



H. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomington, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1857.

The End of Republicanism.

It is notorious that in the history of the republic no Congress ever borne as bad a reputation for integrity as the one now in session. Tangible and definite evidence of this fact was produced last week when the Committee to investigate the charges of corruption made a report which detailed the machinery of legislation now in use at Washington, and proposed the expulsion of four corrupt members. These are all Black Republicans who had crawled into their places under the guise of moral reformers, and promised to cure all the evils of the old National Democratic and Whig parties. They are of that gang of corrupt demagogues who destroyed the party of Clay and Webster, and by the vile arts of clamor and fanaticism played upon the lowest passions of the populace to gain a temporary and short-lived victory over the cause of democracy. These men cried piously to the "dear people" for humanity and "bleeding Kansas" and went to Congress to "make a nice thing" out of Des Moines navigation schemes, Pacific railroad projects, and special legislation in general. Kansas they left to bleed, and the black man to his master; while their votes went for land grants in consideration of \$1000 fees and shares in factories. The most intelligent of the witnesses testifies that no person expected to get any measure through Congress by reason of its merit or justice.

This is the political Republicanism which vaunts with Pharisaical cant about its purity and humanity—about its devotion to principle, and its disregard of all pecuniary considerations! But its days are numbered; and it will not survive this blow. Like Americanism, some deluded men thought that the new faction was in earnest, but this exposure will undeceive them, and the demagogues of passion and fraud will be driven back to their retirement with the brand of infamy upon them. Know-Nothingism could not survive the defiling embrace of Simon Cameron—much less can Republicanism survive the ignominy contiguous from the whole race of Camerons, Mattersons and Gilberts. Matterson was one of the front leaders of the Republican movement last fall, and if Fremont had been elected, would have been in the inner circle around the President.

Reverdy Johnson testifies that there are twenty or thirty of these notorious Catalines who conspired to vote the domain of the republic only to those who could pay the conspirators well.

These things are humiliating to the true-hearted American who reflects that the people will be drunk with glibly said and eyes by every pimp of European despotism. But as the disease exists, it is high time that the cure began. For nearly three-fourths of the entire Democratic party had the power in Congress and no such corruption found food. In an evil hour the people chose for leaders those who fell down and worshipped the image of golden Matiposa, and we see the result.

When the report was presented in Congress the Republican members would not have it read. Grow of this State fretted and fumed that it was an ex parte proceeding; and Col. Orr explained that the accused members had appeared before the Committee and examined witnesses on every point. Then the cry was that one of the witnesses was unworthy of belief. But the two Marshalls of Kentucky arose and declared that he bore as fair a character as any member of the House.

The only security against the corrupt arts of such men is to stop the projects of special legislation which yearly send the ex-member Chases to change the votes of members by a whipper.

Let there be no more Des Moines grants; no more land speculations; and no more railroad projects in which no prudent capitalist has confidence enough to invest a dollar of his own money. Even now one branch of these Republicans propose to divide the public treasure among the States—that is, to cut off the one Hydra-head of corruption that thirty-one may spring up in its place. One lobby is not large enough—they want a chance in every State. The profession of borers is evidently getting overspread at Washington, and needs branches to sustain itself. If the public treasure was divided there would be a glorious chance for a dozen Lebo's and Menzies' at Harrisburg to engineer Tape-worm Railroad bills through the Legislature. Gilbert and Edwards might then finance at Albany, and so leave a more profitable business for Matterson, Chase and Greeley at Washington.

REMOVAL.—John G. Freeze, Esq. leaves our town this week to take charge of the Bradford Times at Towanda. There is a fine opening in Bradford for an energetic and independent Democratic editor; and though the labor will be heavy, the gratification of working a political revolution there will fully repay that labor, and give an enviable character and position to the man who will do that service to the cause of the people. We hope Col. Freeze will be successful in his new enterprise.

HORSE KILLED.—On last Friday as Mr. William Mosieller was driving over the stone bridge at the upper end of town, the arch gave way at a small spot from being racked by the frost, and one of the horses becoming entangled in the hole stumbled along a few steps, fell and instantly died. The ground has been frozen deeper this winter than for many years before.

