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ACEMENTS OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS inserted all obituary notices will be charged 5 cents

ctal. Notices 25 per cent. above regular rates.

HISTORIC PARIS.

BY OVID F. JOHNSON.

THE PANTHEON.

THE PANTHEON. One visiting the Pantheon, a stranger to its history, has reached the limit of its attraction for him, after having glanced at its strange vaults, and then climbed up among its frescoes on to its high dome and enjoyed that beautiful view of Paris like a great map spread out below him. But for one who has seen the Pantheon as drawn by the pen of the Historian, and to whom its every incident is familiar, there is a further magnetism about it: not so great of incident is familiar, there is a further magnetism about it; not so great of course as those interesting associations clustering about the grand old pile of St. Denis or magnificent Notre Dame, rich and plethoric with their circum-stance and story. The elements of almost a century have beaten and worked upon it; the storm and tem-pests of war and revolution have spent their wrath about it. It has defied them all, and stands a little more grey and a little more seamed by the hand of time, but yet the same looking down upon humble humanity of to day, just as it looked upon kings and queens who at looked upon kings and queens who at times have moved within its wall, but who have long since slipped into dust. The River Seine in its course through

The River Seine in its course through Paris almost describes a crescent, but virtually flows from east to west, thus dividing the city into two parts, not widely differing in point of population and geographical limits; the north side is termed the Right bank and the south side the Left bank. The Pantheon ison side the Left bank. The Pantheon ison the Left bank about one-third of a mile back from the river. It was built upon the site of and designed to replace a church dedicated to the Patron Saint of the city, St. Genevieve, who was many the city, St. Genevieve, who was many centuries ago buried upon the spot. Louis XV. commenced the present structure, but it was not completed until twenty-six years later (1790). In the following year the National Assem-bly diverted its uses and appropriated it as a place of sepulchre for the distin-guished men of France. Its name was in sceordance changed to "The Pantheon." were several Americans and English, a Zouave with a face the color of sole leather and with baggy red breeches, also a tall young woman who I inferred was from the provinces, with a perceptable mole on her face and two very promi-between these two individuals, Mars on my right and Diana on my left. The peculiar ingredients of soop-fat was the e changed to "The Pantheon," and the inscription, "Aux grands homes la patris recondissante" (To great men the grateful country) was placed upon the frieze of the portico. Napoleon the First, when in power, revived its origi-nal name and its destination as a church, reserving its vaults for the purposes the Assembly had decreed them. In 1822 Louis XVIII. had the French inscrip-tion removed from the front and the following Latin inscription substituted: "D. O. M sub invoc S. GENOVEF.E Lud XV. Discript Lud XVIII. restirvit" (To the Almighty God through the invocation of St. Genevieve Louis XV. consecrated it, Louis XVIII. restored it.) After the Revolution of 1830, which was followed by the abdication of Charles X., this inscription was remov-ed and the original renewed as it now and the inscription, "Aux grands hommes la pairie reconndissante" (To great men the grateful country) was placed upon the frieze of the portico. Napoleon the Assembly had decreed then In 1827 Jouis XVIII, had the French inscription strenction that cracked in removed from the front and the "D. O. M. sch insec S. GENOVERA With XV. Dismit Lad XVIII. cratical to do the Almight God through the consecrated it, Louis XVIII. cratical to consecrated it, Louis and the alternative to the second multiple to consecrated it, Louis and the site of the second the the second the original renewed as it now and the original renewed as it now high strence and by the Communists in the strence and the elevation of beau the strence and give the strence of the barging parsed, when a the strence and properties, strence on the considered the strence of the barging the strence on the the strence on the the strence on the the strence on the strence on the the strence the store due on the strence the strence booking towards the Bue Sufflot in the strence on the the strence on the strence on the the strence base of the lattern. The main entrance base of the lattern the Bue Sufflot in the strence on the the strence on the strence on the the strence on the st

ters, war, the arts and sciences. Under the portico are two pieces of statuary, the linest of which is "St, Genevieve the finest of which is "St. Generieve imploring Attila, the leader of the Huns, to spare the City of Paris." At the bronze door to the left I purchased tickets to the dome and vanits for about a franc-the object of a charge is com mendable, being, as stated on the tickets, to secure funds to complete the decoration of the church. It certainly is in want of it, for notwithstanding its frescoes it lacks a comfortable finish, the result of which is to give it a cold and cheerless look. These frescoes, which are handsome, were almost all done by either GROS, who so beautifully done by frescoed the ceiling in parts of the museum of the Louvre, or Gerard, who produced the most perfect face I ever saw on canvas—that of Fsyche. The painting hangs in the Salle Des Sept Cheminees of the Louvre and is entitled, "Psyche receiving the first kiss of Could"

