CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa., Aug., 25, '71

TERMS.—The CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year in advance, or $2,50 when not paid in advance. Halfyearly and quarterly subscriptions at the same rate. Single copies five cents.

Advertisements $1,50 per square (10 lines) for three insertions. Advertisements for a longer period, at a reduced rate

Business cards of five lines, $5 per year.

Communications recommending persons for office, 5 cents per line. Communications of a private nature and obituary notices exceeding five lines, five cents per line. Business notices in local column 10 cents per line, for one insertion.

Notices of deaths and marriages inserted free of charge. Our friends, in all parts of the county will oblige by sending us local items of interest from their respective localities.

The figures set to the address upon each subscriber's paper indicate that the subscription is paid up to such date, and answer the same as a receipt. Persons remitting by mail, or otherwise, will understand from a change in these dates that the money has been received

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. WM. M'CANDLESS,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Capt. JAMES H. COOPER,

OF LAWRENCE COUNTY

For Assembly,
P. Gray Meek, of Bellefonte.

For Associate Judges,
W. W. Love, of Potter,
Henry Dopp, of Howard.

For Treasurer,
James F. Weaver, of Milesburg.

For Commissioner,
Samuel F. Foster, of Potter.

For District Attorney,
John F. Potter, of Bellefonte.

For Auditor,
Rob't. F. Holmes, of Marion.

For County Surveyor,
W. P. Mitchell, of Howard.

Evans' Embezzlement.

A special to the Philadelphia Evening Telegram, says that in the Evans case the Governor has instructed the Attorney General to adopt such measures as he deems necessary to the State. The arrest of Evans for embezzlement will follow. A powerful ring is believed to be connected with Evans, that they have divided the money and decided not to refund it to the State. Eminent counsel have been consulted, and they feel assured that Evans cannot be convicted of embezzlement because of the looseness of the law, and that the members of the ring have calculated all the consequences of his arrest which is now expected, and they confidently expect him to be acquitted, as he has no property, and his bond is only for ten thousand dollars. They expect the bond will be collected, and there the farce of the case will end. It is a most complete conspiracy to defraud the State.

There are still mutterings of another war in Europe. Russia and France, it is said, have entered into an alliance against Prussia and Austria, and Russia is making preparations that look as if it intended going into a big job. We trust that these rumors will prove idle; the old country has had enough of war, within a year, to do for the next half century.

Pinchbeck, of Louisiana, is one of the leading colored representatives, and said to have considerable talent. He was put out in the cold by Grant's bayonets—when he made the following speech:

Is it possible we are to put down by the government we have sustained? If that be the case, the sooner this government is torn down and a monarchy built upon its ruins the better.

The Huntingdon county democracy, in their convention last week, pronounced in favor of Gen. Hancock for President. We think, from present indications, that this gallant soldier will be the choice of our state, and he will, no doubt, be a prominent candidate in the next democratic national convention, as he has many friends all over the Union.

A. B. Barlow of Halfmoon, and Jas. P. Coburn of Hains, are mentioned in connection with the nomination for assembly by the radicals; also Col. Robt. M'Farlane; also D. M. Wagner of Bellefonte.

Constitutional Convention.

At the coming October election the citizens of Pennsylvania will vote upon the question of calling a convention to amend the State Constitution, under the following act passed by the last Legislature:

An Act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the question of calling a convention to amend the Constitution of this commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, the said question to be voted upon in manner following, to wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against a convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket, headed or endorsed with the word "State" and not otherwise; and the words used shall be "Constitutional Convention" or "against a Convention," and in counties or districts in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a separate ballot, endorsed on the outside "Constitutional Convention," and containing on the inside the words "for a Convention" or "against a Convention;" and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for Governor are received, counted and returned under existing laws.

Sec. 2. That the election aforesaid shall be held and be subject to all the provisions of law which apply to general elections; Sheriffs of the several counties shall give notice of this act in their election proclamation the present year, and the Governor shall cause all the returns of the said elections, as received by the secretary of the commonwealth, to be laid before the legislature at its annual election.

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The second day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. JOHN W. GEARY.