Our opponents quote the Pottsville Express as a Democratic paper. This is not true. It is a rank Know-Nothing Abolition sheet, sailing under false colors.

The Temptations of Office.

Many men who are more clever than discreet are yearly ruined in the wild chase for office; and those who are successful in procuring a place are quite as often ruined by the temptations and associations into which it leads them. Success and reckless, shrewd speculators tempt the artless and unreflecting into extravagance and wild adventures, to use them as tools; but are the first to abandon the poor dupe when the day of adversity comes. An instructive case of this kind we copy from the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger: "A bill was before the House this morning, which gave rise to considerable discussion, and exhibited one of the financial officers of the Commonwealth in no very enviable light. The bill was to extend the time for the payment of the money for which the bad of Mr. Strickler, some time since collector of tolls at Columbia, were bound. It was amended so as to entirely exonerate the bail from the payment of their liability, under these circumstances. Mr. Strickler was induced to enter into certain stock speculations by John M. Bickel, at that time State Treasurer. After being in office one year, and his application for a re-appointment was before the Canal Board, they referred to the Treasurer to know the state of his accounts, and were assured by that officer that they were all correct.

The same assurance was given by the Treasurer to his surities, who were thereby induced to go again upon his bond. At this time he was actually a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000. At the end of the second year he was appointed for the third time. The same application was again made to the Treasurer as to the condition of his accounts by the Canal Commissioners and by his surities, and again they were informed that they were correct, when in fact the amount of his indebtedness to the State had largely increased. At the end of Mr. Strickler's term his delinquency was discovered to be \$35,000. Under these circumstances the House thought that the bad were not legally bound. They have already paid \$25,000. A strong disposition was manifested by the House to reach the late State Treasurer, who is regarded as the cause of this delinquency, and through whose false information these surities were induced to go upon Mr. Strickler's bond."

Columbia County Coal.

We are pleased to learn that there is a prospect of soon getting cheap coal from the mountains of our own county. The Columbia Coal and Iron Company have leased their mines in the McCauley Mountain to Messrs. Dull, Cresswell & Dull, who will commence mining operations as soon as practicable, and expect to have coal for market by the 4th of July next. There are large bodies of excellent coal in the mountains of Columbia county south of the river; and a few years more will entirely change the character of business in that region. It is only to be hoped that safe men of actual capital will be the purchasers of the coal.

Lozeme and Schuykill much less has resulted to honest laborers and merchants from the failure and embarrassment of the reckless speculators who in too many instances pressed themselves into the coal business without having either the requisite capital or business capacity.

The Contrast.

The late explosion of corruption at Washington furnishes an instructive contrast for honest men to think about. When recently circumstantial evidence showed that three Democrats in the Pennsylvania Legislature had sold themselves, the whole Democratic party denounced them. When in Congress the evidence was positive and conclusive against four members, the Republicans shielded them. When a man, like Cameron, becomes corrupt the Democratic party casts him off, and then Republicanism welcomes him with a "Bozzard's Feast" and sings "Hail to the Chief!"

The Land Again.

Mr. Campbell's bill to reduce the tariff passed the House yesterday by a vote of 110 to 84. Mr. Letcher previously proposed to amend the bill by a general reduction of 20 per cent. on the rates of 1846, but this amendment failed. The difficulty is that each corner of the Union looks only to its own profit, and will not understand that this is a measure for the whole Union. Thus, Louisiana objects to a reduction of the duties on sugar—New York wants law duties on every thing but her salt—Pennsylvania thinks iron alone needs a high tariff—and so on to the end of the chapter.

Land Warrants.

As spring approaches the price of land warrants has naturally advanced, and they are now quoted in the New York market as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Quantity, Buying rate, Selling rate. Rows include 40%, 60%, 80%, 120%, 160%.

One day last week at Danville, Mr. Charles Frank, a German boarding at the house of Mrs. Shultz on Welsh Hill had \$145 taken from his trunk. Through the well directed and determined efforts of Constable Cannon \$135 of the money was recovered in a sack near the house.