"Psyche receiving the first kiss of Cupid." I circulated about for a short time through the transepts and under the great dome receeding as it does in concentric circles, when a man in the dress of a policeman called out, "This way to see the vaults." In a moment about thirty of the curious rolled to-gether into a crowd and followed him. I dropped into the rear. He led us past the altar to the back of the church; there we descended a broad flight of stairs. He unlocked a great door, and as we stepped in among the mys-teries a cold blast struck against our faces. The very air seemed to want to break out and away as though to flee from a further companionship with break out and away as though to flee from a further companionship with epitaphs and tombs. Groping after the guide through a waste of some piers and almost total darkness—for no light and almost total darkness—for no light penetrates these sombre precints save a limited number of rays that struggle through a few narrow openings—soon we brought up at the entrance to two small sections. Occupying the centre of each of these chambers was a great wooden tomb of heavy construction in imitation of a Sarcophagus; the one bears a hand holding a blazing flambeau —the remains of Russeau once rested within it; the other presents a long within it; the other presents a long laudatory inscription-it held Voltaire. After the throne was restored to the Bourbons all earthly remnant of these two philosophers was quietly removed to some spot less hallowed — the wooden saroophagi were allowed to remain. Directly in front of the tomb of Vol-lare is that of Southat the architect of Directly in front of the tomb of Vol-taire is that of Soufflot, the architect of the building, who it is said died of grief because he found the dome to weighty for the means of support he had pre-pared; his successor resorted to pillars and arches in order to cure the defect.

He was an able architect who could design the Pantheon if he did make this mistake; and so the times judged him, for they buried him within this monument of his own ability and named the street in front of it after him. I tried to umarine an architect of a public tried to imagine an architect of a public building in the United States falling building in the United States failing into such an error, scorning to patch it up to hold until the contract would be taken off his hands, but allowing his mistake of judgment to overcome him and calmly pining away of the same complaint that carried off Mr. Soufflot. Under what I presume is the centre of the building the guide halted and ranged us along a semicircular stretch of wall, but with some little difficulty, as the curiosity of some promited them to wait, out with a some prompted them to step out of line in order to see if possible in the faint light what was coming next. I had scanned my asso-ciates on the way down; among them were several Americans and English, a Zousza with a face the order of sole on my right and Diana on my reft. The peculiar ingredients of soap-fat was the predominating odor wafted from my right, and garite from my left. All being in order, the guide went off some dis-tance and gave a terrible yell. The audience started, giggled, the line trembled—in a moment the echo came back loud and clear. Then he gave a scream; then continued blows upon some infernal invention that cracked like a cannon. Each sound came back

sarcophagi are walled in along the sides. The remains of Descartes, Marshal Lannes and other men of national rep-utation have been deposited here, the great orator, Mirabeau, among the great crator, Mirabean, among the number. A half million of sorrow-ing people witnessed his funeral; a sulute of twenty-five thousand mu-kets was fired as a mark of respect. A few years later, when sober judgment lost its sway, the representatives of these same people in thind fury had him disinterred by night, and placed in the cemetery for criminals. The blood-thirsty wretch of the Revolution, Marat, assassinated by Charle the Corday and buried in the court of the club of the Cordeliers with all the funereal pompand magnificence that money could purchase and adoration suggest, was subsequent-ly removed here. His stay also was a brief one, and the remains of this crea-ture, whose heart had been enclosed in an urn as the precious relic of a God and whose statute it was decreed should stand beside that of Brutus, were dragged out, carted away, and pitched into the public sewers where they properly belong. Such are the vaults of the Pantheon.

We ascended a stairway leading into the front of the church and from there I started for the dome. On the way up I started for the dome. On the way up I had an opportunity to examine the celebrated frescoe—St. Genevieve receiv-ing homage from Clovis, Charlemsgne, St. Louis and others. The birds-eye view from this dome was supremely grand; shining beautifully white in the sun-lister delever beautifully. light and clear atmosphere was immense Paris. I do not think there is a city in the world can present a more inviting prospect; long lines of avenues border-ed with horse chestnuts in full leaf stretched away in every direction. The great Boulevards circled around joining hands as it might be said ; enchanting parks and gardens spring up green and inviting here and there. But all this must be seen to be properly appreciat-ed. I can only approach a portrayal of it when I say it is indiscribably magnificent.