The N. Y. Sun says the sickness of the President's colt, about whose sore tail the whole officeholding world was so greatly exercised, was due, we learn, to the circumscribed quarters devoted to the Presidential stable. To guard against such misfortune in future, Grant is erecting a new palatial structure adjoining the State Department on Seventeenth street for the royal stud. This edifice is to be sixty by eighty feet, and three stories high. It is to be built of pressed brick with brown stone trimmings, while the interior will be of hard wood, oiled, and finished in imperial style. The basement floor is destined for the Presidential diary stock, the first floor for fifteen horses and equipages to match, and the upper stories for provender and residences for the liveried servants. The cost of this imposing stable will be defrayed, not from the Presidential privy purse, but from the appropriation for the erection of the new State Department.

The number of deaths in Paris last week were eight hundred and twenty-eight. including one from cholera.

363,523,85.

LETTER OF SPECIAL AGENT EVANS.

Geary Committing Himself.

The Agreement.—How it was Complied With.

Harrisburg, August 16, 1871—*Hon. J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General, and Hon. R W. Mackey, State Treasurer.* GENTLEMEN: Your communication of yesterday, handed to me at a late hour last night, has been read, and in view of all the facts known to you, I conceive it most extraordinary.

On the 22d of March, 1867, the legislature of this state passed a joint resolution directing the appointment of a special agent to collect disallowed and suspended claims against the United States, setting forth that, "Whereas, there is supposed to be due by the United States to the state of Pennsylvania, various accounts for disbursements made during the rebellion, but disallowed by the accounting officers of the general government; and whereas, it is believed that by carefully supplying deficient testimony, many of the amounts may be collected;" therefore, resolving, that the governor be authorized to appoint "a special agent to collect the disallowed and suspended claims of the state, whose compensation for that purpose shall not exceed ten percentum of the amounts thus collected, and shall be paid out of such collections."

Under this joint resolution the governor, on the 22d of March, 1867, appointed me as such special agent, and I at once entered on my duties, agreeing before hand, in a written agreement, to pay the state of Pennsylvania "all moneys which I may be able to collect under said authority, less the compensation allowed."

For more than four years I labored to secure to the state rights which she had been unable to enfore, and the success of my efforts is demonstrated by the books in your department, which show that the commonwealth has realized out of these "disallowed and suspended claims against the United States" more than two and a half millions of dollars. The exact amount collected so far is $2,910,469,46. The state has received every cent of this less the compensation of ten per centum of the amount so collected." Respectfully yours,

GEO. O. EVANS, Special Agent.

[*From the Philadelphia Bulletin.*]

The further we go into the exposition of Governor Geary's special agent's affairs, the more difficult it becomes to see any clear and honest solution of them.

BUNGLING EXPLANATIONS.

Governor Geary has put himself in the position of an apologist or champion of the special agent; but the explanations and excuses that are being sent forth are of the most damaging character. The main defense put forward, and apparently endorsed by Governor Geary, is that Mr. Evans had the right to retain the whole amount of the first three warrants, $321,014,44, as commissions!

HOW THEY DO IT.

The hardest ciphering of Mr. Evans and his official advocates adds to the sum he collected the direct tax settlement which it is now admitted that he had nothing to do with, and with this result:

What Mr. Evans collected	$1,029,725 21
What he did not collect	1,880,743 90
Total	$2,910,569 11

They then take ten per cent. of this amount and agree that Mr. Evans shall keep $291,046,91 as his share of the operation. It is, perhaps, not worth while to call special attention the minor fact that Mr. Evans, in swelling up his claims, credits himself with an item of $112,50, collected nearly two years before his appointment by his own statements.

MR. EVANS MAKES A PAYMENT.

But the threatened exposition of the affair appears to have called Mr. Evans' attention to the important fact that even his enormous "commissions" would not account for the whole amount of the three missing warrants, and accordingly, on July 21, 1871, he paid over to Governor Geary, by a check on the Tenth National bank of New York, $29,967,53, being the difference between the amount of his alleged commissions and the three missing warrants.

A PROPHETIC AGENT.

But it must be borne in mind that Mr. Evans appropriated these three warrants as his commission, years before a large part of the collections on which he levies his ten per cent. were made. His prophetic eye saw what was yet to be earned, in coming years, and, to prevent any accident, he paid himself in 1867, and 1868, for collections which his immense labors' did not achieve until 1871. Such official clairvoyance makes Mr. Evans a most valuable agent.

