

**The Post,**  
MIDDLEBURG, JAN. 25, 1872.

J. CROUSE, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR GOVERNOR IN 1872,  
HON. JOHN B. PACKER,  
OF SUNBURY.

**THE MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES, WHICH, AS A DEMOCRATIC CONTEMPORARY VERY TRUTHFULLY HAS, BEEN A WORK OF IMMENSE LABOR, IS NOW VERY NEARLY COMPLETED, AND WILL PROBABLY BE PRESENTED SOME TIME THIS WEEK.** This voluminous document will it is also stated by the Democratic journals, be made their principal campaign document in the coming canvass. This is a contingency we did not expect, but for which we are thankful. There is nothing like consistency; and having defended the Ku Klux organization and its crimes, it will be very proper for the Democracy to advocate them. Midnight murders can very readily be transformed into masquerades, whipping raids into pleasant excursions, and so on, ad infinitum. Of course, the evidence elicited at the Columbia trials, the unfeigned horror of Mr. Rutherford Johnson, and the confession of the miserable dupes of the high-toned chivalry, will not be alluded to. They are Radical misrepresentations intended to carry elections, slanders upon noble people, and utterly unworthy of belief! — *Press.*

**LEGISLATIVE.**

Not much of general interest has been done in either house.

The Senate resolution providing for a final adjournment on the 25th day of March was received, and on motion of Messrs. Hewitt and McDermott was taken up and passed by a vote of 93 to 90. The yeas and nays were called, and the unanimous result was received with much gratification.

A bill was introduced in the house by Mr. Dietrich, to prohibit the granting of any license to sell intoxicating liquors in any city, borough or township in this Commonwealth unless a majority of the voters in said city, borough or township shall vote in favor of license. Referred to Committee.

The Senate spent considerable time in discussing in what city to provide a place for the exhibition of the painting of the battle of Gettysburg. The subject was finally left with the committee. The house had previously appointed a committee for that purpose, but had instructed the committee to select a building in Harrisburg.

A bill was reported in the Senate incorporating the Lykens Valley Bank at Millersburg.

A number of petitions were presented in the House praying for a prohibitory liquor law.

Mr. White introduced a supplement to an act relative to the election of Auditor and Surveyor General and county surveyors by the people, which provides that in case of the death of any to be sold office between the day of election and the first Tuesday of May next ensuing, the vacancy shall be filled until the second Tuesday of November next ensuing by appointment of the Governor. The election to fill the vacancy shall then be held on the day of the annual election in October.

Mr. Brockway, a supplement to an act to establish judicial courts of the County wealth in conformity to alterations and amendments in the constitution, 13th April 1791, limiting time of taking writ or error, appeal, and certiorari to the Supreme Court.

Also an act to relieve laborers, workingmen, and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of the Commonwealth.

No local bills affecting the interests of the people of this county have as yet been presented in either house.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

Both houses of Congress yesterday were engaged in sharp debates, the Senate having under consideration the amnesty bill, with Mr. Sumner's amendment, the civil rights bill, and a motion by Garret Davis for the taking up of his resolution directing the renomination Committee to inquire into the affairs of the President. A short discussion on the latter, during which Davis displayed considerable indecision, resulted in its withdrawal. No action, as usual, was taken on the amnesty bill, an adjournment being had while the debate was proceeding. In the House the attraction was the discussion of a resolution, reported from the Committee of Appropriations, instructing the clerk to furnish funds with which to defray the expenses of the Louisiana investigating Committee. The final result was the adoption of the resolution. Senator Blair introduced a joint resolution instructing the President to open negotiations for the cession of Cuba. The petition of Mrs. Lee, the widow of the rebel General Lee has again been presented. Mr. Farnsworth in the House offered a resolution instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to inquire into the allegations against the territorial government. A bill was passed appropriating \$50,000 to defray expenses of the Japanese embassy.