GOVERNMENT PAPER MONEY.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY MR. JUSTICE CLIFFORD, OF THE SUPREME COURT.

As introariant decision by MR. JUSTICE CLIPFORD, OF THE SUPREME COURT. All writers upon political economy agree that money is the universal standard of value and the measure of exchange, foreign and domestic, and that the power to coin and regulate the value of money is an assential attribute of national sover-eignty. * * Such qualities, all agree, are united in a much greater degree in gold and silver than in any other known commodity, which was as well known to the members of the convention who fram-ed the Constitution as to any body of men since assembled and intrusted, to any existint, with the public affairs. They not only knew that the money of the commen-cial world was gold and silver, but they also knew from bitter experience that paper promises, whether issued by the States or by the United States, were utter-ly worthless as a standard of value for any practical purpose. THE OPINIONS OF THE FATHERS.

THE OPINIONS OF THE FATHERS

THE OFINIONS OF THE FATHERS. Evidence of the truth of these remarks of the most convincing character is to be found in the published proceedings of that convention. Debate upon the subject first arose when an amendment was proposed to prohibit the States from emitting bills of credit or making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. From the character of that debate and the vote on the amendment it became armer. From the character of that debate and the vote on the amendment it became appar-ent that paper money had but few if any friends in the convention. Article 7 of the draft of the Constitution, as reported to the convention, contained the clause, "and emit bills on the credit of the United States," appended to the grant of power vested in Congress to borrow money, and it was on the motion to strike out that it was on the motion to strike out that clause that the principal discussion in re-spect to paper money took place. Mr. Madison inquired if it would not be suf-ficient to prohibit the making of such bills tander as that would remove the Malion inquired if it would not be suf-factor to prohibit the making of such bills a tonder, as that would remove the temptation to emit them with unjust views. A formissory notes, he said, in that shape, that is when not a tender, 'may in some mergencies be best.'' Some are willing by M. Malison, but M. Morras, who within the motion, objected, insisting the if the motion prevailed there would be minister, which, as he said, ''would do all the good without the mischief.'' Decided objections were advanced by Mr. Haworth, who said he thought the mo-form of the provide the tender of the so-do and the good without the mischief.'' Decided objections were advanced by Mr. Historich, who said he thought the mo-form of a favorable one to "shut and bar the or against paper money ;' and others are also and the some race the whole plan mit bills.'' Sufface it to say, without re-producing the discussion, that the motion producing the discussion, that the motion is a logal tender had few or no advocates in the convention, and it never had more have one open alsocate throughout the faust was striken out and no attempt was here in the convention which faust was striken out and no attempt was were made to restore it. Paper mon-sin the convention, and it never had more have one open alsocate throughout the faust was striken. Also was not of discu-sion, either in the convention of the state where it is the was ratified. Virgins of the discussion of the motion prevailed it would not have the effect to disable the protection the affirmative on the motion to rate of the prevex for a paper currency, and prevention for a paper currency. The off the prevex for a paper currency in difference in the convention struct out the states from making anything but gold in this are tonder in payment of bills onnaited, "but the convention struct out about me as favorable moment to crash about me money and all on energy and the order in the states from making anything but gold on the prevence on the members remarking about me money and all o

sentiment. Contemporancous acts are cer-tainly evidence of intention, and if so it is difficult to see what more is needed to show that the members of that conven-tion intended to withhold from the States and from the United States all power to make anything but gold and silver a stan-dard of value or a tender in payment of debts. Equally decisive proof to the same effect is found in the debates which subse-quently occurred in the conventions of the several States, to which the Constitu-tion, as adopted, was submitted for ratifithe several States, to which the Constitu-tion, as adopted, was submitted for ratifi-cation. Mr. Martin thought that the States ought not to be totally deprived of the right to emit bills of credit, but he says that "the convention was so smitten with the paper money dread that it insist-ed that the prohibition should be abso-tute." iute."

