarter and the privilege of selling freshment of their own raising. And further provided that all parties offering meat at retail on any of the stalls except those set apart as meat stalls, shall pay an additional rate or tax for every such sale, to the clerk of the market, of twenty-five cents.

Sec. 2. No butcher or retailer of meal by loss quantity than a quarter shall occupy any stall of the market, and having pale that all provided the sum which shall be dealered. Any provided that and pay the interest of the provided that the covered before any justice of the Peace stalls and the clerk of the market, to be vigiliated as the and the clerk of the market, to be vigiliated as the and the clerk of the market, to be vigiliated as the analytic of the provided that the provision that the prov

and recovered before any Justice of the Pence resident in the Justice of the Pence resident in the Levi of the High Constable and the bethe duty of the High Constable and the Levi of the market, to be vigilable and the Corte of the market, to be vigilated to the product of the forest of of the f

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—To the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Finn, late of the Township of Penn, Connty of Cumberland, deceased, incondition and valuation is sued out of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland and the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, and to me directed, an inquest will be held on the real estate of said decedent, te with A lot or piece ground situate in the township of Penn and Cennty of Cumberland, bounded by lands of Jacob Kellar, the late T. C. Miller, the State road and land of Dan'l Kellar, containing Eighty Perches, near measure, on Saturday, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1573, at 10 cicock, Paylon the premises for the purposes of making partition and valuation of the Real Estate of said deceased.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Carlisle, Feb., 13-5-6w. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } Carlisle, Feb. 6, 73-6w.

IN the matter of the District Court of the United States, castern District of Penna: John S. Dougherty, of Newville, County of Cumborland, a bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, meeling of creditors will be held on Wednesday, the fitth day of February, 1833, and 20 ctock, P. M., before Register Chas, A. Barnett, at his office, in the Court house, at Car isle, Cumberland county; Pa., when and where the examination of the bankrupt may be finds he and any business of meetings required by sections 27th and 28th of the Act of Congress, tra as acted. acted.
A hearing will also be held on Wednesday
A hearing will also be held on Wednesday
the 19th day of February, 1873, before the Court
at Philadelphia, at 10 celect, A. M., when and
where parties interested may show caus
against the discharge. CHAS, A. BARNET,

IN XECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is of Carisie, dee'd, have been ssued to be distinguistic secutors, the first named residing South Middleton towns: ip, and the latter it Carlisie. All persons indebted will please make payment without delay, and those including will present the STUART.

A. BUSLER, Executors,

Executors Feb. 6-6t EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.-Notice TXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice to tue estate of Mrs. Melinda Sites, late of Carlesh deceased, have been granted to the understance residing in Carlisle. All persons known themselves indebted thereto are requested in make payment immediately, and those havin claims will present them for settlement to THEO. CORNMAN, H. L. HECKER.

Jan30-6t A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance in the hands of Jacob C. Lehman, assignee of Washington Wolf, of South Middleton township, under deed of voluntary assignment for benefit of Creditors, hereby gives notice to those interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Carlsic, on Saturday, the 22d of February, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

6Febr3 L. J. W. FOULIK, Auditor,

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Natice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Michael G. Belizhoover, and the desired of the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland country, Pa., doceased, have beed granted to the undersigned, residing in said borough of Carlisle. All persons therefore having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are requested to make the same known to the said undersupted without delay, and those indebted will make payment immediately.

A. R. R. B. E. E.

Jan23-6t\*

Jan23-6t\*

A. ROSLER,

Administra A DMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the e-tate of Jacob W. Waggone inte of Penn township, dee'd, have been grant ed to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons having claims or demand against the e-tate of the said decedent, are requested to make the same known to the sail undersigned without delay, and those Indebte will make payment immediately.

JEMIMA WAGGONER, Administratrir.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is thereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Squier, late of the Borough of Carlisle, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said borough. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to make payment, and those having cluims to present them for spittlement to J. W. Effy, Jani6/2—618 Executor. 3

UDITOR'S NOTICE:-The under AUDITOR'S NOTICE:—The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of
Common Pleas of Camberland county to distribute the balance in the hands of William Galbraith and Matthew Galbraith, assignces of
Daniel Bobb, will meet the parties interested at
his office in the borough of Carlishe, on Saturday, the 8th day of March. 1873, for the purposes
of his appointment, at 11 o'closs, A. M.

JOHN CORNAAN,
Auditor. Feb 59-3t

NOTICE.—TO the hells and legal representatives of Mary C. Reep, deceased.
You are hereby notified to appear at the next stated Orphane' Court, to be held at Carlisle, on the 18th day of March, next, and accept or remse to accept the real estate of the said deceased at the valuation threated from the said deceased.

Shortfl's Olive, and the said.

Shortfl's Olive, and the said.

Shortfl's Olive, and the said.

