The Post.

Middleburg, March 16, 1876

J. CROUSE, Editor & Proprietor.

The President has nominated Judge Taft of Ohio as Secretary of War. The nomination has been confirmed by the Senate.

In the New York municipal elections Tuesday the Republicans carried Rochester, Cohoes, Ithica, and Auburn, and the Democrats Newburg, Oswego, Elmira, and Utica.

A disastrous accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. near Harper's Ferry last week, by which eleven persons were instantly killed. The middle span of a bridge gave way wrecking the entire train.

In its address to the King the Spanish Congress, among other things, expresses the hope that the difficulties with the United States will be settled to the satisfaction of the two countries, which "should march united in the path of progress and liberty."

Upon the bribery clause in the Revised Statutes, Belknap is liable to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of three times the amount of the bribe. The Attorney General was instructed at a cabinet meeting to proceed against him in the courts, and there can be no doubt that Belknap will suffer severely for his crimes.

The Democratic House of Representatives at Harrisburg still persists in refusing to name any day for adjournment although the Senate has indicated the 23d of March as the proper time to adjourn. They are evidently feeling the pressure of public sentiment, however, as we notice that the general appropriation bill which was reported with a clause giving each member a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, has been recommitted for amendment. Let short sessions and economical expenditures be the order of the day. The public will not stand anything else.

The Democrats boast that they will be able, before the adjournment of Congress, to make Republicanism a disgrace. It is a mean and foolish boast. It is the Republicans alone who have the power to destroy their good name. Wherever rottenness is discovered, let it be uncovered, in the quick, no matter who may be implicated. One of the strongest claims of the Republican party for popular support in the coming campaign is the manner in which it has dealt with proved offenders. But when did the Democratic party ever bring its corruptionists and scoundrels to book.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

The nation can not afford to surrender its government into the hands of the men who warred against it. In Congress and out of it they have shown that they come back "hugging the Constitution to their bosoms," as Mr. Hill expressed it, but with the same bear like "hugging" that nearly killed it once; that they believe that they did no wrong in that rebellion; that the nation had no right to force their States back into the Union; that we were the "invaders" and they the "martyrs;" and that the principles of Calhoun are the proper theories of government. Davis, Toombs, Hunter, Lamar, Hill, and Tucker have each and all of them renewed their advocacy of the theory of state sovereignty during the present year. None of the Southern leaders, nor of their Northern Democratic allies repudiate that doctrine which led them to seek the destruction of the nation. They each and all repel the theory of national sovereignty.—*Exchange.*

Belknap.

We quote the following concise statement of the recent expose of the Secretary of War from the *N. Y. Herald*: "The evidence of Mr. Caleb P. Marsh, of New York city, against Secretary Belknap states that he paid the Secretary in all twenty thousand dollars out of the forty thousand he received from the appointment to the post tradership at Fort Sill, I. T., given him by the latter. This forty thousand dollars was clear profit, as Mr. Marsh testifies that by an arrangement with a Mr. Evens, the post trader before him, the latter carried on the business, giving Marsh a bonus of twelve thousand dollars a year for two years and six thousand dollars a year since. As Mr. Marsh received the payments he regularly halved them with the Secretary of War. The money was sent in various ways or handed in person. The appointment was procured in 1871. Mr. Marsh testifies, through the offices of the deceased Mrs. Belknap and his present wife, then Mrs. Bowers, the deceased wife's sister. On being served with the subpœna to give evidence before the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department Mr. Marsh went to Washington and consulted with Secretary Belknap and his wife as to what he should do. Belknap was excited and begged Marsh to extricate him from the impending ruin. Mrs. Belknap suggested a plan of evading the truth in the matter, but Marsh told her it "would not hold water before the committee." Marsh offered to leave the country, but his counsel pointed out that he would have to remain away until the present Congress expired; the Secretary said Marsh's going away would ruin him equally with Marsh's telling the truth. Mr. Tomlinson, Mrs. Belknap's brother, suggested another evasory plan, by which only part of the truth would be told. Marsh at last threw all the plans overboard, went before the committee and gave the above account of the transaction."