FEDERAL MONEY MUST BE METAL MONEY

Currency is a word much more compre-hensive than the word money, as it may in-clude bank bills and even bills of exchange, as well as coins of gold and silver; but the as well as coins of gold and silver; but the word money, as employed in the grant of power under consideration, means the coins of gold and silver, fabricated and stamped as required by law, which by vir-tue of their intrinsic value, as universaily acknowledged, and their official origin, become the medium of exchange and the standard by which all other values are expressed and discharged. Support to the proposition that the word money, as em-ployed in that clause, was intended to be used in the sense here supposed is also de-rived from the language employed in cer-tain numbers of the *Federalist*, which, as is well-known, were written and publishis well-known, were written and publish-ed during the period when the question whether the States would ratify the Con-stitution was pending in their several con-ventions. Such men as the writters of those essays never could have employed such language if they had entertained the uch language if they had entertained the emotest idea that Congress possessed the power to make paper promises a legal ten-der. Like support is also derived from the language of Mr. Hamilton in his cele-brated report recommending the incorpor-ation of a national bank. He first states ation of a national bank. He first states the objection to the proposed measure that banks tend to banish the gold and silver of that coljection made by the advoctes of the bank, that it is immaterial what serves the purpose of money, and then says that the parswer is not entirely satisfactory, as the perminent increase or decrease of the pre-cours metals in a country can bardly ever pergranent increase of decrease of the prec-lous metals in a country can hardly ever be a matter of indifference. "As a com-modity taken in lieu of every other, it (coin) is a species of the most effective wealth, and as the money of the world it is of great concern to the State that pos-sesses a sufficiency of it to face any de-mands which the protection of its external interests may create." He favored the in-corporation of a national bank with power to issue bills and notes payable on demand in gold and silver, but he expressed him-self as utterly opposed to paper emissions by the United States, characterizing them as so linble to abuse and even so certain of by the United States, characterizing them as so liable to abuse and even so certain of being abused that the Government ought never to trust itself with the use of so se-ducing and dangerous an element. Op-posed as he was to paper emissions by the United States, under any circumstances, it is past belief that he could ever have concurred in the proposition to make such emissions a tender in payment of debts, either as a member of the convention which framed the Constitution or as the head of the Treasury Department. HISTORY OF TREASURE NOTES.

exercises of their express power to lay and exercises of their express power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises may, if they see fit, accept the Treasury notes or bank bills in such payments as substitutes for the constitutional currency. Further discussion of the proposition is unnecessary, as it is plainly destitute of any merit whatever. Resort was also had to Treasury notes in the revulsion of 1837 and during the war with Mexico, and also in the great revulsion of 1857 but the new in the great revulsion of 1857, but the new theory that Congress could make Treasury notes a legal tender was not even suggest-ed even by the President or by any member of Congress.

WASHINGTON REJECTED PAPER MONEY.

Seventy years are included in this re-view, even if the computation is only car-ried back to the passage of the act estab-lishing the mint, and it is clear that there is no trace of any act, executive or legisla-tive, within that period which affords the slightest support to the new constitutional theory that Congress can by law constitute many emissions a tonder in newmost of maper emissions a tender in pryment of debts. Even Washington, the father of our country, refused to accept paper money in payment of debts contracted before the paper debts. in pa War War of Independence, and the proof is full to the point that Harmitton, as well as Jefferson and Madison, was opposed to paper emissions by the national authority. THE FATHERS INTENDED TO DEPRIVE CON

GRESS OF THE POWER TO MAKE PAPER.

GRESS OF THE POWER TO MAKE PAPER MONEY. Power, as before remarked, was vested in the Congress under the Confederation to borrow money and emit bills of credit, and history shows that the power to emit such bills had been exercised before the convention which framed the Constitution assembled, to an amount exceeding \$350,-000,000. Still the draft of the Constitution, as reported, contained the words "and emit bills" appended to the clause suthorizing Congress to borrow money. When that clause was reached, says Mr Martin, a motion was made to strike out the words "to emit bills of credit;" and his account clause was reached, says Mr Martin, a motion was made to strike out the words "to emit bills of credit;" and his account of what followed affords the most persua-sive and convincing evidence that the con-vention, and nearly every member of it, intended to put an end to the exercise of such a power. Against the motion, he says, we urged that it would be improper to deprive the Congress of that power; that it would be a novelty unprecedented to establish a government which should not have such authority; that it was im-possible to look forward into futurity so far as to decide that events that might not happen would render the exercise of such a majority of the convention, he said, being wise beyond every event, and being wil-ling to risk any political evil rather than admit the idea of a paper emission in any possible case, refused to trust the authority to a government on which they were lax-ishing the most unitmited powers of taxa-tion and to the mercy of whom they were willing blindly to trust the liberty and property of the citizens of every State in the Union, and "they erased that clause from the system." More forcible vindica-tion of the action of the convention could hardly be made than in expressed in the language of the *Federalist*, and the authori-ty of Judge Story warrants the statement that the language there employed is "justi-fied by almost every octemporary writer," and is "attested in its truit by fact." be-yond the influence of every attempt at contradiction. Having adverted to those facts the commentator proceeds to say that "the same reasons which show the necessi-