Division.—Mr. Smith of Luzerne has presented in the Legislature a bill to divide that county, but as Mr. Steele in the Senate and Mr. Jenkins in the House will oppose the project, it is not likely to pass.

Many of the hired negroes in the tobacco factories in Richmond, (Va.) make from \$8 to \$12 per week over work, without any extraordinary labor.

RENTS IN NEW YORK.—It is said that rents have greatly advanced in New York city—ranging from 15 to 30 per cent. and in some favored localities, 40 per cent.

Educational.

Schools in Columbia County.

CENTRE township has some very good schools, and a few quite poor ones. The school at Fowlersville is the best; and shows the fruits of good teaching last winter. The class in Mental Arithmetic was among the best (if not the very best) we have met with in the co. The Centreville school is also above the average, but might be improved in mental arithmetic and reading. The school under charge of H. C. Brown near the Brick Church is well conducted and evidently improving. In another instance we found as old and intelligent scholars as in these schools, misrepresenting Geography, and so cheated out their previous time, without receiving any correction or instruction from a teacher with a No. 5 certificate who had been hired cheap.

BERAREEK district has secured a faultless uniformity of books in all the schools which is, it must be regretted, almost the only point of progress that was met. Mr. Davis and his daughter bestow the most diligent attention upon the schools in their charge at Berwick. At Foundryville the school is larger than most others of the district, but no class was found in either Grammar or Geography; and the Superintendent had to explain what was meant by Mental Arithmetic. Wondering what was taught there, he asked for an exercise from the most advanced reading class, in which it was found that no scholar had been taught the name or use of a single pause, nor of any principle of reading, though they were all given in the book of which the latter part was used.

The next school on the Turnpike presented creditable recitations in all the common English branches. It was a good school last winter, and we were pleased to find it now going onward and upward in the path of progress. It is under the charge of Mr. Noah N. Bowen, and the neighboring director has been doing his duty toward it by visits and attention. The schools at Miller's and at Planks' are of the middling class.

Composition.

No exercise in school embraces so many departments of study as the writing of compositions. It is a review of every branch of learning; and includes in its operation writing, orthography and grammar. It has been a matter of regret to us to find that so few schools in the county require a weekly composition from each advanced scholar as a regular exercise. It is not a separate branch of study, but the practical application of those elementary principles of our language which must be taught in every school. There is no harm in allowing the scholar to follow some good model of style at first; for the impetuous blood of youth will tend to bombast and pedantry. There is nothing better to cure this than a dose of the "Speechar" or Johnson's Rassalls with their simplicity and purity. Of living authors, no one writes as finely finished English as Macaulay.

It is to be regretted that the exercise is not corrected by the teacher and then returned to the scholar. The recurring exercise on the last day of the week may with much profit be made to consist of the school's home productions; for scholars will read with more spirit and correctness that which is entirely intelligible to them.

Governor's House.

We regret to perceive that a resolution has passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, by a vote of 56 to 37, directing the committee of ways and means to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Governor's house. We regret it, because if the proposition is adopted, a vast amount of money will be spent for a very useless purpose, and because it will forever preclude any man of moderate means from accepting the office of Governor. The expense devolving upon the occupant of any such house as would be built, would swallow a fortune of not less than \$10,000 a year, and if the Governor's salary should be raised to that amount, he would be compelled to increase his jobnsness accordingly. We know that Johnson and Bigler each lost about \$6,000 during their respective terms, without having an expensive establishment to keep up. With such a house as is proposed, both would have left the chair of State in poverty, if not bankrupts.

We have other objections to this scheme. It arises from no motive of public good. It is the offspring of puppyism—the lowest species of toadyism. A plain, sensible democratic Governor can now go to Harrisburg and rent a good house (if he has good credit or a friend to bail him) for a moderate sum, and that house is a castle within which no man has a right to tread except by leave of the occupant. Build the house proposed, and the Governor must go to Harrisburg with his money bags, his retinue of servants, &c., &c. The house will be the "people's house," and every half-witted Philadelphia mischievous shanghai—every gambler—every loafer, from the haunter after the least office to the greatest—the whole gang of legislative borers—every sly pimp, or dirty rascal who cannot obtain admittance into decent society—in short, all the impudence and villainy that congregate about Harrisburg and infest its streets, will gather into the Governor's house—and how can they be repelled! Forsooth, decent people will feel that they have a right to go there, and will the Governor be prepared to decide who is decent and who not? Or must every man carry a certificate of character with him when he goes to see "his excellency"?