Attempt to Sell a Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—In accordance with the resolution of the first mortgage bondholders, adopted on the 20th of January last, the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad was to-day offered for sale at auction at the Philadelphia Exchange. The bidding was started by one of the bondholders for $150,000, and was raised to $160,000. As there seemed to be no disposition to go over this, the sale was postponed until Thursday March 23, when the road will be sold without limit.

NEW YORK, March 8.—In the Supreme Court to-day Judge West brook charged the jury in the $6,000,000 "ring" suit. The Court instructed the jury that they must [illegible] the Kaiser, Garvey and other bills. The only question they were to consider was what portion of the money paid out by the city was honestly due for work and material, and render a verdict for the balance. At the conclusion of the charge Mr Field requested the Court to charge that there was no evidence that Tweed knew of the forgeries. The Court refused to so charge, and Mr. Field entered an exception, which was overruled, and the jury retired. At 9 o'clock they returned with a verdict for plaintiff of principal and interest, to March 1, 1876, amounting to $6,537,111 28.

Storms of Heat.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—The Bath County (Ky.) News says: On last Friday a shower of meat fell near the house of Silas Crouch, a few miles south of Olympian Springs in that county. A piece of ground about [illegible] in length and fifty wide was covered with it in the yard [illegible] like beef began to fall [illegible] was perfectly clear [illegible] it fell all over [illegible] a general thing and [illegible] three inches square. Mr. Harrison Gill, whose veracity is unquestionable, said from whom we obtained the above fully hearing of the occurrence visited the locality the next day, and says he saw particles of meat sticking to the fences and scattered over the ground. The meat when it first fell appeared to be perfectly fresh.

The correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial*, writing from Mount Sterling, corroborates the above, and says the pieces of flesh were of various sizes and shapes, some of them being two inches square. Two gentlemen, who tasted the meat, express the opinion that it was either venison or raccoon.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—Capt. J. M. Bell of Mount Sterling, Ky., and a gentleman well known for reliability, called on Professor Lawrence Smith, of this city, to-day, with a package which had been found in Bath county. The flesh, which covered three acres of ground, resembled mutton, and left traces of blood on the trees and fences, which were touched by the falling dews. Chickens and hogs devoured it with evident relish. The heavens were clear, the sun shone [illegible] only a few floating cloudy [illegible] at the time the shower [illegible] P. M. March 3d. Quantities of the flesh have been preserved. That brought to Louisville was given to Prof. Lawrence Smith, a well known scientist, who says it is without doubt animal flesh. He proposes [illegible] an examination to-morrow. Hundreds [illegible] willing to attest [illegible] the truthfulness of the entire matter.

ESCONDIDO, [illegible]—Additional particulars from Tatoka, Ohio, a station a few miles north of Princeton, about the hailstorm which passed over that place on Feb. 28, say: Many buildings were found there measuring six inches in circumference and some nearly eight inches. Further reports from Princeton state that eight persons were dangerously injured, four of whom are not expected to recover. One woman lost her eye sight. Over fifty houses were totally demolished, and about fifty more were badly damaged. The tornado was most severe from the north side of the public square to the southeran limits of the town. In the track of the storm it is impossible to distinguish streets or the former location of residences, everything being prostrated and spread over the ground. Several persons were buried under the wreck of their dwellings and were taken out unharmed to-day. One family found themselves walking on the ceiling of their rooms, the house having been overturned, yet they escaped unharmed, while those who attempted to escape were injured.

☞ A Fort Sully dispatch from Sioux City, says a herd of buffalo extending over a stretch of country forty miles wide, made their appearance near Cheyenne agency on Monday last, and the Indians are making great havoc among them. This is the first buffalo herd that has been seen so far east for twelve years.

