The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1875.

NOTICE.—At a Meeting of the Democratic State Committee, in Harrisburg, March 4th, 1875, the following Resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the next Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of Nominating Candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, be held at the City of Erie, on Wednesday, the 8th day of September, 1875, at noon.

The Convention will consist of the usual number of delegates, viz: One Delegate for each member of the Senate and House of Representatives.

JOHN MIELER,
Chairman.

The Chicago *Times* says that J. Proctor Knott having held up Moses to a Philadelphia audience as a model statesman, it has been decided that Moses be invited to attend the Centennial.

A CONUNDRUM.—If it required Vice President Wilson one year to find out whether Grant really wanted a third term or not, how long will it take the average Republican citizen to discover the milk in the cocoa?

THE RING BROKEN.—Grant's left bower, Colonel Fabens, died in Elizabeth, N. J., a few days since. He was conspicuous a few years ago in the negotiations on behalf of Baez for the annexation of San Domingo to the United States.

Parson Brownlow says a good word for journalism when he asserts that small men with plenty of money can crawl into the United States Senate, but it takes an intellectual giant to soar from that condition to the dignity of an able editor, full-fledged.

APPOINTED.—The Bellefonte *Watchman* says that Cameron Burnsides, of that borough, has just been appointed to a number one paymastership in the army. Cam is the only son of Judge James Burnsides, and a grand son of Senator Cameron. The appointment story is a short one.

HAPPY DEMOCRATS.—Henry Ward Beecher once publicly boasted (if he did not publicly thank God) that not a Democrat was in any manner or form connected with Plymouth church. The Democrats now have good reason to be thankful such was the case.

A NEW FEATURE.—We learn from an exchange that the M. E. Conference which met in Huntingdon two weeks ago, adopted a proposition, by a large majority, to recommend to the next General Conference that Presiding Elders be elected hereafter by their respective districts, instead of being appointed.

PLYMOUTH.—The Beecher-Tilton scandal is still on the boards in New York. The testimony taken during the past week looks to the indictment of Tilton rather than Beecher. If Bessie Turner, called to the stand by the latter, is a sample of the Sunday school children of Plymouth church, we would simply remark that the "school for scandal" may as well be closed for the period of the next generation. Bessie and Beecher are certainly enough for one church, it not for a whole generation, or for all time, if to be looked upon with moral glasses.

PARTIALLY TRUE.—The St. Marys *Gazette* states that "an election has "been ordered in the Clearfield-Centre-Clinton district to fill the vacancy "occasioned by the resignation of Senator Wallace." That is true. But the editor in question has not been as successful in making his point as the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate was in calculating his mileage for the service of the writ in question. Had the editor informed his readers that the election would not be held until next November, his news item would not have been so startling, and would have been correct.

GRANT IMPEACHED.—Most of our readers are aware that ex-President Johnson is back in the United States Senate, a representative from Tennessee, where he was before the war. On our first page will be found a characteristic speech delivered by him last week. If he has not succeeded in making his readers believe that Grant should be impeached and sent forth in disgrace, he has at least established the fact that General Grant is a very dangerous man, and although highly honored by the American people, he has forfeited and betrayed the confidence reposed in him and deserves the censure of a confiding people.

DEATH OF HICKMAN.—Hon. John Hickman died in West Chester on the 23d inst., in the 65th year of his age. Mr. Hickman was a man of ability and strong opinions, but he wrecked himself as a politician when he sided with the Republican party in 1864.—He had formerly acted with the Democrats and was a member of Congress from 1854 to 1862. After he left the Democratic party, he drifted into nothingness, and although a gentleman of social worth, was never able to retrieve the political standing of former years. Hickman was too honest and therefore he could not prosper with his new associates.

ORTHODOXY.—It is conceded that the speeches delivered in the United States Senate during the recent extra session, which have attracted the most public attention, were those delivered by Senator Wallace and ex-President Johnson. That of the latter will be found on our first page, and we purpose laying that of the former before our readers next week. With those two speeches on the one side, and Grant's southern reconstruction policy for a platform on the other, the approaching Presidential contest will be fought. The constitution and equal laws on one side, and Grant, banditti Sheridan and Louisiana government on the other side. Such is the ground work laid down for the next canvass.

OFFICIAL BRIBERY.

Of the forty odd Radical Congressmen sent into exile last fall by the people, over twenty-five have been rewarded by Grant with appointments to lucrative offices. The acts of the President are a direct insult to the people, and comes near enough to being total depravity to damn a man who has so little respect for the declared will of a free people. A square bribe in money may be more offensive in a legal sense, but the moral effect is precisely the same. Grant is far more corrupt than the general run of the leaders of the Radical party, and will within the next eighteen months commit polititical suicide.