The proposition is the foolish child of ignorance and embezzlement, and though we do not boast of embracing a very high opinion of our Legislators, we are surprised to hear of 56 voting to consider it seriously. A small monkey-show got up for the especial amusement of the Governor, and supported at the public expense, would be much more sensible, and would be deserving of far more consideration because less expensive and less injurious in all respects.—Clinton Democrat.

BEARS have been seen in the neighborhood of Harrisburg, during the past few days.

THE DEATH BLOW TO REPUBLICANISM.

CORRUPTION EXPOSED.

THE TESTIMONY.

The following is an abstract of the evidence embraced in the report of the Committee in Congress which has been investigating the frauds and corruptions of the members of that body.

James R. Sweeney, of Watertown, New York, an ex-messenger of the House of Representatives, was asked by Mr. Orr (in the committee) whether he knew, of his own knowledge, of any attempt of any member of Congress to obtain compensation for votes given or to be given upon any measure now pending or that has been pending during the present Congress?

The witness said he knew of a case in which a member agreed to get a bill or project through the House for a certain amount of money—a look relating to the pension and bounty land laws, by Captain Triplett, of Washington.

When he was asked the name of the member, he said he preferred that the committee should relieve him from answering the question, promising that they could get the name from some other witness.

In stating the circumstances of the case, Mr. Sweeney produced the following paper: "The Clerk of the House of Representatives will pay to J. R. Sweeney, out of the appropriation in behalf of me, for certain copies of my work on the pension, bounty land, and other laws, passed at this session of Congress, the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, (\$14,500) for which this shall be a receipt."

"Aug., 1856." F. F. C. TRIPLETT.

The witness, in answer to the question, what was to be done with this sum after he had collected it from the Clerk, said that there was a misunderstanding upon that subject; and as he supposed there would be conflicting testimony upon it, he decided to have the question postponed for the present. He said however that this contract, not the written one, but the contract, was entered into in his presence between the author of that work and the member of Congress. At the time no writing was made; figuring was done.—At a subsequent day the witness was requested to procure that writing. He was asked to get it from Mr. Triplett.

By Mr. Orr—By which party?

Witness—By a member.

By Mr. Orr—Then you applied to Mr. Triplett for it?

Witness—Yes, sir, he gave it to me. I was requested to take it in my own name. I repeat, that in making these statements, I do not disclaim having an interest in the measure. I simply disclaim having any pecuniary interest in that paper.

By Mr. Orr—Who was the member with whom this contract was entered into in your presence?

Witness—Am I bound to answer the question directly?

By Mr. Orr—It is the opinion of every member of the committee that you are relieved of the duty of answering the question of the Supreme Court is worth anything we are fortified by that. We require you to answer the question.

Witness—Hon. William A. Gilbert.

The witness subsequently stated that he did not know that he was instructed, in so many words, to pay the money to anybody.

By Mr. Orr—Then that it was the understanding that it was to be paid to Mr. Gilbert by you.

Witness—That was the understanding at the interview to which I have referred. As I have stated, I was not called on afterwards to pay it to anybody.

And at another stage of the examination, he said he had no distinct recollection, at this time, of hearing any other member, or of hearing Mr. Gilbert, in the presence of any other member, say that they were interested in the bargain to which he had referred.

By Mr. Davis—Have you any information going to show that any member of Congress has received money or land, or other valuable consideration, for the vote given by him on any measures pending, or that has been pending before the present Congress?

Witness—I ask the committee, as gentlemen and as lawyers, whether I am bound to answer that question?

By the Chairman—The committee are unanimously of the opinion that you are.

Witness—Then I answer that I have been told by a member of Congress that he received a certain amount for his vote and influence in the passage of the Iowa railroad bill.