HIS REAL COMMISSION.

It is very clear that Mr. Evans has no right to pay himself any commissions. Had his commission been fixed by law, he might possibly have been able to plead some precedents for deducting that commission from each warrant as it was paid in to the state treasury. But the law does not fix the commission. It limits a point beyond which his allowance should not go; but it leaves the allowance, within that limit to be fixed by the auditor general and state treasurer. Had those officers chosen to fix the extravagant rate of ten per cent., Mr. Evans would have been entitled to $98,975,76, or ten per cent, on the whole amount of the claims collected by him. We have no idea, however, that they would have allowed any such sum.

THE AGREEMENT.

The following is the agreement referred to in Mr. Evans's bond:

I, George O. Evans, of the city of Philadelphia, having been appointed and commissioned by the governor of Pennsylvania, under joint resolution of the legislature, March 22, 1867, to collect sundry claims in said resolution mentioned, do hereby obligate myself to forthwith pay over to the state treasurer of Pennsylvania all moneys which I may be able to collect under said authority, less the compensation allowed, and to make semi-annual reports to said state treasurer of the amounts collected and the sources from which derived; and also to make annual reports to said governor under oath, including the amounts collected and a statement of all claims ascertained to be due the state, and from what sources; and I further agree, before entering upon the duties of my appointment, to give bond to the commonwealth in the sum of $10,0000, with two sureties conditioned for the faithful performance of my duties under said joint resolution and this agreement; said bond to be approved by the governor and filed in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Harrisburg, this 23d day of March, a. d. 1867.

"GEORGE O. EVANS.

"F. JORDAN, "W. C. ARMOUR, } Witnesses."

Mr. Evans' bond is distinctly based upon this agreement, not one single provision of which has been complied with. He has not paid over his collections, "forthwith;" he has not made semi-annual reports to the state treasurer; and he has not made annual reports to the governor. His bond is, therefore, clearly forfeited, and it becomes the obvious duty of the attorney general to sue it out immediately.

Governor Geary explains why he took this agreement from Mr. Evans. He says that "at the time the act was passed and the appointment made he saw clearly that the law did not provide when, how or to whom Mr. Evans' collections, it made should be paid. So far as the act of assembly was concerned, the agent might have retained his ten per cent. on the sums secured, and throw the ballance into the Potomac, or he might have devoted the funds to his temporary use."

IF SO, WHY

did the governor sign the act and make the appointment? He did not take this agreement until the next day; and he now says that he saw clearly at the time that the act was passed and the appointment was made that his appointee could take ten per cent. and throw the balance into the Potomac! And yet Governor Geary signed the act, and commissioned the Agent.

STILL FURTHER, WHY

has Governor Geary never required the fulfillment of this agreement? If he has ever had "annual reports" from the special agent, he has kept them to himself. This agreement was in his own possession. The bond was filed in the state department, but the agreement on which it was conditioned could not be found among the state records, and, we believe, was not there. It becomes Governor Geary to explain how it came to pass that he allowed himself to rest for four years in ignorance—if he was ignorant—of the doings of such an important agency. He must have known that some of these collections were being made, and he certainly knew that these "payments forthwith," and these stated reports were not being made.

NO FAULT FOUND.

We do not, for a moment, believe the assertion that "no fault is found with Mr. Evans' account," or that it is "practically accepted," either by Mr. Mackey or General Hartranft. Indeed the assertion is contradicted by the same authority, which admits, that those officers have made a formal demand for $291,046,41, which they truly say is in Mr. Evans' posession We understand that they also claim, as they should, the interest on the missing warrants; and we have no idea that these officers will discuss the question of commissions before the account is settled.

THE GOVERNOR'S ENDORSEMENT.

Secretary Boutwell's certificate gives the impression that all these warrants were drawn to Governor Geary's order, and by him endorsed, first, to "George O. Evans, special agent of Governor Geary," next, to "George O. Evans, attorney in fact," and, lastly, to "R. W. Mackey, state treasurer." The governor, however, states that he never endorsed any of the warrants except the last one, which was paid into the treasury by him. This is explained on the theory that the United States government recognized Mr. Evans' commission as a power of attorney, authorizing him to endorse the warrants. This is probably true; but why were not the endorsements all alike? Why were they first made by the "special agent," then by the "attorney in fact," and at last by Governor Geary himself? There must have been a reason for this, and the public ought to have it.