Shoriff's Office, Carlisle, Feb. 13 } Feb20\_3t

UDITOR'S NOTICE. -The Audito Appointed by the Court to distribute that an early the court to distribute that are in the hands of Jas. Clendonin, assigned ee of Ellas Whistier, of Middlesex township under deed of vertein the stage of ereditors, hereby gives notice to those intested, that he will attend to the duties of happointment at vis office, No. 18 West Marstreet, Carlislo, on Saturday, the let day of March, at 10 o'clock.

THEO, CORMAN, Realital

Feb13-st MONEY WANTED. - FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS are wanted as MCREY WANTED. — PIT LEB.

TROUSAND DOLLARS are wanted as foun; the interest for which, at 6 per cent in gold, or its equivalent, will be paid semi-annually, in advance, and ample security given on itself class real estate, situated in this county. The party wanting the money, desires to get about \$5,000 oc at once, and the balance from the list to the 15th of April next. Apply to WM. H. MILLER, Carlisle, Feb 3, 1873

Attorney.

Carlisle, Feb 3, 1873 ASHLAND CEMETERY being now under the direction and control A SHLAND CEMETER to being now Annote the direction and control of the subscriber, all persons desiring to purchase lots in it for burill purposes, or wishing any information, can be accommodated by culting on her at her residence, on East High street, nearly opposite the Bentz House, or by calling at the opposite the Bentz House, or by calling at the office of the late Win. M. Penrose, in Kheen's window of a poor man's cottage as at the office of the late Win. M. Penrose, in Kheen's window of a poor man's cottage as at the cathedral nated by, a hadded open-work spire.

BIBLE promises are like the beams of the earth from which the porcelain is made is obtained from Aue, an insignificant window of a poor man's cottage as at the cathedral nated by, a hadded open-work.

# The American Bounteer.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1873.

VOL 59---NO.38

Poetical.

BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

LOVE AND LIFE. Lafe is like a stately temple. That is founded in the sea, Whose uprising fair proportions Penetrate immensity; Love the architect who builds it. Building it eternally.

To me, standing in the Present, As one waits beside a grave. Up the aisles and to the altar Rolls the Past its solemn wave. With a murmur as of mourning. Undulating in the nave.

Pallid phantoms glide around me In the wrecks of hone and home: Voices moan among the waters, Faces vanish in the foam; But a peace, divine, unfa Writes its promise in the dome.

Cold the waters where my feet are, But my heart is strung anew, Tuned to Hope's profound vibration, Pulsing all the ether through, For the seeking souls that ripen In a patience strong and true. Hark! the all-inspiring Angel

And the bells above are waking Chimes of infinite desire. For the strongest or the weakest

Many graves and many mourners But at last—the lifted pall! For the highest and the lowes Blessed life containeth alt: Othou fair unfinished temple!

In unfathomed sea begun, ... Love, thy builder, shapes and lifts the In the glory of the sun; And the builder and the builded To the pare in heart—are one, MRS. ZADEL B. BUDDINGTON, in Harne

# Miscellaneous.

Napoleon's "Wandering Heir."

For years it has been universally be lieved that the direct line of the "Little Corporal" became extinct in the person of the unfortunate prince, and, although various rumors relative to a secret marriage were prevalent at the time of his decease, they were generally regarded as the creations of an idle brain. Events which have subsequently transpired give these reports a semblance of truth, and, to render them still more plausible, it is a well-known fact that the late Empero of the French spared neither expense nor labor in forming a complete collection of the correspondence and private papers of 'le fils de l'homme."

It appears, however, that these wri

tings were not the only links which uni-

red the present with the past; for, in the

summer of 1871, an individual, who bore

an extremely striking likeness to the

Bonaparte family, made his appearance

at Ischl, and was fined by the district ominions for having made an objectionable entry in his "wander-book"-a sortof journeyman's passport. He was a tailor by trade, and, for several years previous to this occurrence, had been of Carl Gustave Ludwig, and in both of these places he had distinguished himself by his diligence, skill, and modesty. His intimate acquaintances affirmed that, in spite of his humble occupation, he had always asserted his claim to the name and title of Prince Joseph Eugene Napoleon Bonaparte, and, according to his own account, it would seem as if he was an issue of a secret marriage of the Duke of Reichstadt with a Hungarian countess. He stated that, when quite young, his mother was induced by Prince Metternich to apprentice him to a tailor in Wurzen named Ludwig, as a means of getting rid of him, and in order to facilitate her second marriage in Saxony. As a further proof of his origin, he declared that there was an author then living at Leipsic, but formerly a Hungarian officer, who had been a witness to the marriage, and who would, if it ever became necessary for him to make known his rank and title, supply him with the requisite documents in order to compel the countess to recognize his hirth and parentage. After leaving Stuttgardt, he traveled through Germany, Switzerland, and a part of Austria, earning his livelihood as a tailor, and maintaining his claim to a princely rank, but never attempting to obtain money or credit by it. On returning to Stuttgardt, in November of the same year, he found that his conviction and punishment had been mentioned in the papers of that place, and he accordingly published an explanation in the Burger Zeitung, in which he affirmed that he was not punished for claiming his name and title, his right to which the court at Ischl had in no wise disputed, but merely for writing it of his own accord in his passport before he had suceeded in establishing his identity before a court of law. The reputed prince s still living, and the Cross,—one of the leading newspapers of Germany.in an article written at the time, states that not only does he bear a good character for his steadiness and general good conduct, but he also produces a very

A GOOD story is told of the students of | S. CONANT, in Harper's Magazine for an Institute, which is located in the New England States. A year or two sincejust before Lent-the principal of the school lectured the boys upon the propriety of abstaining from some accustomed article of diet during Lent, and desired each one to write the name of the article upon a slip of paper, and present It the next morning at the opening of the school. The papers were handed in, ".dead" brew tnash."

avorable impression by his manners.