In regard to Louisiana, the President flagrantly disregarded his duty, trampled the law under foot, connived with corrupt usurpers, and for two years past has treated the State like a subjugated province, turning it over to the mercy of a gang of thieves and adventurers headed by his own brother-in-law as Collector of the Port of New Orleans.

These outrages are notorious to the world. They are a disgrace to the name of free government and a reproach to our civilization. Yet they are all endorsed by a servile Senate, and the President who perpetrated them and abused his trusts is applauded to the echo, and approved as if he had rendered patriotic service and honored his country by some disinterested sacrifice.

He ordered his faithful Senate to convene on the fifth of March and to sit until their submission was made in this shameful bomage. He required them to ignore time-honored practices, to stultify themselves as judges, and to declare as true what they knew to be false. The party obeyed. It accepted the responsibility and then adjourned.

AN OLD SINNER CONVERTED.

That old veteran enemy of the Democratic party, Thurlow Weed, of New York, the only survivor of the old political firm of Seward, Weed & Co., has joined the Democracy, for the purpose of helping to save the country from bankruptcy and moral ruin. In a recent letter to an old friend he says: "I never expected to live to see the day that I should be compelled to join hands with such enthusiastic Democrats as Gov. Tilden and Horatio Seymour, against my life-long friends.—But such is the fact. The huge frauds committed along the lines of our public works by our party friends, which have been exposed through the vigilance of these Democratic leaders compels every man who loves his country and desires to perpetuate her institutions to drive corrupt men out of every branch of the public service."

Gov. Tilden, of New York, having sent a message to the legislature of that State, exposing the huge frauds committed by the Canal ring, has in effect split the Radicals of that State into two parties—patriots and public robbers. The former are rallying under the leadership of the veteran Weed, and will assist the Democrats in turning every free-booter out of office at the first opportunity.

It makes us feel good to learn that such a man as Mr. Weed, is compelled to break with his party which he has lead for forty years, and now when he finds his associates are bound to ruin the country, he forsakes all his associates and joins the party which alone can govern this republic in accordance with the designs of its founders.

NOISE VEXES THEM.

The corrupt rowdy element annually sent to Harrisburg by the people of Philadelphia, in a capacity of members of the legislature, is patent to every individual who has visited our State Capitol for ten years. Some of the country members may lack in an intellectual way, but then they are not dishonest, nor do they pursue the calling of rowdies as a majority of the city members do.

The strongest charge we have seen made by the Radicals against the popular branch of the State legislature, in which the Democrats are in majority, is that it has been noisy, perhaps rowdyish. It is not corruption and bribery, such as made the Radical legislatures of Pennsylvania badly eminent, but "noise" that troubles the tender tympanums of our delicate adversaries. Well, let them have it so. We say, and the people say, give us the noisy fellows, but deliver us from the noiseless, stealthy, stealing set that robbed the State when special legislation was bought and sold in the legislative mart.

But as a matter of fact, however demonstrative may have been the Democrats (and Democracy is a demonstrative principle), the real disorders did not come from the Democrats, as the following from a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* will testify:

> The Radicals have tried to throw the blame upon the Democrats for the disgraceful disorder that prevailed in the House one night last week, when the boom bill was up, but the truth is that the rowdyism on that and many other occasions proceeded chiefly from the Radical side, and notably from the rough and characteristic young men whom the people of Philadelphia permit the corner grocery politicians to elect to represent that city. The Democrats in the House have shown themselves ignorant and stupid in many things; but they have had the virtue and sense to strangle every doubtful measure sent over from the Radical Senate, and it is impossible to point out a single job they supported as a party.

THE HAPPY FAMILY.—The party ups and downs in Rhode Island seem to be on the increase. It took the potato patch sized Commonwealth nearly two months to elect a United States Senator in the beginning of the year, and last week the Radical leaders met in State Convention. It took that body three days to nominate a State ticket, which has heretofore taken less than half a day. These things go to show that there exists great internal dissatisfaction within the party line, which will soon break out in open rebellion. The gross wrongs perpetrated by the leaders of the party in "little Rhody" cannot be concealed much longer from the rank and file of the party. The following bit of sarcasm we copy from the Philadelphia *Press* of the 26th:

> People in Connecticut and Massachusetts were a good deal annoyed yesterday by the odds which the Rhode Islanders made in trying to nominate a Governor, while many members of the convention lost their votes by being crowded across the State line. It might, perhaps, be well, in view of these facts, to deck Rhode Island over, and so increase the standing-room.

That is a little rough on the "Land of the Pilgrims."

Pinchback wants to impeach Kellogg of high crimes and misdemeanors. It looks out of place to hear the pot call the kettle black.