**The Possibilities of the Future.**

**REPUBLICAN MANAGEMENT.** — Secretary Boutwell, during his late visit to Philadelphia, delivered an eloquent and manly speech in which he gave a brief statement of the whole financial policy of our government. Under Mr. Boutwell's administration of the finances, the National debt has been steadily reduced to the extent of \$241,624,848.77. This has been done upon the sound theory that every dollar thus paid, is returned into the channels of national industry. It was drawn from those channels to preserve the nation's life, and it flows again to build up the nation's strength and greatness. The continuance of this policy of reducing the debt is urged by the Secretary, for it shows to the world our ability and determination to meet our obligation, and will raise our credit as high everywhere, that in case of any sudden contingency, the world's confidants will rally around us. President Grant was elected by a party which made the payment of the public debt a prominent part of its platform, and the annual payment of more than ninety millions of that debt, shows that the administration is honest in its purpose to carry out the will of that party. Mr. Boutwell does not insist upon maintaining the past rate of rapid liquidation, but rather indicates that fifty millions per annum will be the amount of reduction hereafter under his administration and this policy involves a further reduction of taxation. When the Republican administration of Grant went into power, on March 4th, 1869, it found our people loaded down with war taxes, and about six per cent, bonds below par in the European markets—three years have now passed, by the internal revenue taxes have nearly all been swept away, and our national credit as high that the ranking of our debt at 5% and 4% per cent, is presumed no distant day.

**Great Fire.**

The city of Reading, was afflled with a \$250,000 fire. It occurred last week.

For a time it looked as if the Reading Savings bank would be destroyed, but by the almost superhuman exertions of the firemen that building was saved with but trifling damage to the roof. The firemen at first worked under great disadvantages, as a number of firemen were frozen and considerable difficulty was experienced in getting a supply of water.

This was one of the most destructive fires ever visited Reading. The heat of the fire, which caused the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars was swept away. The fire raged with intense fury, and seemed for a time to be inevitable to its greed. The flames leaped for very joy at the havoc and disaster they were creating.

Stitcher's hardware store and the old stone house were among the landmarks of Reading. Stitcher's building was known as the old white store. It was used as an Indian trading house by Conrad Weiser, and has always been looked upon as possessing considerable historic interest by the inhabitants of that city.

**A Novel Sight.**

The Paris *Figaro* gives the following method of obtaining light instantaneously, without the use of matches or any other danger of setting things on fire: Take an oiling vial of the whitest and clearest glass, put into it a piece of Phosphorus about the size of a pea, upon which pour some olive oil, heated to the boiling point, filling the vial about one-third full, and then seal the vial hermetically. To use it remove the cork and allow the air to enter the vial, and then reseal it. The whole empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will equal that of a lamp. As soon as the light grows weak, its power can be increased by opening the vial and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In winter it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil. Thus prepared, the vial may be used for six months. This contrivance is now used by the workmen of Paris in all the magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are stored.

The new era is everywhere opening up new vistas of duty and opportunity, and we are fully convinced that the cause of the labor movement is best served by a close alliance with the Republican organization. — *Bellefonte Republican.*

**THE LOCAL OPTION QUESTION.** — The West Chester *Record* says:

"In these days of 'local option' agitation we may revert to the fact that twenty-six years ago, a law was passed by our State Legislature embodying almost the same provisions as are now proposed by the friends of temperance. It enacted that the people of Allegheny county, and of various boroughs and townships elsewhere, should vote at the spring election upon the question whether the sale of liquor should be sold or not within their respective limits. In case of a majority adverse to the sale violations thereof were punished by a fine not exceeding \$100. After the law had gone into operation a suit under its provisions was taken to the Supreme Court of the State. This body, through Judge Bell of Chester county, delivered an opinion declaring the law to be unconstitutional, because it delegated to the people the law-making power which had been placed by the Constitution in the hands of the Legislature. This opinion was united in by Justices Gibson, Rogers and Bell, and dissented from by Justices Burnside and Coulter. It does not touch the principle of total prohibition by the Legislature, but infers that power to the law-making body. Whether new light upon the subject has been shed upon the Court is a question which we will not undertake to decide in anticipation of events."