From "Napoleon II," by Langdon

Greenwood, in Scribner's for March.

PREDJUDICE keeps out the light from many a soul. Like a painted window, t stops many of the rays, and colors those it does admit.

· ^ A SHOOKING DEED OF BLOOD. A White Wan Found in a Deserted Nearo Cabin Near Augusta, Ga., with His Throat Cut from Ear to Ear--- Yet Alive, Nine Days After with His Throat Cuf

the Deed was Committed. Our Augusta exchanges contain accounts of the finding of a white man, on Friday last, with his throat cut from ear to ear, lying in an unoccupied negro cab in, a short distance from the Savannah river, about eight and a half miles from that city, opposite Bugg's Bar, the point where the steamer Clyde was sunk some months ago. The wounded man stated that he had reached the cabin six days previous, soon after receiving the terrible wound from which he was suffering, where he had remained ever since without fire and without nourishment. Soon after his discovery relief was sent to him, but he was unable, from the nature of his wound, to take but little nourishment, notwithstanding the terrible cravings produced by his prolonged abstinence from food. He lay, with his throat deeply gashed from ear to ear, the esophagus and trachea completely severered, the nourishment which he attempted to take being discharged from the wound in his throat as rapidly as taken into the mouth, only when his chin was pressed closely down upon his breast temporarily pressing the severed parts In this way a very small quantity of nourishment was introduced into his system. Immediate steps were taken to remove the unfortunate man to Augusta, where he was placed in the City Hospital, under skillful medical attention and careful nursing.

The Chronicle and Sentincl gives the following additional particulars of the shocking affair: The wounded man gives his name as Theobald Fabre, a native of Kehl, Baden. He states that he is a baker by trade,

and has been a resident of New York four years. He recently came to Charlestown and thence to Augusta on the cars. From this city, according to his own account, he started on foot to Tennessee, but had evidently wandered considerably out of his proper route in following the line of the Savannah river.

Mr. Fabre, in accounting for the terrible wound which he bears, was some what incoherent and unsatisfactory in fixing the responsibility for the deed. On one occasion he stated that while traveling along the road at night he was suddenly attacked by two men, knocked down and his throat cut, as previously described, and he was unable to tell whether they were white or black men. On another occasion, he states that while traveling the road in daylight he was ordered to halt by a white man. Not obeying the order, he says that the said white man rushed upon him and cut his throat

eaving him lying in the road. Under the existing circumstances, i would seem to be altogether legitimate to infer that the sufferer, in a moment of emporary mental aberation, probably caused by a lack of knowledge of his court and expelled from the Austrian whereabouts, had himself inflicted the wound in an attempt to commit suicide.

## The Earliest Newspaper.

Authorities have differed widely as to living at Wurzen, in the kingdom of the nation and city entitled to the honor Saxony, and also at Stuttgardt, under of having started the first printed newsthat the credit belonged to England. It was claimed that the British Museum had a copy of the earliest paper in its collection. It was called the English Mercurie, and printed July 23, 1588; but it has been shown that this copy, like specimens of rare old coins, was spurious, and gotten up for sale. Watts, the biographer of the Museum, who saw, on examination, that the type and paper were of modern origin, and did not belong to the sixteenth century, exposed the forgery. It was an ingenious fabrication, pretending to give the news of the Spanish Armada, which was destroyed in the English Channel by Drake and Howard a day or two previous to the date of the sheet. There were seven numbers of this spurious Mercuric produced-four in manuscript, and three in print.

Venice has also claimed the honor of leading the way in giving newspapers to the world. The Gazetta, thus named because it sold for a small piece of money called gazetta, it is asserted, was printed there in 1570, and it is pretended that copies of this paper of that date are in one or two collections in London: But late discoveries have apparently established the claim of the old German city of Nuremberg to this high honor. A paper called the Gazette, according to trustworthy authorities, was printed in that city as early as 1457, five years after Peter Schoger cast the first metal type in matrices. Nuremberg, with the first paper in the fifteenth century, also claims the honor of the first paper in the six teenth century There is an anciently printed sheet in the Libri collec tion which antedates all others excepthe sheet of 1457 and the Chronicle of Co logue. It is called the Neue Zeitung ans Hispanien und Italien, and bears the date of February, 1534. The British Museum, it is said, has a duplicate of this

Thus to Germany belongs the honor not only of the first printers and the first printing, but also of the first printed newspaper. It has also another claim to distinction. In 1615 Egenolf Eurmel started Die Frankfurter Oberpostamts Zeitung, the first daily paper in the world. This journal is still published and the city of Frankford is to erect s monument in honor of its founder and editor as the father of newspapers .-From "Newspapers and Editors," by S. March.