MR. WALLACE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Wallace's maiden speech, as it is termed, seems to attract more universal attention than that of any other new Senator in that body, both on the part of his associates and the public. The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Leader* of the 23d, says:

> Nearly all the new Senators have spoken during this extra session. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, spoke this afternoon. He would have made no speech during the extra session had it not been for the call that was made on all of the new Senators to speak upon this resolution to kill time. Wallace is a very easy speaker, and made a very good impression upon the Senate. The subject was not one that would allow any speaker to show to any advantage. Mr. Wallace made the most of an exceedingly barren subject, and showed an address that will secure him attention when he comes to speak upon a subject that promises more general interest.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Inquirer* says:

> Mr. Wallace's speech was the most notable event of the day. He is a great and valuable addition to the Democratic party in the Senate, on account of his close and accurate knowledge of party politics, and acuteness in watching and divining the movements and tactics of the enemy; but he disclosed to-day a vigor and originality in debate for which hardly any were prepared. His observations upon the war resolutions of Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Blaine were very ingenious and excellent in their analysis.

The Philadelphia *Press* notices Mr. Wallace's speech in this way:

> WASHINGTON, March 22.—The speech of Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, to-day, stamps him as one of the leaders on the Democratic side of the Senate. It is regarded by many Senators on both sides as the ablest argument that has been made against the Frelinghuysen resolution. Mr. Wallace's manner as a speaker is easy and pleasant, and although it was his first effort in the Senate, he appeared to be perfectly at home and master of the situation. Weary as the Senate was of the Louisiana discussion, the Senators gave Mr. Wallace close attention, and when he sat down he was warmly congratulated by his colleague.

Olivia, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* gives a slight pen picture of Mr. Wallace:

> The first man that heads the list, is Wallace, of Pennsylvania, whom the Gods have blessed with a fine face, but a finer form, and yet it is evident that the Creator took no special pains with his construction; for he has thickly sprinkled just such men in every town of the State, cities of course, excepted. Senator Wallace has reached the Senate Chamber in the noon of life. The sun is stationary over his head. His face is not the kind that tells its own story. The tempest of passion has swept over it, but left no signs of the tornado in its track. If he has had deep thoughts they have ploughed no furrows. In his battle with time so far he has won. As he has never tried his wings, it is too soon to pronounce him a Senatorial eagle, but as he hails from Pennsylvania he may turn out an honest bird of prey.

The editor of the *Times* in alluding to the speech says:

> Senator Wallace spoke manfully, and, as all admit, ably, as well, for his State yesterday in pleading for law and justice to Louisiana. He made no attempt at declamation, but presented the truths of history in such a manner that they could not be answered on the floor, even though they could be out-voted under the caucus drill.—His analysis of the manifest purpose of the resolution, and of the probable results to follow its adoption, was most searching and exhaustive, and he compelled the majority to look squarely in the face the entertainment to which they were about to invite the country.

We could produce column after column of similar extracts from friend and foe promiscuously, but as we propose to lay the speech in full before our readers next week, we will close for the present.

AN ENDORSEMENT WANTED.—It is very evident from what happened while the Senate of the United States was convened in extra session, that that body was only called together for the purpose of endorsing Grant's infamous Louisiana-Arkansas policy. Yet, after two weeks effort, that body gave him a very mild endorsement after all. Just why they made so much bother about it does not appear. Senator Thurman made a very pointed inquiry when he asked it it was customary to endorse the President by resolution for doing his duty? The Radical Senators did not answer the interrogatory. The fact that a majority of four or five Senators endorse Grant's usurpations amounts to nothing. The people condemn it. If the thirty-three Senators who voted in favor of it were to resign and go before their people for re-election, not more than ten of them would be returned to the Senate. The people of the country fully understand this fact.

WHY IS IT THUS?—A friend inquires of us why bills are defeated in the legislature, although the yeas exceed the nays; and points to the defeat of the judicial salary bill among others, although the vote stood—yeas, 95; nays, 89. The new constitution requires all laws to be passed by a majority of the members elected to each House. There being 50 members in the Senate, 26 must vote for a bill before it can become a law. In the House, there are 201 members, hence it takes 102 votes to pass a bill through that body. This would be termed a "constitutional majority." This is one of the elegant features in our new fundamental law, because it prevents a few members (a majority of a quorum) from passing laws. Under the old constitution, 52 yeas would have carried the salary bill; yet, it was defeated although 95 members had voted for it, because it lacked just 7 of having a "constitutional majority."

THE CONTEST SETTLED.—John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, who succeeded in having himself twice elected to the British Parliament died suddenly in Ireland on the 18th of March. His wife and family, who reside in New York, were almost overwhelmed with grief upon receiving this unexpected telegram. This settles the contest with the British Government for a seat in Parliament. Ten thousand people attended his funeral.