A MICHIGAN woman has behaved very strongly and very unmercifully. History records no similar act on the part of a female. She deserted her family and went to Detroit, where she took service as a common domestic in a respectable family. She had a cheerful home, kind husband, three children, and was herself above reproach. After a long search she was discovered, on being asked for an explanation of her behavior, she freely gave it. She dreaded that her carelessness and extravagance would bring her family to poverty; and she resolved, by going away, to relieve her husband and children from the chance of such a misfortune. It is said with emphasis that there exists no ground for this self-accusation;

and further that there has never been the least question of the lady's soundness of mind. She was persuaded to go home, but still retains the 'domestic idea' that she may squander the property of the family and ought not to return. If this particular kind of monomania is catching, that lady should be brought East and 'boarded around.'

IT is a foregone conclusion that we will have in time both the postal telegraph and penny postage. Such rovers, however, are not made in a day and the first step towards accomplishing the latter is to adopt the postal card. The simple card will not, as far as I am concerned, be similar to that of England and Germany, decrease the receipts from letter postage postage but is expected to add to postal in come by stimulating increased correspondence on small matters, which probably could not injure, and which would not be confined to the mails under present rates of postage. A Washington correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser* well says:

"The objections urged that the cards may be used for purposes of scandal through the mails will apply as well to ordinary letters, as the law does not prohibit writing upon the outside of an envelope; and the argument would be of fully equal force against penny postage as rendering the means of scandalizing easier."

**LEGENDS OF A DIAMOND.** — The great diamond, weighing 153 carats, which has been found at the cape in Africa, and is now on its way to England, is already furnished with its legend. It is said to have been found in the well of one of the native huts where a poor Irish adventurer had received hospitality for the night, and that being surprised at the shining amid the darkness he had upon examination found it to proceed from a clump of earth of which the wall was built. Of course the claim was soon detected by the visitor, and this new Koh-i-noor, with many other smaller diamonds, found within.

A remarkable discovery is announced.

A savant says that milk can be made from beans, on the principle, we suppose, that as milk makes beans the rule ought to work both ways. Hereafter we need not bury our dead relatives. We may keep them and drink them, or make puddings of them. It is pleasing to know that at last we can put relatives in some use, even though that class is anything but useful.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE census estimates the loss of population by the rebellion as follows: Direct loss from wounds and disease, 50,000; additional Confederate loss, 350,000; indirect loss by the withdrawal of 1,000,000 men from domestic life, and the consequent diminution of births, 1,200,000 loss by the check given to immigration, 334,000; retardation of increase in the colored population, 50,000 total 3,030,000.

How to burn kerosene without danger is a conundrum just solved. Take an ordinary lamp and fill it as nearly as possible with kerosene, place little pieces of sponge wherever 'spare' appears, pour on oil, and the lamp will burn as long as any of the kerosene remains in the wick. So arranged it is impossible for a lamp to explode.

Mr. Webster's brain weighed fifty-eight ounces. Daniel Webster's weighed but fifty-three ounces and a half. The great Cuvier had sixty-four ounces and a half, while Prof. Abbeville possessed sixty-three. Rudolf, the murderer, who was executed at Burlington last spring, had fifty-nine ounces of brain.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.—On the 17th inst., the dead body of a female was discovered inclosed in a box which had been left at the Paterson Express office in New York, with a notice that it would not do, however, and so the Legislature, after talking the matter over, voted to legalize the doing of the court. But this *post facto* proceeding is unlikely to bridge the difficulty; for as there are acute lawyers in that country who have the interests of the rebels at heart, it is not impossible that the Supreme Court of Maine may be asked to declare the invalidity of proceedings under the general statutes in Cumberland county, which it will probably do. This contrivance is now used by the watchmen of Paris in all the magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are stored.

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A CALL FOR A CONVENTION TO URGE THE RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.—See *Advertiser*.

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