By Mr. Orr—Who was the member?

Witness—Hon. William A. Gilbert.

In reply to the interrogatory, what was the amount? The witness replied, "I do not know whether he received this or not. He said to me that he received seven square miles of land and some little stock." The negotiation according to his impression, was made with Mr. Chase, an ex-member of Congress from New York. The witness wished to state under oath, that there was no arrangement between Mr. Gilbert and himself by which he was to be involved in the matter. Whatever connection he had with the matter was entered into in confidence, as a matter of accommodation for the other parties. In no other way than that had he any interest, except what was between the author and himself.

Mr. Sweeney, the day after the above testimony was given, said, "there was a claim involving a small amount of money, pending before one of the committees of the House, which I desired to have favorably reported, and so stated to the member to whom the papers were referred for examination." He said to me that he had no doubt himself that it was a meritorious claim, but some of the committee scrutinized such matters closely—or words to that effect—and that he would have to wait a favorable opportunity, or that, perhaps, it might become necessary to make a little money, fifty dollars or so, to make all right. This is all I remember to have been said between us, relative to the subject. No money was paid or demanded, unless that be considered into a demand.

By Mr. Warner—What was the nature of the claim?

The witness refused to answer any question as to the nature of the claim or the name of the member, unless the committee construed such a refusal as a contempt of the House. The committee decided that they should so hold such refusal to be a contempt of the House.

Witness—It was an invalid pension claim. By Mr. Warner—Who was the claimant? Witness—A widow woman.

By Mr. Warner—State her name. Witness—Rosana Kimball.

By Mr. Warner—What was the name of the member? Witness—William W. Welch, of Connecticut.

By Mr. Warner—Has that claim been reported? Witness—It was reported upon its merits, without any other consideration, as I understand.

By Mr. Warner—What was your reply when Mr. Welch stated that it might become necessary to use \$50?

Witness—I really do not know that I made any reply, or that we even alluded to the subject between ourselves afterwards.

By Mr. Warner—There was no money paid for reporting the claim, as far as you know? Witness—There has never been a cent paid, as far as I know and believe.

By Mr. Orr—Did you communicate this to the claimant or to any other person? Witness—I believe I never told it to but two individuals—one was a member of Congress, and the other a gentleman outside.

F. F. C. Triplett, being sworn, said he had never approached any member upon any subject with an improper proposition.

By Mr. Orr—Have you been brought in contact with any member in that connection? Witness—I have. I suppose there is nobody who knows the organization of Congress who expects to carry anything through it merely from love of justice.

By Mr. Orr—Is that the general reputation of Congress? Witness—That is the general reputation of Congress.

During the examination of this witness in relation to his order on the Clerk for \$14,500, in the event of the passage of a resolution for the purchase of his book, he said he received a message from a member of Congress, that he desired to be introduced to him, and to see him in reference to the book project.

Mr. Orr—Was it your impression when Mr. Sweeney made application to you for the writing, that it was made in consequence of anything that had passed between him and the member, in other words; that his application was based on an interview with the member?

Witness—That was my impression though the member never told me so. I do not know that he and I ever had a conversation about that at all. The truth is, that Mr. Sweeney came to me originally upon the subject. He knew all about the matter from the first. I supposed that he was a friend of this party, and that if I paid him it would be satisfactory to the party.

The witness hesitated to give the name of the member, but the committee unanimously decided that he was bound to answer the interrogatory.

The witness then named William A. Gilbert, of New York, saying "of course I had conversation with other members of the House but this was the only thing that seemed like a definite understanding with a member."

The witness further stated that another member of Congress had conversed with him about the book, "the tenor of which was based upon the idea of receiving a part" of the contract; and he recollected that on one occasion the member asked him, in the event of their having to distribute more money than they had contemplated, whether he (Triplett) would not do what was right, or something of that sort.

Question by Mr. Orr—What was the name of that member? Witness—Dr. Welch, of Conn.