which framed the Constitution or as the head of the Treasury Department. HISTORY OF TREASURY NOTES. Treasury notes, however, have been re-peatedly authorized by Congress, com-mencing with the act of 30th of June, 1812, but it was never supposed before the time when the several acts in question were passed that Congress could make such notes a legal tender in payment of debts. Such notes, it was enacted, should be received in payment for public lands sold, by the Federal authority. Provision was also made in most or all of the acts that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the Precident, might cause Treasury notes to be issued, at the par value thereof, in payment of services, of supplies, or of debts for which the should be willing to accept the same in payment; but it never occurred to the erisitors of that day that and th ta ar char form alding the violence aud terror, so far from aiding the urither depreciation. New emissions fol-lowed and new measures were adopted to the willing to accept the same in payment; but it never occurred to the erisitors of that day that arch notes and public debt and should be willing to accept the same in payment; but it never occurred to the erisitors of that day that arch notes and public debt and and new measures were adopted to the depart and new measures were adopted to the will and an the such person and should be willing to accept the same in payment; but is never occurred to the erisitors of that day thet and how the such person and should be willing to accept the same in payment; but is never occurred to the eristers of that day thet and how the such area to an one measures were adopted to howed and new measures were adopted to howed and ne should be willing to accept the same in payment; but it never occurred to the legislators of that day that such notes could be made a legal tender in discharge of such indebtedness, or that the public creditor could be compelled to accept them in payment of his just demands. for one was offered and the States were re-quired to report the bills under that rega-lation, but few of the old bills were ever reported, and of course few only of the contemplated new notes were issued, and the bills in a brief period ceased to circa-late and in the course of that year quietly died in the hands of their possessors.

in that conventional character be lawfully employed, if the act authorizing their issue so provides, to pay duties, taxes and all the public exactions required to be paid into the National Treasery. Public creditors may also be paid in such currency by their con-sent, and they may be used in all other cases where the payment in such notes comports with the terms of the contract. Established usuage founded upon the prac-tice of the Government, often repeated, has sanctioned these rules, until it may now be said that they are not open to contro-versy; but the question in the cases before the court is whether the Congress may de-clare such notes to be lawful money, make them a legal tender and impart to such a currency the quality of being a standard of value, and compel creditors to accept tha in that conventional character be lawfully

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currency the quality of being a standard of value, and compel creditors to accept tha payment of their debts in such a currency as the equivalent of the money recognized and established by the Constitution as the standard of value by which the value of all other commodities is to be measured. Fi-nancial measures of various kinds for bor-rowing money to supply the wants of the Treasury beyond the receipts from taxi-tion and the sales of the public lands have been adopted by the Government since the tion and the sales of the public lands have been adopted by the Government since the United States became an independent na-tion. Subscriptions for a lean of \$12,000,-000 were on the 4th of August, 1790, di-rected to be opened at the Trensury, to be made payable in certificates issued for the debt, according to their specie values. Measures of the kind were repeated in rapid succession for several years, and laws providing for leans in one form or another appeared to have been the referred mode providing for least in one form or another appeared to have been the preferred mode of borrowing, until the 30th of June, 1812, when the first act was passed "to authorize the issue of Treasury notes." Loans had been previously authorized in repeated in-stances, as will be seen by the following references, to which many more might be added.