## Dresden Porcelain.

The celebrated porcelain of Saxony bears the name of, though it is not made in, Dresden, but at the town of Meissen on the Eibe, fifteen miles below the cap itol. Not to go there is a palpable ne glect of the tourist's obligation. The and upon every one was written the in- porcelain manufactory is in the Old Castle, once the residence of the Saxon princes. It is an imposing edifice, and, from its lofty position on the bank of the river, looks remarkably picturesque at a distance, and not much less so on close inspection. Its appearance is assisted by the Cathedral hard by, a handsome Goth-

cent village twelve miles from Zwickau. I for fainting, lay the person flat.

day is slow, difficult, and complicated. The mixture, or biscuit, is composed principally of kaolin and ground feldspar. The macerials are reduced to very fine powder, and stirred together with water in cisterns, the surplus water being Atter its songs of mirth, After its hours of light, After its dreams so bright— What then? pressed out through linen bags, separated by filtration or othes methods. When the biscuit is of the consistency of dough, it is thoroughly worked over by beating, kneading, and treading, and is then put Only a conscious smart,.
Only an aching heart. away moist for a year or more to undergo the moulding process, which increases (mly a sad farewell To a world loved so well; Only a silent bed With the forgotten dead. After this sad farewell To a world loved so well, After this silent bed

its plasticity. The better kinds of porcelain are formed in moulds of gypsum, and the nicest skill and care are needed to fashion the vessels, as well as in the glazing and baking. A good deal of the ware is unavoidably spoiled, such precise handling does it require; but theartisans employed in its manufacture have had years of training and experience, and have inherited their trade, as is the case with the Brussels lace-makers and Amsterdam diamond-cutters. It is said that the excellence of porcelain depends on locality and atmosphere; that numerous efforts to manufacture the Dresden chine elsewhere, with exactly the same material and the same workmen, have failed again and again. There was always something lacking—something almost Indefinable, but still something. Whether it is that the artisans are accustomed to a certain routine and subject to subtle influences of surrounding, which they can not change without detriment to the product of their hands, is an open question; but that skilled labor not infrequently follows the same mysterious law roverning the removal of plants has been shown by repeated experiments. The manufacture of porcelain has been for renerations the most profitable industry of the neighborhood of Dresden, and is

'The process of preparing and baking the

#### A Female in Disguise:

zine for March.

ikely to continue so for generations to

ome. - From "Along the Elde," by Ju-

NIUS HENRI BROWNE, in Harper's Magar

A few days since a person was brought to the insane retreat in Hartford, Conn. by the deputy sheriff of Westport, un der the name of Patrick Holden, The patient was perfectly crazy and was with difficulty kept under control. It was soon discovered that the new arri val was a woman, and not a man, and quite a sensation was created. A West port correspondent of a New York paper gives some facts in relation to this curious case. He says: "Some three years since a person

giving his name as Patrick Holden came to this place and applied for a situation. Mr. Moses Sherwood, a large farm owner, took him into his employ. He proved to be a valuable acquisition to the farm force, and performed the duties required of him at all times faithfully. He hoed, mowed and worked with others in the fields, drove the oxen, rode the horses, and alwaps exhibited muscular strength boldness and firmness-traits belonging to the sterner sex-and that softness sensibility and modesty characteristic of the female sex was never discernable During three years he boarded at the Sherwood nor any of his family or neighbors had ever suspected that he was she. He was bright, intelligent, and soon became a favorite with the ladies, among whom when the day's work was over, he visited. He was it. somewhat given to flirtation with the girls, and occasionally indulged in the pleasant pastime of sparking. His agreeable ways enabled him to play the gallant to perfection, and it is said he caused, much fluttering among the hearts of those who had eyes to conquest. In fact, he acted like any wellbehaved fellow, until about the middle of January last when unmistakable

themselves. Mrs. Sherwood was the first to take husband. Neither, however, suspected that it was a woman toward whom they were exercising sympathy. By kindness and coaxing they succeeded in keeping the unfortunate under control until the 25th, when he became perfectly crazy, and was conveyed to the retreat at Hartford by Deputy Sheriff Rufus Cable, assisted by Mr. James Allen, where the true sex of the patient | thus received was a balance of diviwas dsscovered. The disclosures made at the retreat have produced the greatest excitement among those here who thought they knew the stranger best. and speculation is rife as to what may be the next local sensation.

signs of a deranged minds showed

What To Do In Case of Accident.