A LOYAL JOB.—The Pittsburgh *Post* says: "Congressman Parker, of Missouri, near the close of the session smuggled through a $300,000 appropriation to feed 3,000 Indian prisoners who were to be kept in confinement at Ft. Leavenworth, until 1876. As soon as the allowance passed and was grabbed by the Indian Ring as per arrangement, the 3,000 Indians are scattered upon their reservations to be used in gobbling up other appropriations. Gen. Grant's friends in the Ring were enriched to the extent of $300,000, and Mr. Parker was appointed Federal Judge in Arkansas. This is one of the cases that need no comment."

SENSIBLE.—The editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, remarks: Senator Edmunds has done himself the greatest credit. To be abused by Howe, Logan, Sargent and Morton in succession for making a "Democratic speech" is glory enough for one session. An orthodox Republican correspondent professes to know that the Vermont Senator has long "contemplated" the step away from partisanship, which he now takes, but has been deterred by the fear of "political ostracism."

DECIDEDLY IN ORDER.—The Trenton, (N. J.) *True American* calls on the Senate to appoint Pinchback doorkeeper, and build a tonsorial palace for him, where physiognomical hair-cutting and ecstatic shaving can be done under his superintendence, annointing Conkling's curls, waxing Logan's moustache, blacking Morton's boots, and otherwise keeping the "leading statesman" respectable—externally, at least.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

It looks very much as though this gallant Pennsylvania would be made Speaker of the next Congress. A Washington telegram states that the Virginia delegation will be solid for Randall for Speaker.

Mr. Randall, in company with other members, after the adjournment of Congress, visited Richmond, Virginia, and while there was invited to visit both branches of the Legislature.

In the House he was invited to a privileged seat, and was generally greeted by the members, and in the Senate the chair was vacated for five minutes, on motion of Senator Holladay, and was introduced to the Senators individually by Mr. Harris, the President of the Senate meeting him on the floor.

The Richmond *Enquirer* in noticing the event says: "The reception of the Hon. Sam. S. Randall, of Pennsylvania, by the Senate of Virginia yesterday, was an ovation alike worthy the highest legislative body of this old Commonwealth and the distinguished gentleman to whom the honors were paid; and we trust our citizens will vie with the general assembly in doing their best towards making his stay in Richmond agreeable and pleasant. The gallant fight he made in the last Congress to prevent the unjust modification of the rules, and the rare skill, endurance and ability he displayed as the leader of the Democratic minority, against the civil rights and force bills, entitle him to a first place in our affections, and we are more than gratified at the hearty welcome with which he has been so spontaneously greeted."

The Richmond *Whig* in noticing the presence of Mr. Randall in that city remarks:

"This distinguished champion of the Democratic and Conservative cause arrived in this city yesterday morning, on a brief visit, and is now at the Exchange Hotel. He has hosts of friends in Richmond, as well as through all the South, not less among those who have never seen him than among those who have the pleasure of his personal acquaintance. Mr. Randall has fought nobly for the Constitution, both inside and outside of Congress. He is not only true to his colors under all circumstances and on all occasions, but he is always found at the front, from first to last, whenever his duty to his country and his party calls him."

It would be very gratifying to us to see a Pennsylvanian elected to the Speakership of the next Congress, and, in our judgment, no one in our delegation is better qualified for the position than Mr. Randall. We shall refer to this subject again.

ABOUT THE LEGISLATURE.

There has never been greater effort to bring a representative body into disrepute than the State House of Representatives just adjourned. From the first the rings, which have controlled legislation at Harrisburg for several years, declared war upon the Democratic majority. Seeing their occupation gone, they determined to have their revenge by throwing all the odium possible upon the House. Through their allies, the members from Philadelphia, and a few from the country, they obstructed legislation in various ways, and when that would not answer their purpose, inaugurated disgraceful proceedings. On some occasions they turned the House into an apparent bear-garden. They became more furious as their designs were frustrated from time to time, and the Democratic majority prevented their purposes being carried out. Their last movement was an attack on the Sinking Fund, but that, with all their other designs, was defeated; and for the first time for years, the conspirators against the political and financial integrity of the State came out of the contest badly beaten. We all know how natural it is for evil doers to throw the blame of disturbance, if any occurs, on those who oppose them, and prevent their machinations being carried out. The defeated rings pursued this course, toward the Democratic majority, but they have not been able to hoodwink an intelligent public. The Democrats no doubt committed some faults. The Speaker was new at the business, and the increased number of members, with the many who had never before sat in a legislative body, made the House unwieldy and somewhat difficult to manage. The rings took advantage of this state of things, which made it more difficult to defeat their plans promptly. Nevertheless they have been overcome in the contest, and now a wail of despair goes up from these defeated patriots. Herein lies the gist of the legislative troubles.