Hon. Robert T. Paine, sworn—Said in answer to an interrogatory, that he did know of an effort to procure a vote for the passage of a bill pending before the House, by holding out a consideration for the support of the bill. Such a consideration was held out by the Hon. Francis S. Edwards, a representative from the State of New York, to him, and the consideration named was \$1,500. He then proceeds to detail the conversation between them, and that the answers to the interrogatory were references which he drew from the conversation, they were such as were impressed upon his mind.

The Hon. W. Vaik, sworn—Said that perhaps ten days from the commencement of the present session of Congress, Judge Edwards asked him how he felt towards the Minnesota Land Bill. To which Mr. Vaik replied that he felt hostile to the principle of the bill. As near as he could recollect, Judge Edwards then said he or his brother (he could not say which) owned considerable land near where the road would pass, and that it would be enhancing the value of these lands very much if that bill could have a favorable vote. Mr. Vaik replied to him that he would look into the merits of the bill, but that he should give it no consideration except upon its intrinsic merits; that he should vote for or against it, as he thought just.

James S. Pike, sworn—Said he was one of the writers of the New York Tribune; and, among other questions, Mr. Orr propounded the following: "Will you now state any hint or innuendo that may have been thrown out to you by any member of Congress, in which you concluded from it that it was his purpose to subsidize your pen?"

Witness—To come directly to the point, the only instance in which I remember anything of the sort was a case when one of these railroad bills was before Congress, at the last session. A gentleman said to me, "You and Harvey—Harvey is our regular correspondent; I am rather an amateur; I go and come when I please, and a few of you, clever fellows, must have a section of land."

"Well, well," said he, "some of these sections are pretty valuable—worth as much as ten dollars an acre." It was done in a jangling manner, and the thing passed by. I had occasion very soon afterwards, to comment on these bills, and expressed my opinion.

which was, that they were plundering schemes and ought not to pass. I do not know of anything that comes nearer to the point than that.

In reply to a question, whether it was the impression that it was an offer, which, if accepted, would have led to a transaction, the witness said his impression was it meant something.

The committee unanimously decided that Mr. Pike must tell the name of the member, and he named Orasmus B. Matterson.

He thought this was about the time of the passage of the Wisconsin bill, but he did not know whether Mr. Matterson had any interest in that bill. Mr. Matterson did not name any particular bill or location.

[The testimony is so voluminous that the reporter can only glance at it.]

William C. Johnson, of Utica, N. Y., sworn—Said he was the President of the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company of the State of Iowa. He gave a long account of the history of the Company, and replied that he had rumors, but had no knowledge that any agreement or arrangement had been entered into by himself or any other member of the Company, with any members of Congress, or with any other person, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of any member of Congress, by which such members of Congress were to receive any valuable consideration for their aid in carrying through a bill for the benefit of the Company.

Question by Mr. Orr—Have you received any communication from any member or members of Congress, or any communication or written, as they allege, by the authority or sanction of any member or members of Congress, with reference to the passage of the bill.

The witness replied—One only, from Orasmus B. Matterson. It was signed by "O. M. B." It was the handwriting of Mr. Matterson, and not denied by him. It was franked by Mr. Matterson to the witness. After the existence of the letter became public, the witness says he avoided, as much as possible, having an interview with him.

Henry A. Daniels, sworn—Says that he resides in Utica, N. Y., and produced the following copy of the paper referred to. [Private.] Washington, July 15, '56.

Dear Sir,—The Committee in our House have agreed to report your resolution in Minnesota to 272,000 acres, or as you wished it, but there is much trouble in the way. Some outsiders make mischief. Are you willing to let your 1/3 of the factory be cut up and used to carry it through, in addition to what Stryker arranged? I can have some agent promise outsiders stock in a new factory. Let me know without fail by return of mail.

Truly, O. BELL.

W. C. JOHNSON, Esq.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson (who is counsel for the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company of the State of Iowa) having been sworn, testified, among other things, that some eight or ten days before the adjournment of the first session of the present Congress, while I happened to be in the House of Representatives, Mr. O. B. Matterson, of New York, and a member from the State, asked me where the President of the Des Moines Company (Mr. W. C. Johnson) was.