ASKED TO RESIGN.

Jos. M. M'Clure, esq., deputy attorney general, to whom alone is due the credit of the discovery of this whole affair, has been urged by the attorney general, at the instance of Governor Geary, to hand in his resignation. But Mr. M'Clure has positively refused to resign, feeling that he has only done his duty in giving to the people the knowledge of these gross frauds.

Grant's Despotic Nature.

What does Gen. Grant mean by his persistent persecution of the South? The right of self-government belongs to those people, as it does to all who live under republican institutions, and no man of them can be judged by a law in the making of which he has had no voice. It is a natural right, for nature has been herself to give the powers of protection and preservatoin to every man to whom she has given being. It is a divine right, for God himself presumes our responsibility to govern ourselves, and the right of self-government is the foundation of all moral responsibility, both here and hereafter. The inquiry has been suggested by the report of a conversation that was had in the "cottage by the sea," in reference to North Carolina, just before the recent election. Grant was asked, "What would you have done if North Carolina had not satisfied Republican anticipation!" And the answer was worthy of the despot that he is: *I have the power under the Ku-Klux bill to have made her.*"

Let him hold in remembrance that every despotism that attempts to destroy the forms of government, the spirit of liberty, and the institutions of a civilized people, must prepare to destroy the people at the same time. As despotism can have no guarantee and safety in the mutilation, only extermination can consummate the work.

Scotland understood it. When the Duke of Argyle went to see Queen Elizabeth, said she: "You have murdered my provost marshal in Edinburgh." "May it please your Majesty" he was killed." "You have killed my provost marshal in Glasgow," said she. "No," said the Duke; "he only cannot be found." "You have killed two more of my provost marshals in the Highlands," said the Queen, with the terrible blasphemy that characterized her bitter conversation, "and I shall send my troops down to Scotland to make a hunting ground of your country." "May it please your Majesty," replied the Duke, "just be kind enough to let us know when you send them down, and we will have our hounds ready." Scotland by this determination was saved from the tyranny that crushed out Ireland.

Is it manly in Gen. Grant to paly the despot over an oppressed and downtrodden people? These Southern people have their constitutional rights, even if they have been rebellious. He would not dare threaten such interference in the case of the State of New York, and why should he do it in the case of North Carolina, now supposed to be restored to all the constitutional rights belonging to all the States?

But the fact is, Grant cannot divest himself of the idea that the country is to be ruled by military despotism. When Gen. Hancock, in command of the Fifth Military District, issued his famous order No. 40—in which he told the people of that district: "The right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property must be preserved. Free institutions, while they are essential to the happiness and prosperity of a people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order"—by the friends of constitutional liberty this order was hailed as a voice of resurrection. But from the day that Hancock issued that order Grant commenced a system of petty persecution against this, one of the noblest and most magnanimous soldiers of the war, revoking his orders, degrading him from his official rank, and placing him in subordination to juniors in commission, which has not yet ceased. Grant cannot be anything but despotic—it is deeply graven in his nature; and his gross ignorance of the spirit and form of our entire system of government leads him into countless stupid blunders.—*N. Y. Sun, Radical.*

Senator Sumner has declined the gold medal tendered him by the people of Hayti. If the Haytians wish to get rid of the medal they might offer it to President Grant, who has no constitutional scruples against the taking of presants, especially when the expressage is prepaid.

BIGAMIST BOWEN REDIVIVUS.

Extraordinary Reception of the Martyr on Edisto Island, S. C.—The Darkies Wild with Enthusiasm Over Their Beloved,

[*From the Charleston News, August* 10.]