Disinterested parties looking on from a distance, see things in the same light. The New York *Tribune* says: "The Pennsylvania Legislature which adjourned yesterday is entitled to the credit of leaving Harrisburg with a cleaner record than any that preceded it within a score of years. The Democrats, who controlled the House, have as a rule used their power judiciously, although it will hardly be claimed that they made the best of their opportunities in the election of a United States Senator, which was the first important matter demanding their attention. The fact that the session closed without the passage of a single bill at the dictation of the rings which have so long ruled Pennsylvania must inspire the independent men who are trying to reform the politics of that State with new hope and zeal.

Communicated.

MR. EDITOR:—The very able speech of Mr. Wallace, in the Senate of the United States, on the Louisiana question, deserves more than a passing notice, for it entitles Senator Wallace to the gratitude of the people throughout the entire Union, and especially the citizens of this State. His comprehensive views in the constitutional aspect of the question, and defence of self government and the absolute rights of the people everywhere, under our form of government, is characteristic of the man. I desire, with your permission, to call attention to the contrast between Mr. Wallace's speech and that of Senator Johnson, of Tennessee. The latter, though able and logical, and withal terribly and truthfully arraigning the scoundrels who misrepresent and oppress the people, has the impulse of personal grievance, which seeks to redress wrongs both to himself and his section. Mr. Wallace seeks only the good of the entire country, and pleads forcibly and feelingly in the interests of an overburdened and abused people, both north and south, which entitles him to the thanks of every honest man, and at once shows his eminent fitness for the high and responsible position to which the party so unanimously called him.

March 30, 1875.

A GOOD INDEX.—The largest Democratic vote in New Hampshire polled previous to this year was that for Governor in 1868, which was 37,262. The Democratic vote this year was 39,163—an increase of 1,901. The largest previous Republican vote was polled for Governor in 1868, which was 39,785. The Republican vote this year was 39,282 or 500 less. In other words, the Democrats have done better than their previous best, by nearly 3,000, while the Republicans have failed to do as well as their previous best by 500. Which horse is making the better time for the Presidential goal of 1876?

Five men speak up promptly when the name of John Smith is called in the Arkansas Legislature.

NEWS ITEMS.

—John Mitchel's widow and daughter are living in Brooklyn, N. Y.

—Nasby's interest in the Toledo *Blade* was sold for $135,000.

—Col. Forney and his daughter, Mrs. Weigley, are sojourning at Genoa.

—The National Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has suspended.

—Joe Jefferson raised twenty bushels of oranges this year on his plantation in Louisiana.

—Recent high water has uncovered the bones of the Union soldiers buried on Belle Isle, Va.

—Ferry, of Michigan, the new President *pro tem.* of the U. S. Senate is a lumber merchant.

—The Louisiana Legislature has been called to meet in extra session on the 14th of April.

—Ida M. Blitz, aged 26, youngest daughter of Signor Blitz, died on Friday, March 19th, 1875.

—Forty-five dollars in greenbacks were paid in Helena, Montana Territory, a few weeks ago, for forty dozen of eggs.

—The 10th of May is to be a Centennial holiday, at Ticonderoga, N. Y., in memory of the seizure of the fort by Ethan Allen, in 1775.

—Mr. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., son of the President, who has been in London for several days, has left for Switzerland, to make a tour of that country.

—A Maine woman was true to her lover, and married him after he came back from California after an absence of twenty years. N. B.—He came back rich.

—The paper makers say that the rags they have received this year are more threadbare than usual, which they attribute to the general prevalence of hard times.

—Wm. Murray and Frederick Meyers were convicted in the Allegheny county courts week before last, of murdering Gotthardt Wahlin on the Perrysville road, near Allegheny City, last fall

—A fire at Tidioute on Monday morning of last week destroyed nineteen business houses. All the town records were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance, $20,000.

—Ada Hancock, daughter of Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, of the United States army, died, in New York, week before last, after an illness of ten days, of typhus fever, aged eighteen years. Her remains were interred at Norristown, Pa.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to return to the old method of redeeming mutilated United States currency, by which a deduction is made proportional to the part of the note that is missing. The change is to take effect on the 1st of April.

—Great trees have been found in Australia which exceed the giants of California in height, though not in circumference. One fallen tree in Victoria measured 480, while the highest yet discovered in California reaches only 450 feet, the average being from 300 to 400.

—The total direct loss in East Tennessee by the floods will not reach a half million dollars. The disaster will hardly shorten crops by a single acre—the wheat land that got washed will be available for corn, and it and the rest of the bottom lands will raise a better crop for having been overflowed.

—During the late ice gorge in the East, the city authorities of Port Jervis, on the Delaware river, attempted to move the accumulated mass of ice by blasting with naptha and nitro-glycerine, two of the most powerful agents known, but without success, ten barrels of naptha being used at one blast.