I told him I thought he had left the city—that I had not seen him for several days. He then expressed very great surprise at his having left the city, and said he must come back; that he was sorry to tell me, but so was the fact, that there were from twenty to thirty—I am not sure as to numbers—but I am sure that it was either twenty or thirty members of the House who had associated themselves together, and pledged each to the other not to vote for any law or resolution granting money or lands, unless they were paid for it; I told him I could hardly believe it. I think the expression I used, for I was indignant, was, that it was a "d—d outrage." He agreed with me, and was, as far as words and manner were concerned, as warm in denouncing it as I was. He said they were a set of d—d scoundrels, but there they were, and nobody could get anything of this sort through without them; that Johnson must have here \$100,000 to carry this bill, &c.

John Stryker, of Rome, N. Y., a director and member of the executive committee, of the Company, testified that he made a draft in favor of Horace Greeley for \$1000; it was a retainer for counsel and advice in aid of procuring the passage of the bill for the benefit of the Company. It was to be used entirely in his discretion. The witness, three weeks ago, met Mr. Greeley in New York, and he told him that he had received the money, but that he had no personal interest in it. The witness underwent a long examination, saying, in reply to a question by Mr. Davis, "If the bill had passed the House, Mr. Greeley had power to make whatever disposition of it he saw proper. There was no limitation however upon him. I had confidence in him that he would use it properly." It became necessary, he further said, that the bill should have the attention of some one, as there was none here to attend to it; Reverdy Johnson being absent on account of professional engagements, or for some cause, the witness wished to provide that some one should be here as agent.

James W. Simonton, correspondent of the New York Times, sworn, testified that he did not know of his own knowledge, by legal evidence, of the existence of any such organization. He had heard that there was such an organization, and from evidence conclusive to his own judgment, he had been satisfied that it did exist. In the course of the examination he spoke about the activity of Mr. Chase (ex-member of Congress) in controlling members. He had seen him call them out, and whisper confidentially in the ear of twenty or thirty of them; sent them back to their seats, and they had voted the reverse of their previous vote. This afforded strong conviction to his mind, without enabling him to give legal evidence. Chase proposed outside to have control of votes inside.

Mr. Simonton was asked the question—You have stated certain members approached you, and desired to know, through you, if they could not procure money for their votes upon certain bills. Who are they?

The witness replied that he could not answer, without violation of confidence; that to do which he would rather suffer anything

He, in reference to another interrogatory, said he was not, nor had he been, interested in the Minnesota land bill. He was offered an interest in the Michigan land bill not by a member of the House, but by Mr. G. W. Chase, but declined it for the reason that it was one with which he could honorably have no connection.

[It is right to add that Messrs. Gilbert, Welch, Matterson and Edwards deny the charges, and three of them appeared before the Committee to examine witnesses on every point charged against them. They also swore to their own innocence, but the Committee found the evidence against them overwhelming and reported recollections for their expulsion.]

State Convention.

There seems little doubt but that Judge Strickland will receive the nomination for Canal Commissioner at the 2nd of March Democratic Convention; and that Judge Lewis will be re-nominated for Supreme Judge. As to Governor, the contest lays between Packer, Witte and Hopkins.

Philadelphia and Montgomery have instructed their delegates for Hon. W. H. Witte.

Gena, Packer now has Bradford, Saquoquam, Dauphin, Union, Clinton, Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan and Potter.

Clearfield and Wayne instruct for Hon. Geo. R. Barrett.

Lancaster and Washington for Col. Hopkins.

Mifflin, Huntingdon and Juniata for Hon. E. Banks.

Clarion for Seth Clover.

Allegheny, Butler, Mercer, Westmoreland, Bedford, &c., for Col. S. W. Black.

Greene for J. L. Dawson.

Schuylkill for F. W. Hughes.

The Reported Cabinet Appointments.

It is believed by members of Congress and others, both from letters and verbal reports from Wheeland, that the new Cabinet will be composed as follows:

Secretary of State—Hon. Lewis Cass, of Michigan.

Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia.

Secretary of War—Ex-Governor Floyd, of Virginia.

Secretary of the Navy—Ex-Gov. Brown