Prof. Wilder, of Cornell University, gives the following short rules for action n cases of accident, which will be found useful to preserve or remember:

For dust in the eyes avoid rubbing; lash water into them; remove cinders, &c., with the round point of a lead pen-

Remove water from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear. If any artery is cut, compress above

the wound; if a vein is cut, compress be-If choked, get upon all fours and

cough. For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover vith varnish.

Smother a fire with carpets, &c. Water will often spread burning oil and increase danger. Before pushing through smoke, take a full breath and then stoop low; but if carbonic gas is suspected, valk erect. Suck poisoned wounds, unless your

nouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or better, cut out the part without delay : hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal or end of a cigar. In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat, or by warm water and mustard.

For acid poisons, give alkalis; for alkaline poisons give acids; white of an egg is good in most cases; in a case of opium poisoning give strong coffee and keep moving.

If in water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting. For apoplexy, raise the head and body;

WHAT THEN? In our last, issue, we published, by request, a poem under the above caption, and by a mis-understanding omitted the answer, which is as

> ' WHAT THEN? After the loys of earth,

Only an empty name, Only a weary frame,

Atter this empty name, After this weary frame, After this conscious smart, After this aching heart-

After the forgotten des

In an eternal HELL

What then? Oh, then the judgement turone Oh, then the last hope gone! Then, all the woes that dwell

CREDIT MOBILIER REPORT OF THE POLAND COMMITTEE. HISTORY OF THE GREAT SCANDAL THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IMPLICATED.

The Resolution to Expel Ames and Brooks WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- The special committée of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the charges implicating certain members in the Credit Mobilier corporation frauds, made a report to-day through the chairman, Judge Luke P. Poland.

The first part of the report contains the resolutions authorizing the appointment of the committee, a history of the great frauds which were investigated, and a recapitulation of the evi lence taken.

MR. BLAINE.

The committee find that Mr. Ames nad a conversation with Mr. Blaine in regard to taking ten shares of the stock, as a good investment. Upon consideration Mr. Blaine concluded not to take the stock, or stock of the the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and never did take it, and never paid or received anything on account of it.

MR. DAWES.

Mr. Dawes received no other benefit than to get ten per cent. upon his money, and after the settlement had no further interest in the stock. MR. SCOFIELD.

In 1866 Mr. Scofield purchased some Cedar Rapids bonds of Mr. Ames, and in that year they had conversations about Mr. Scofield taking stock in the Credit Mobilier Company, but no contract was consummated.

JUDGE KELLEY. The committee find from the evidence that in the early part of the second session of the Fortieth Congress. him ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock at par and interest from July 1, 1867.-Mr. Kelley was not then prepared to pay for the stock, agreed to carry the stock for him until he could pay for

On the 3d day of January, 1868, there was a dividend of eighty per cent. on Credit Mobilier stock in Union Pacific bonds. Mr. Ames received the bonds as the stock stood in his name, and sold them for ninety-seven per cent. of their face. In June, 1868, there was a cash dividend of sixty per cent., which Mr. Ames also received. The proceeds of the bonds sold and the cash dividend received by Mr. Ames amounted to \$1376. The par value of the stock and interest thereon from the previous July note of the change, and so informed her amounted to \$1047, so that after paying for the stock there was a balance of dividends due Mr. Kelley, of \$329. On the 23d day of June, 1868, Mr. Ames gave Mr. Kelley a check for that sum on the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Kelley received the money thereon.

The committee find that Mr. Kelley then understood that the money he dends due him after paying for the stock. All the subsequent dividends upon the stock were either in Union Pacific stock or bonds, and they were all received by Mr. Ames. In September, 1868, Mr. Kelley received from Mr. Ames \$750 in money, which was understood between them to be an advance to be paid out of dividends .-There has never been any adjustment of the matter between them, and there is now an entire variance in the testimony of the two men as to what the transaction between them was, but the committee are unanimous in finding the facts above stated. The evidence reported to the House gives some subsequent conversations and negotiations between Mr. Kelley and Mr. Ames on this subject. The committee do not deem it material to refer to it in their

report. GENERAL GARFIELD.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, a Ropresentative from Ohio, as found by the committe, are identified with the case of Mr. Kelley, to the point of the check for \$329. He agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of the Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds, and sold hem for 97 per cent., and also received the 60 per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the sergeant-at-arms.

THE ATTRACTION OF THE CRIME. The committee enumerates the causes and temptations of the wrongdoings of the above named gentlemen and others, and then the report adds: "In a free government like ours we cannot expect the people will long re- or give, or cause, to procure to be promisspect the laws if they lose respect for the law-makers. For these reasons we

himself aloof, as far as possible, from | delivery of any money, goods, right in all such influences, that he may not only be enabled to look at every public question with an eye only to the public good, but that his conduct and motives be not suspected or questioned. The only criticisms the committee feel compelled to make on the action of these members in taking this stock is that they were not sufficiently careful in ascertaining what they were getting, and that in their judgment in the assurance of a good investment was all the