—Col. Lee Jordan, the great farmer of Georgia, owns and cultivates 20,000 acres, the original cost of which was $450,000. He has eighty laborers, but is gradually adopting the tenant system. He raises twice as much corn as he needs. Six overseers superintend the plantation, and raise from 1,400 to 2,000 bales of cotton.

—An Ottawa (Canada) dispatch, of March 23d, says: "The lumber market has been more lively during the past few days than it has been for many months previous, and considerable lumber has changed hands. At present there are about 65,000,000 feet on the Ottawa market, of which about 30,000,000 feet are sold."

—There will be twenty-one contested seats in the lower House of the Forty-fourth Congress, two of which are from Pennsylvania. Carlton B. Curtis will contest the seat of Dr. Egbert, from the Erie district, and Thomas B. Florence that of Chapman Freeman in one of the Philadelphia districts.

—The Legislature of the State of Maine has passed a law prohibiting the killing of moose before the first of October, 1860. There are still a few moose in that State, but without some such protection, they will very soon be exterminated, as they have been in the Adirondacks.

—Owing to the prolonged winter, and intense cold, the coal supply in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is exhausted, and there is a panic in the coal market. Hundreds are being turned away from the yards. Dealers have been able to procure but little coal at Newburg, because of the flood disaster, which has carried away bridges, putting a stop to the running of coal trains to tidewater.

—The annual election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held on Tuesday of last week. The following gentlemen were almost unanimously elected: Thomas A. Scott, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, John M. Kennedy, A. J. Derbyshire, Samuel M. Felton, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, Henry M. Phillips, and John Scott, of Pittsburgh.

—The lumber statistics of the Saginaw Valley, which includes all of Eastern Michigan, have just been published. The number of mills it puts down at 352; capital, $9,359,000; men employed, 7,727; lumber cut, 516,189,506; lath cut, 126,375,950. The figures show a decrease of 79,753,515 in the lumber cut in 1875 from 1873, but an increase in the cut shingles over 1873 of 103,044,950.

—The Interior Department at Washington will as soon as possible send out a competent geologist to examine the Black Hills country, and ascertain accurately its alleged mineral wealth. The War Department has been asked to send out immediately a military expedition to expel trespassers from the region. The President intends to protect the Sioux in their treaty rights, but will take rapid steps for the extinguishment of the Indian title.

—Mrs. Fitch has not got the Khedive's wedding present after all. Congress passed the resolution authorizing Mr. Fitch to accept it for her, and would have remitted the duty upon the diamonds had not General Sherman sensibly said that he did not want any fuss. Neither the bridegroom nor the father, however, can afford to pay the duty, and, as the bride would have to leave the diamonds on deposit somewhere anyhow, it is decided to leave them in the customhouse for the present. Their value, by the way, is not a half-million, as supposed, but only about seventy thousand dollars, and the duty on them is about $17,500. If it were suggested to the Khedive, we have no doubt he would send over his check for the amount and release his gift from bond.

THE MONEY QESTION AT HARRISBURG

The allegation that the State Treasury is unable to meet the usual appropriations for charitable purposes, without diverting from the Sinking Fund five hundred thousand dollars, is the merest pretense and sham. The Treasury is as able to meet them this year as last, and no one knows this fact better than Mr. Mackey. The following minority report of the Senate Finance Committee, comes at an opportune moment, and upsets the theory of the Treasury ring, as to the want of money to meet appropriations. We repeat, what we have said elsewhere, that the action of the House of Representatives, in refusing to divert money from the Sinking Fund, meets the approbation of the tax-payers.—The minority of the committee dissents from the report of the majority for the following reasons:

1st. The burden of complaint in the report is that the House of Representatives failed to pass a bill proposed by the Treasurer of the State by which sufficient funds would have been diverted from the Sinking Fund to the general fund to pay the appropriations.

Waiving the question entirely whether such diversion was necessary for the alleged purpose, the undersigned think that a question involving the integrity of the sinking fund should have been submitted in the first instance to the finance committee of the Senate before they should have been called upon to take action upon so important a question as to deny to all the charities the aid of the State. It was not a revenue measure which necessarily required to be submitted to the House of Representatives, it was a proposition which the finance committee of the Senate had full power to consider and determine. A majority of that committee, and of the Senate were in political sympathy with the State Treasurer and if there was so grave a necessity for the passage of the bill, it is to be presumed that the treasurer would have first submitted his necessities to the consideration of the party in sympathy with his administration.

But such course was not taken; on the contrary the responsibility was cast upon the House of Representatives to interfere with the fund which the people of the State regard as sacredly devoted to the specific purposes of its creation and whose integrity was guaranteed by the most solemn constitutional provisions. It is not pretended that such interference in the particular manner proposed was forbidden by the Constitution, but it is insisted upon that the responsibility of such a measure should have been taken by those who hold political control of the administration of the treasury.