Barnest opposition was made to the pas-sage of the first act of Congress authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, but the meas-ure prevailed, and it may be remarked that the vote on the occasion was constructed. the issue of Treasury notes, but the mean-ure prevailed, and it may be remarked that the vote on the occasion was ever after re-garded as having settled the question as to the constitutionality of such an act. Fire-millions of dollars were directed to be is-sued by that act, and the Secretary of the Tressery, with the approbation of the President, was empowered to cause such portion of the notes as he might deem ex-pedient to be issued at par "to such public creditors or other persons as may choose to receive such notes in payment," it never having occurred to any one that even a public creditor could be compelled to re-ceive such notes in payment, "it never having occurred to any one that even a public creditor could be compelled to re-ocive such notes in payment," it never having occurred to sup one that even a public or diffy years next after tho passage of that act and before the passage of the acts making such notes a legal tender, and every one of such prior acts, being twenty in all, contains, either in express words or by necessary implication, as equally decisive negation to the new con-stitutional theory that Congress can make paper emissions either a standard of value or legal tender. TREASURT NOTES CANNOT EE MADE LEGAL

TREASURY NOTES CANNOT BE MADE LEGAL

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Superadded to the conceded fact that the Constitution contributions no express works for support such a theory, this long and un-broken usage that Treasury notes shall not be condituted a standard of value nor be made a tender in payment of debus is en-titled to prest weight, and when taken in connecton with the percussive and con-vine ng evidence derived from the publish-el proceedings of the convention, that the framers of the Constitution never intended to grant any such power, and from the re-orded sentiments of the great men whose arguments in favor of the reported drafts procured its ratification, and supported as that view is by the infalliable rule of interpretation that the language of one express power shall not be so expanded as to nullify the force and effect of another express power in the same instrument, it seems to me that it ought to be deemed final and conclusive that Congress cannot constitute such notes, or any other paper whistions, a constitutional standard of val-ue, or make them a legal tender in pay-ment of debts, especially as it covers the provide of two foreign wars, the creation of the second national bank, and the greatest Superadded to the conceded fact that the

revied of two foreign wars, the creation of the second national bank, and the greatest fins cisl revulsions through which our country has ever passed.

<text>

late and in the course of that year quietly died in the hands of their possessors. Bills of credit were made a tender by the States, but all such, as well as those issued by the Congress, were dead in the hands of their possessors before the convention as-sembled to frame the Constitution. Intelligent and impartial belief in the theory that such men, so instructed, in framing a government for their posterity as well as for themselves, would deliberate-ly vest such a power, either in Congress or the States, as a part of their porputal sys-tem, can never, in my judgment, be seeured in the fact of the recorded evidences to the contrary which the political and judicial history of our country affeds. Such evi-dence, so persuasive and convincing as it is, must ultimately bring all to itse sonclusion that neither the Congress nor the State-can make anything but gold or silver coin a tender in payment of debts. Exclusive power to coin money is certainly vested in Congress, but "no amount of reasoning can show that executing a promissory note and ordering it to be taken in payment of pub-lie and private debts is a species of coining money."

MONEY." CONGRESS MAY BORROW MONEY WITH TREASURY NOTES

TREASURT NOTES Anthority, it is conceded, exists in Con-gress to pase have providing for the ison of Treasury notes, based on the national credit, as necessary and proper means for falling the end of the express power to berrow 30 may not each isoned by this day that are notes whon isoned by the proper authority may havfully circu-late as credit currency and that they may

Father Taft's Deputies.

From the Philadelphia Times.]

From the Philadelphia Times.] A remarkable array of figures, pur-porting to show the number of United States Deputy Marshals used by At-torney General Talt in carrying the election of 1876 for the Republicans, is printed in some of the papers. It is and that, by the Attorney General's own report, it appears that incluse thousand five hund, ed and seventy nine persons were employed in this work. own report, it appears that trelve thousand five hund, ed and seventy-nine, performs were emilioned in this work. Their appertionment would seem to have been on the simple basis of parti-an necessities and without any regard whatever to cost, legality or propriety. In South Carolina there were nearly four hundred on duty at seventeen pur-cincts; in Louisans, seventeen hund-red for one hundred and twenty pre-cincts; in Virginia, two hundred and five for thirty-five precincts; in Dela-ware, one hundred and thirty-five for the doubtful States having required the most looking after. There is no doubt of the prostitution of this brach of the public service to partisan ends dur-ing General Grant's administration and seven size. The House of Representa-tives is quite right in wishing to have a bif of particulars, and depite General Garfield's inexplicable objection itought to have it. If parties hirelings are twen for their rules, it is simple in the ciew of their rules, it is simple in the ciew of their rules, it is simple in the ciew of their rules, it is simple in the ciew of their rules, it is simple in the ciew of their rules, it is simple in the ciew of their rules, it is simple in the ciew of their rules, it is simple in the ciew of their rules, it is simple in the ciew of their rules, it is simple