# assurance they needed."

MR. BROOKS In October, 1867, Mr. Brooks was appointed by the President one of the government directors of the Union Pacific road. In December, 1867, after the stock of the Credit Mobilier was understood by those familier with the affairs between the Union Pacific road and the Credit Mobilier, to be worth very much more than par, Mr. Brooks applied to Dr. Durant, and claimed that he should have 200 shares of Credit Mobilier stock. It does not appear that Mr. Brooks claimed that he had any legal contract for stock that he could enforce, or that Durant considered himself in any way legally bound to let him have any; but still, on account of what had been said, and the efforts of Mr. Brooks to aid him, he considered himself under obligations to satisfy Mr. Brooks in the matter. The stock had been so far taken up, and was then in such demand, that Durant could not well comply with Brooks' demand for 200 shares. After considerable negotiation it was finally adjusted between them by Durant agree ing to let Brooks have 100 shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and giving him, with it, \$5,000 of Union Pacific bonds and \$20,000 of Union Pacific stock.

The whole business by which these shares were procured was done by Mr. right to have them, and only went for the certificate when told to do so by Mr. Brooks. The committee find that no such right to fifty shares additional stock passed by the transfer of the one hundred, and from Mr. Brooks' familiarity with the affairs of the company the committee believe he must nave known his claim to them was unfounded. The quesiton naturally arises, how was he able to procure them? The stock at this time, by the stockholders, was considered worth three or four times its par value.— Neilson sustained no relation to any of these people that commanded any favor, and if he could have used any influence he did not attempt it. If he had this right he was unaware of it till told by Mr. Brooks, and left the whole matter in his hands.

It is clear that the shares were procured by the sole efforts of Mr. Brooks, and, as the stockholders who consented to it supposed, for the benefit of Mr. Brooks. What power had Mr. Brooks to enforce an unfounded claim to have for \$5000 stock worth \$15,000 to \$20,000? Without further comment on the appearing on the books of the Credit Mobilier, in the name of Neilson, were really the stock of Mr. Brooks and subject to his control, and that it was so understood by both parties. Mr. Brooks had taken such an interest in the Credit Mobilier Company, and was so connected with Dr. Durant that he must be regarded as having full knowledge of the relations between that company and the railroad company, and of the contracts between them. He must have known the cause of the sudden increase in value of the Credit Mobilier stock, and how the large expected profits were to be made.

CONCLUSION.

The report concludes as follows: The foregoing are the views which we deem proper to submit upon the general question of jurisdiction of the House over lts members. But apart from these general views, the committee is of the opinion that the facts found in the present cases amply justify the taking jurisdiction over them, for the following reasona:

The subject matter upon which the accion of the members was intended to be influenced was of a continuous charac ter, and was as likely to be a subject of Congressional action in future Congresses as in the Fortieth. The influences brought to bear on members were as a deed of heroism which entitles her to

Mr. Ames and Mr. Brooks have both members upon whom these influences were sought to be exerted. The committee are, therefore, of opinion that the acts of these men may very properly be treated as offenses against the present House, and so within its jurisdiction upon the most limited rule. Two members of the committee, Messrs. Niblack and McCrary, prefer to express no opinion on the general jurisdictional questions discussed in the report and their judgment on the ground last stated.

In relation to Mr. Ames, he sold to Credit Mobiller Company at par when it was worth double that amount or more, with the purpose and intent thereby to matters to come before Congress.

The facts found in the report as to Mr. Brooks show that he used the influence of his official positions as a member of Congress and government director in the Union Pacific Railroad Company to get fifty shares of the stock of the Credit Mobilier Company at par when it was worth three or four times that sum, knowing that it was given to him, with intent to influence his votes and decisions in Congress and his action as a government director.

THE VERDICE.

The sixth section of the act of February 26, 1863, 10 Stat. U. S. 7, is in the folshall directly or indirectly promise, offer ed, offered or given, any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present or reward, or any promise, contract, undertaking, story that they have a promise, contract, undertaking, story that they have the spot! think it behooves every man in Conbligation or security for the pa yment o gress or in any public position to hold

action, bribe, present or reward, or any other valuable thing whatever, to any member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States after his election as such member, and either befere or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, or to any officers of the United States, or persons holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function, under or in connection with any department of the government of the United States after the passage of this act, with intent to influence his vote or decision on any question, matter or cause or proceedings which may then be pending, or may by law or under the Constitution of the United States be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust or profit, and shall therefore be convicted, such person or persons so offering, p romising, or giving, or causing or procuring to be promised, offered, or given, any such money, goods, right in action, bribe, present or reward, on any promise, contract, undertaking, obligation, or security for the payment or de livery of any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present, or reward, or other valuable thing whatever; and the member, officer, or person who shall in any wise accept or receive the same or any part thereof, shall be liable to indictment as for a crime and misdemeanor in any of the courts of the United States having jurisdiction for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding ten times the amount so offered, promised, or given, and imprisoned in a peniten-

person convicted of so accepting or receiving the same, or any part thereof, if an officer or a person holding any place, trust or profit as aforesaid, shall forfeit his office or place; and any person so convicted under this section shall forever be disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. In the judgment of the committee, the Brooks. Neilson knew nothing of any | fact reported in regard to Mr. Ames and Mr. Brooks, would have justified their conviction under the above recited statute, and subjected them to the penalties therein provided. The committee need not enlarge upon the dangerous character of these offenses.