Besides the current history of the treasury of the State conclusively proves that the apprehensions of the majority of the committee are without foundation or else that the treasurer is possessed of resources of which the majority are ignorant. All similar appropriations made last year have been promptly paid by the treasurer without complaint of an insufficiency of funds. If this were done by trenching upon the money of the sinking fund it is to be regretted, but it is too much to ask of a House of Representatives just assuming power and not in political sympathy with the treasurer to take the responsibility of a chronic mismanagement of the treasury which has been confirmed for several years, and endorse the previous unlawful use of the money of the sinking fund by the legalization of such policy in the future.

No other remedy was proposed, no other means suggested and the responsibility of its rejection must be taken by those who sought to shift it from their own shoulders.

It cannot be said that the provisions of the new constitution rendered the passage of the proposed act imperative. The new constitution was the law of the land on January 1, 1874, and the provisions of the act of May 9, 1874, are almost a literal transcript of the constitution, both in its restrictions and penalties, so far as the sinking fund is concerned, and it is certain that the new Constitution and the act of 1874 did not prevent the payment of last year's appropriations.

As to the necessity for the bill, the report deals in figures which your committee have no opportunity to rectify, and therefore cannot dispute, but believe that the estimates made of revenues for the current year will fall far short of what will be the actual receipts, and the undersigned can see no justification of the action of the majority of the committee if the treasury of the State is in the same condition as in previous years, unless some sudden and unexpected change has been determined upon in its management, of the necessities of which, from ignorance of its causes, the undersigned can express no opinion.

On the eve of an investigation into the condition of the treasury ordered by the House and not concurred in by the Senate it can be well imagined why the House refused, pending such an inquiry, to commit itself to an inconsistency by initiating by law a change so radical in the management of the revenues of the State, until the investigation had established the necessity for such action. There is a grave suspicion in the minds of the people of the State, irrespective of party, that there is something radically wrong in the management of the funds of the State, and when they asked through their representatives in the House to be permitted to take a look at their own funds, alleged to be in the treasury and were absolutely denied by a Republican Senate that right, the uneasiness was still further increased. Under all the circumstances the House of Representatives dare not do otherwise than they did and the responsibility of defeating these humane and necessary appropriations must fall where it justly belongs, upon the Republican Senate.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. PLAYFORD,
A. H. DILL,
THOMAS CHALFANT.

HIGH TIDE OF CORRUPTION.

Certain events have happened in Washington in the last few days which, while apparently escaping general observation, are worthy of the gravest consideration. As our readers will remember, President Grant celebrated the death of the last Congress by cancelling the civil service system. The point upon which he based this action was that, as Congress had failed to make appropriations to enable him to carry out the rules, he was no longer responsible for their enforcement. This has been followed by a system of appointments in various parts of the country that represents what is even a more fatal departure from the true principles of Republican government than would be embodied in the success of the third term. We refer to the appointment of so many members of the last Congress to different positions.—Here, to begin, is that fine Hoosier statesman, the connoisseur in corn and bacon, Mr. Orth, who goes to represent America in the courtly city of Vienna, and whose only remarkable contribution to foreign politics was a prophecy made some six months ago that "in sixty days the Prince Imperial would be Emperor of France." Then we have Maynard, member of Congress from Tennessee, who began his Republicanism by a ferocious speech in behalf of secession, who goes to Turkey. So on down the list, Congressman after Congressman has been dumped into places, from the mission to Vienna to the postmastership in Little Rock, with which humble office the President closes the ambition of his candidate for the Governor of the State. We do not know how many ex-Congressmen have been appointed, but the shoal of benefitted representatives is large enough.

There, is of course, no reason under the Constitution why a gentleman who served us in Congress should not, at the end of his term, accept another public office. But how can we have independent representative government if we leave in the hands of the President the power of bribing the majority of the representatives? What is it but a bribe, this giving high place to a representative at the close of his term because of his party? If the President had been governed by a sense of public fitness alone in selecting his candidates for missions he would have sent Schurz to Vienna and Carpenter to Russia. But the only consideration that seems to have controlled his mind is the fact that many politicians have been thrown upon the cruelty of an unkind world by the recent political revolution, and that, having obeyed without a whisper every command from the White House, having supported his administration, not with the generous consideration of the manly representatives of a free people, but as the staff of a General, he is bound, therefore, to give them employment out of the public Treasury. What is Cesarism but the power of a ruler to pay his followers for their vassalage out of the public Treasury? What more could Cæsar or Bonapart do than General Grant is doing now? He places the resources of the Treasury, the appointment to high places, embassies, and judgeships at the control of the men who have followed him and who will follow him to the end, just as Bonapart made the men who obeyed him in dissolving the French Assembly and destroying the French Republic dukes and marshals and kings. Is there any difference between the elevation of Murat, for instance, to be a prince and a marshal because he carried out Napoleon's orders on the 18th Brumaire and the elevation of Orth and Maynard to embassies because with bated breath and trembling acquiescence they followed the instructions of Grant through the last Congress?—The principle is precisely the same, and to our mind it represents a higher type of corruption than any we have yet seen under our Government.