☞ Four innocent men have just been pardoned out of the Oregon State prison after spending three years there on life sentences. In 1872 a stage was stopped in a lonely place by four masked men, who took from it gold dust worth $4,200. The nearest house was the residence of the four men who were afterwards wrongfully convicted. Footprints were found leading from the place of the robbery to that house, and it was also ascertained that the men had been out late on the night of the crime. There was no other indication of their guilt, but the public sentiment was very strong against robbers, and no more convincing facts were demanded. A mob visited the house, caught one of the men, and scared him with threats of hanging into saying that he and the others were guilty. The false confession would not have saved his life, but the arrival of an officer did, and then he declared the untruthfulness of his statement. The four were tried and hurriedly convicted, and sentenced for life, although the driver of the stage swore to an opinion that they were not the robbers, for which testimony he narrowly escaped being lynched as an accomplice. Recently the real criminals were detected.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Ledger Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, "Wanamaker & Brown's" Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

V. "What corner is the Building on?"

A. "South-East corner of Sixth and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designating persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12[illegible] square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Fifth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first checked and arranged in the basement, on long lofty counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the [illegible] floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured to the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep to hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments—besides [illegible] machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is ticketed. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 50 or 60 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days we may have 100 in the various rooms and [illegible] rooms, selling to the crowds of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of self-measurement make it possible to please people 2,000 miles away as perfectly as if they were here in person."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a dozen different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than *twenty*, each charged with its own business, and each thoroughly organized, a necessary wheel within the great wheel."

V. "Will you name a dozen or so of them?"

A. "With pleasure. The Custom Department, for those who prefer custom-made to ready-made. The Furnishing Department, with its [illegible] stock of all underwear. The Shirt Factory, with its busy machines, making our own first-class shirts. The Trimming Department, itself rushing as many a regular store. The Garment Stock Room. The Receiving Room. The Order Department, named before. The Special Uniforms Department. The Delivery Department, with its store of messengers. The—"

V. "Hold, hold! sir, enough!"

A. "I'm not half through!" The Advertising Department, with its bill and sign distributors, editing and publishing a business and popular journal, circulating five to ten copies monthly to tell all your friends to send for it. The Men's Department, with its many rooms. The Boys' Department. The Youths' Department. The Children's Department, with its special entrance for ladies. The Telegraph Department. The Chief Clerk's Department, with its book-keepers and assistants. General Manager's Department. Financier's Office, and other offices of the firm, all busy as bees thinking, planning, executing, buying, making, registering, receiving, sending out, selling, and in a thousand ways joining their forces to carry on a business with the people amounting to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 annually."

V. "Stupendous!"

A. "Indeed it is! I forgot to name the Cashier's Department, which handles $20,000 of cash sales on some single days."

V. "Enormous! Immense! That's what enables the house to buy cheap and sell cheap!"

A. "Exactly! You have hit it. The people throng here, knowing that we depend on low prices and immense sales."

V. "What are the 'rock bottom' I hear so much about?"

A. "Our system of business dealing—1. One price, no deviation; 2. Cash for everything; 3. A guarantee protecting the purchaser, and money returned if the buyer can't otherwise be suited."

V. "Nothing could be fairer."

A. "Nothing. And the people see it."

V. "Well, I thank you, sir, for your polite attention."

A. "Not at all. It's a pleasure to serve you. Call again; and be sure of the place—Wanamaker & Brown's, Oak Hall, S. E. corner Sixth and Market."

V. "I thank you! I shall be happy to do so. Good morning."

Caution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following articles have been purchased by the undersigned at Constable's Sale and left in the possession of Wm. H. Smith, during his pleasure. All persons are cautioned not to interfere or meddle with the same, viz: 1 Mare, a sheep, 1 bed and bedding, cooking stove, pipe and fixtures, heat stove and pipe, stool, wood chest, [illegible]ard, meat vessel, lot of [illegible]ment sack &c.

ALEX. A. ROMIG.

March 9, '76.

CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following articles have been purchased by the undersigned, at Sheriff's Sale and left in the possession Landis F. Fox, during his pleasure. All persons are cautioned not to interfere or meddle with the same viz: Looking glass, [illegible] chairs, [illegible] bed and bedding, [illegible] stove, [illegible] pipe, [illegible] bed, [illegible] stove, [illegible] pipe, [illegible] bed, [illegible] bed and bedding, [illegible] bed, [illegible] bed and bedding, [illegible] bed, [illegible] bed and bedding