> The sense of Congress is shown by the severe penalty denounced by the statute itself. The offenses were not in violation of private right, but were against the very life of a constitutional government by poisoning the fountain of legislation. The duty devolved upon the committee has been of a most painful and delicate character. They have performed it to the best of their ability; they have proceeded with the greatest care and deliberation, for while they desired to do their full duty to the House and the country, they were most auxious not to do injustice to any man. In forming these conclusions they have intended to be entirely cool and dispassionate, not to allow themselves to be swerved by any popular favor on the one hand, or any eling of personal favor and sympathy on the other. The committee submit to the House and recommend the adoption

of the following resolution: Whereas, Mr. Oakes Ames, a Repre- Mobilier,) aged 42. of the Credit Mobilier of America for prices much below the true value of said stock, with intent thereby to influence the votes and decisions of such members in matters to be brought before Congress for action ; therefore,

Resolved. That Mr. Oakes Ames be and is hereby expelled from his seat as a

member of this House. 2. Whereas, James Brooks, a Representative in this House from the State of New York, did procure the Credit Mobilier Company to issue and deliver to C. H. Neilson, for the benefit of said Brooks, fifty shares of the stock of said Company at a price much below its real value, well knowing that the same was so issued and delivered with intent to influence the votes and decision of said Brooks as a member of the House to be brought before Congress for action, and also to influence the action of said Brooks as a government director in the Union Pacific Railroad Company; therefore, Resolved, That Mr. James Brooks be

and he is hereby expelled from his seat as a member of this House,

#### A Brave Woman. A young lady living near Hunting-

don Harbor, L. I., recently performed

likely to be operative upon them in the | a niche in the same gallery with Ida future as in the present, and were so in- Lewis. It appears that two men recently embarked in a frail skiff, after having purchased a weekly supply of continued members of the House to the of provisions, and started for Faton's present time, and so have most of the Neck, where they were employed in a gravel pit. To pass from the harbor into Huntingdon Bay, they had to go through a narrow strait and row close to the shore for several miles. They had just passed through the straits in safety when the boat became entangled in a floe of ice. The efforts of the men to pull out of it only made matters worse, and they finally capsized and found themselves floundering in the water. Neither of them could swim, and clinging to whatever they could several members of Congress stock of the lay their hands upon and called loudly for help. Their cries were heard at a neighboring farmhouse, where there lived three women and a little boy. influence their votes and decisions upon All rushed down to the beach, and one of them, Miss Lucinda Conkling waded out into the bay determined to do what she could to save the struggling men. With a heroism seldom paralled she plunged out where the water was over head, and after a few vigorous strokes reached one of the drowning men .-Although exhausted he was still sensible, and obeying Miss Conkling's direction he placed his hands on her shoulders and was dragged to the shore. The young lady was thoroughly exhousted by her exertions and fainted soon after landing. The man was carried into a neighboring house and was after a time revived. His companion lowing words-"If any person or persons clung to the keel of the boat and was hauled ashore soon afterwards.

Ir any one tries to fool you with the story that they have not tallen this win-

Rates of Advertising. Twelve lines constitute a square.
For Executors' and Adm'rs', Notices
For Auditors' Notices,
For Assignces' and similar Notices,
For Yearly Cards, not exceeding six lines,
For Announcements five cents per line-unless contracted for by the year.
For Business and Special Notices, 10 centres lines. Double column adver isements extra, RAVAGES OF THE GREAT WASHING-TON PLAGUE. Terrible Mortality at the Capitol --- List of the

Distinguished Dead .-- Meeting and Metrical Tributes to their Memory -- "The Evil Men do Lives After Them."

The terrible and wide-spread ravages of that extraordinary disease called Creit Mobilier, are alarming the whole nation. The epizootic was as mild as the measles compared to it. It has already carried off many most distinguished victims. It did not come from Canada like the epizootic, nor from Asia like the cholera, nor from the West Indies like the yellow fever. It is believed to have started somewhere in Pennsylvania, and, meeting with a favorable condition of he atmosphere in Washington, District of Columbia, stayed there and was developed by reason of the defective saniary arrangements in the political system of the capitol. Great sympathy is felt for Massachusetts, so many of her distinguished citizens having been swept off. The subjoined list of deaths will be read with painful interest by the public. The notices are inserted—contrary to our usual custom-free of charge:

AMES, HOAX, of Massachusetts-Died Credit Mobilier, long and lingering illness-aged 69.

O lofty worth, whose virtues were unknown O shining light, whose glamor was unseen; Whose latest spasm of Godlike work has shown What men were not, but what they might have been. Thou toldest the truth, the' hid 'neath many cloaks. O concentrated essence of a Hoax.

All stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad who received a higher dividend tiary not exceeding ten years; and the

than 750 per cent, are cordially invited to attend the funeral. Massachusetts papers please copy. ALLEY, JOHN B., of Massachusetts-Died of C. M. (not cholera morbus-wa-

discovered with the disease too late for the physic,) aged about a century. er this sad wreck ist mankind never daily; Fraud knocked down every ninepine in his

This is nobody's funeral. ALLISON, JOHN B., of Iowa-Died of C. M. (an overdose of dividend hastened his departure,) aged about 50 years.

Long dead to us, sweet Allison.
The Hoax thou couldst not rally;
If so soon done, why wer't begun,
Thou fragrant son of Alley?

Remains will be embalmed. BINGHAM, JOHN A., of Iowa-Died of . M. (sypposed to have caught the fatal infection from Dawes,) aged 62 years. Moan for bim welkin, he'll wake you no more With shouts against theft, Buckeye Bingham. The death bells shall boom how he garnered his store.

And gentle Ben Butler will ring 'em'.

Announcement of funeral hereafter. Onio papers please copy. BROOKS, JIM, of New York-Died of C. M. (protesting to the last that he was well in health, no remedies were admin-

stered.) aged 62. He chattered, chattered, as he went
To Join the great Sait River;
floar might threat or Hoax relent.
But he'd deuy forever.
'Yong well-filled 'banks' his way he picked,
With watered "Credits," ever
McComb might 'dam," McComb convict,
Jim Brooks denied Jorever.

His funeral will have no political sig nificance. COLFAX, SMILER, of Indiana, died of C. M. (the agonies of this poor victim were intense. To the last he insisted that it was something else besides Credit

During three years he boarded at the and probably in December, 1867, Mr. evidence, the committe find that the buse of his employer, and neither Mr. Ames agreed with Mr. Kelley to sell one hundred and fifty shares of stock Massachusetts, has been guilty of selling They stretched him on racks till the soul of

Colfax
Fiapped up into Heaven again.
May the fate of poor Schuyler warn men of a Who dividends get on their brain! Indiana papers please copy.

died of C. M. (he had the reputation of having a powerful constitution, but it was evidently a delusion,) aged 57. Retrepcher! Lender! Thou has't loft us; . Plymoth Rock thy loss will feel; For a pottage-mess bereft us. Old Honesty is "ausgespielt." Funeral strictly private. No wake.

DAWES, HENRY L., of Massachusetts.

J. M. (struggled hard against the dreadful epidemic, but it was no use. He caved in unexpectedly,) aged only 42.

GARFIELD, JAMES A., of Ohio, died of

Here rests his head upon its lap of earth, A youth of fortune and inisfortune known; Mobi-ler frowned upon his humble berth, And Hoax Ames henceforth marked him for his own. Will be buried at Congressional Ceme ery, Washington, D. C. No cards. KELLEY, WILLIAM D., of Pennsylva nia, died of C. M. (too much iron in his blood, and too little protection of himself made him an easy victim to the fell

destroyer.) aged 60. Weep not pig fron public dear, He is not dead, the sleeping here: His thunder's bushed, his eye is dim. Mobilier put a head on him.

His remains will be "protected" in a metallic casket. A one-horse funeral au-

ounced hereafter. PATTERSON, JAMES W., of New Ham sire, died of C. M. (his sufferings drew tears from his friends. He persisted to the end in supposing it was a different

complaint,) aged 50 years. Mourning by Senators for thirty days.

A granite sarcophagus will enclose the mummy. Scoffeld, GLENNI W., of Pennsylva ais, died of C. M. (passed off quietly,) aged 53.

Hoax Ames, the ancient mariner,
Stopped Navy Scotled bl. and,
He held him with his glittering eye
And with his skinny hand,
Then Scotledd did a beilish thing,
And it did work him wo.
His ten shares clipded him on the wing
And laid the Quaker low.

Pennsylvania papers piease copy. Funeral at an early day. Music by the and: "Down in a coal mine." WILSON, HENRY, fof Massachusetts, died of C. M. (great hopes were entertained of his recovery,) aged 61.

Hined of this fectively, aged th.

His sinnings sore long time he bore,
Like martyr on a rock.

Till bad Hoax Ames, of sinful games,
Had eased him of his stock.

His "sole" bad ne'er into the void been cast,
Had he waxed firm and stuck to his "last."

Natick, Mass., papers please copy. Memorial services at Fancuil Hall No Irish need apply. WILSON, JAMES F., of Iowa, died of C. M. (astonished everybody, as he had nitherto enjoyed such excellent health

aged 45. But counted them three dollars a share; But counted them three dollars a share; They blotted out a life we thought, well spent— Ah! was his sweetness nothing but a share? Rev. Dr. Newman will conduct the services, and preach the panegyric from his campaign notes. Free list entirely

PROMINENT physicians assert that one cause of the alarming prevalence of cancer at the nose, is the practice of wearing eye glasses that are held to the bridge of the nose by a string.

suspended.