The belligerent Bowen has again assumed his war paint and feathers, and is on the war-path. His plan of campaign is to lure the credulous colored masses to retired groves upon the island of the sea by such devices as the seductive ginger cake and the exuberant root beer, and, having exhibited to them such dainties, to inflict upon them speeches from improvised and rustic platforms, wherein he lays his hand upon his heart, and begs to know if they, his audience, whom he is glad to see and proud to call his brethren, can believe him, who thus addresses them, the scandalous and wicked tales that are spread broadcast by those malicious emissaries of the Evil One, by which he begs to be understood as meaning the Democrats, whose hearts are deceitful above all things and desperately wicked? Whereupon his dusky audience, with a lively sense of ginger cake to come, respond with shouts of "Hear, hear!" "Ki yi!" "Bress de Lamb," and in divers other incoherent and irrelevant manners, express their hearty reverence for the gentle Bowen, and their high appreciation of the bovine barbecue. A love feast of this character took place last Saturday night at the camp ground on Edisto Island. It is described with gushing enthusiasm by some of its attendants, and from all accounts it must have been a sort of cross between a colored camp meeting and Voudou incantation. The ambitious Bowen exhorted and expostulated, berated and besought and pumped the excitement in his shouting audience up to fever heat. He argued and they applauded, he gesticulated and they roared, he danced and they prostrated themselves in convulsions of delight, until the audience resolved itself into a promiscuous, squirming, perspiring mass of odoriferous enthusiasm. Men shouted and women howled, the little pickaninnies lost their ginger cakes by being crushed to Nubian jellies in the seething mass; the saturnalian echoes resounded from the trees and scared the solemn owls down from their resting-places, who circled round the scene and gazed with big-eyed wonder. Next a rush was made for Bowen by the effusive shades, who refused to be pacified except by shaking hands with their new apostle. They hustled him off of the platform, and, stretching their numbers out in two long lines, the shaking of hands began. The martyred orator passed down the centre, his arms on either side working up and down, as seized by the dusky gauntlet, and looking like the leavers of an erratic pump. Old blind men, toothless and tottering, came and put their hands upon him because they "wanted to see dis man Bowen;" women jostled out of the line by the stronger men, reached their hands through the ranks, plucked the hem of Bowen's garments, and shouted with rapture, "I touched 'um! I touch 'um!" and mothers brought rags and handkerchiefs, laid them up against their new found Moses, and took them away to lay on their sick babies. In fact the dusty mass did everything that gushing idiots could do under the strongest stimulant of excitement and then the cakes and beer supervening, they devoured them with eager avidity, until, with the disappearance of the last ginger cake, and the squeezing of the last beer bottle, they wended their devious ways back to their various dens, making night hidous as they passed with crazy shouts of "Bowen for Governor!" Oh let my people go.

Making Great Men.

Mr. Dieffenbach, in the Bloomsburg *Columbian*, has the following which will bear a reprint:

The business of manufacturing great men out of small material—first introduced from the West—is becoming quite common. So common, indeed, that it is becoming a nuisance.

The sensation papers of the cities—Herald, World, &c., of New York, and Press, Inquirer, &c., of Philadelphia—have such characters as George Frances Train, Wm. Cornell Jewett, &c., who are kept in constant bay, but why they are made prominent will puzzle any brain into which sense is admitted. Then our Pennsylvania crones are constantly clacking about Alex. McClure, a pinhook politician who has no other importance or significance than that of being a boy of all work for Gov. Curtin—and the Harrisburg Patriot sets up a real or imaginary green frog of the pond it 'yclepts Quay, but who or where from, it leaves the public in delightful ignorance. Now pray tell us gentlemen, what is the use in that? Do you not debauch journalism by stooping to such nonsense?

Every pig-headed ignoramus, in these days, who succeeds in working his way into the Legislature, wants himself snouted with the title Hon., while nine-tenths of them have no more conception of its signification than a pig has of its blood relations. Such titles at best are but an absurd aping after arristocratic titles, and if the downward career is further pursued, it will soon become fashionable to apply it to township officers and perhaps to hotel waiters and all others serving somebody else. The newspapers are responsible for all this, for not one of the gentry would give a snap for the title if he could not see it in print.

Nor would any of the style of great men we refer to be knowe beyond the length of a ten-foot pole were it not for newspaper puffery—newspaper debasement.