We do not say that the Government will not be well served by many of the gentlemen thus shunted from their seats as Congressmen into office.—Against them personally we have no complaint; but the principle that the President of the United States, at the close of Congress, should have it in his power to bestow the honors and emoluments of this nation upon any Congressman who has obeyed him, is a corrupt principle, incompatible with freedom and representative government, and, we repeat, is an illustration of Cæsarism in its worst form, quite as dangerous to the true liberty of the country as would be even the election of his Excellency to a third term.—*New York Herald.*

"CHARMING LEGISLATION."

The editor of the New York *Sun*, who knows all about it, in referring to the closing hours of the last Congress, says:

Mr. Garfield claimed great credit at the beginning of the late session of Congress because his committee on Appropriations had met a month in advance of the usual time and prepared the regular supply bills, so as expedite the public business and prevent confusion in the last days. Like most of his promises, it was made to be broken.

The records show that the great appropriations were kept back until the closing hours, and then loaded down with special legislation and jobbery of the most discreditable kind by the personal connivance of the very Chairman who had taken to himself so much merit for unperformed service. If these bills had been properly pressed forward they might all have been completed ten days before the end of the session, and the various items could have been deliberately examined. But such a course would have shut out jobs like that which Mr. Ramsey and Mr. Hamlin smuggled in for the benefit of the express companies, by doubling the rates of postage on transient newspapers, magazines, &c. Hence it was not pursued, and the public was deceived in order to help his corruption.

In no former Congress were the recognized forms of legislation more shamefully disregarded than in the last. The revised statutes, which have changed the tariff materially in favor of certain monopolies without a particle of authority, were voted upon night after night when twenty members were not present. And this bill was never scrutinized by the committees as the rules required, and was never enrolled on parchment, but stands a solitary exception bearing the President's signature affixed to a printed volume. The River and Harbor bill, appropriating nearly seven millions of dollars, was driven through the House in the last hours without even being read. The majority did not care to know what the amendments were, and gulped them all down at one swallow. Other bills were passed with less ceremony, and without the least regard to the many millions that were recklessly voted away. They were purposely thrust aside until near the close, so that examination was impracticable and fraud made easy.

An item from the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation act, under the head of "House of Representatives," illustrates the sort of care bestowed by Mr. Garfield in preparing it:

> "For hire of horses and mail wagons for carrying the mails, and for one saddle horse for messengers, five thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars."
>
> "*For furniture and repairs of the same*, ten thousand dollars."

It would seem by the latter paragraph that the mail wagons and horses were furnished and repaired at a pretty round cost after being hired. But in point of fact the two items have no connection with each other, though they are thus tied in the law as formerly printed. It will be curious to see how the last ten thousand dollars will be expended, and to what objects it shall be diverted in the face of this appropriation.

The United States Senate adjourned on Wednesday. The nomination of Don A. Pardee as United States District Judge of Louisiana, vice Durrell resigned, was not confirmed. This leaves Louisiana without a Federal judge.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in manner meddling with two horses—one black, and one sorrel—now in the possession of Constantine Schigling, of Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Pa., as the same belongs to me, and are left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time.

SEBASTIAN BOSCH.

Salt Lick, Pa., March 31, 1875.-3t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the Estate of JACOB PENTZ, late of Brady township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are required to present them, duly authenticated, without delay, to the undersigned.

PHILIP R. PENTZ,
Luthersburg, March, 31, '75-6t.* Executor.

BOROUGH STATEMENT

A. W. LEE, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield Borough, in account with the School, Poor and Borough Funds of said borough for 1874:

POOR FUND.

DR.

To bal. due as per Aud. Rep. '73. ..... $683 76

CR.

By Poor orders redeemed 290 73
By Treas. per ostage at 2 p cent. on 3059.76 ..... 61 19
By Auditors' fees 6 00
Due borough 325 34
Total $683 76 $683 76

SCHOOL FUND.

To bal. due as per Aud. Rep. of 1873 ..... 238 89
To amt. of duplicate of 1874 ..... 2341 43
To cash from State appropriation 269 37

CR.

By school orders redeemed 1889 19
By percent. allowed taxpayers 3 per cent. on 1644 40 ..... 52 22
By percentage allowed W. C. col. 5 p. ct. on 237.83 ..... 46 85
By Treas. 3 p. ct. on 3037.62 ..... 92 69
By advertising expenses 7 50
By Auditors' fees 6 00
Due borough 935 24
Total $3269 69 $3269 69

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Clearfield borough, do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of A. W. Lee,