ALMOST A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Monday night last, Mr. J. Wallace, druggist in Lock Haven, while in a somnambulistic state, arose from his bed and, walking to the window of his room, opened the shutters and got on to the cornice of the second story of the building, from whence he traveled up the cornice to the room window of of one of his clerks, when he awoke in his efforts to enter the room, and, who, supposing Mr. Wallace to be a burglar, struck him in the face with his fist, which seems not to have restored him to consciousness, for Mr. Wallace turned around stepped off the cornice, from which he fell to the pavement, some fifteen feet distant. Mr. Wallace's face was painfully injured by the fall, besides he was stunned in such a manner as to render his condition quite a helpless one. As soon as Mr. Wallace was struck, the clerk recognized him, but was unable to reach him in time to save him from the fall. Mr. Wallace's condition, we are glad to add, is not very dangerous, and he is expected to be able to resume his business in a few days.—Republican.

Huntingdon, August 16.—The Democratic Convention here to-day, passed strong resolutions for General Hancock for President, and elected John S. Miller delegate, with instructions to support him. J. Simpson Africa was nominated for the Legislature.

The Pennsylvania War Claims.

The revelations made by the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Monday says the Morning Patriot, put into definite and comprehensible form the rumors which have floated about in political circles for more than a month past. It is needless to state that the exposures have produced a profound sensation throughout this community, and have seriously compromised the State administration. The following statement of facts is necessary to an understanding of the case so far as it has yet been disclosed. Under a joint resolution of the legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 22, 1867, Governor Geary appointed George O. Evans, of Philadelphia, a special agent to collect the "disallowed and suspended claims" of this State against the United States. The agent's compensation was not to exceed ten per cent. on the amounts collected. The claims collected by Mr. Evans from the date of his appointment to this time amount to $2,308,201,61. Of this sum three government warrants, amounting to $321,014,44, have never been paid into the treasury of the State of Pennsylvania, One of the warrants, dated May 1, 1867 for $78,516,89, drawn in favor of Governor Geary, was paid to G. O. Evans on the first of May of the same year, within less than a month of the appointment of the agent. More than four years have elapsed, and the treasury has no account of the money. The second unpaid warrant is for $105,651,47, is dated October 28, 1868, and is drawn in favor of Governor Geary. The third, dated August 27, 1870, is for $137,846,09. Of these sums there is no account in the State Treasury. Dr. Evans instead of paying over the money has been using it for his own purposes. Whether others have been connected with him in this job will be fully determined in the future. In withholding this money, he has proved himself a faithless, corrupt and dishonest agent, and should be prosecuted criminally without a moment's delay; and all who are associated with him in the job should be exposed and punished. Within less than a month of his appointment he received the sum of $78,516,89, and appropriated it to his own use and to that of his official and unofficial accomplices.

It may possibly be alleged in behalf of Mr. Evans that he is entitled to a per centage of $230,820,16, on the claims collected from the federal government. Yet this does not cover the amount which he has dishonestly appropriated. By his conduct he has forfeited all claim to pay for his services, and the accounting officers of the State government will be held responsible for every dollar which they shall allow him. He has dishonstly used the money, and has audited his own accounts. The best thing he can do is to pay over the amount of the warrants with interest, and evan then he should not be permitted to escape a criminal prosecution.

On behalf of Mr. Evans it is asserted that he has made frequent efforts to settle his accounts with the auditing department of the State government. This is most pretty and dishonest plea. *He had no accounts to settle.* His plain duty was to have paid over promptly the money which he was appointed to receive, and make his proper application for allowance for services, Mr. Evans gave a bond in ten thousand dollars and appropriated a quarter of a million.

The bond of Mr. Evans which we copied from the *Bulletin* yesterday morning is a remarkable document. Its condition is that he shall faithfully perform his official duties under the joint resolution of the legislature, and "under an agreement entered into by "him the 23d day of March, 1867." Where is that agreement, and what is its nature? Who were the contracting parties? Was this an agreement to divide the plunder between the conspirators? That article, if produced will go far towards elucidating the nature of this transaction, and will show who were the conspirators, as well as the several shares of their booty.

This was a burglarious scheme from the beginning, in which the federal and State treasuries were alike to be plundered. The first step was the passage of the resolution, and the second was the appointment of Mr. George O. Evans for chief cracksman. It will be the duty of Congress to inaugurate a thorough investigation of this job. Pennsylvania needs no corrupt agent as this Evans has proved himself to slime his way along the corridors of the treasury at Washington to press the payment of fraudulent claims against the federal government that he and his co-conspirators might plunder their ten per cents. If it shall turn out that some of these claims have been dishonestly allowed, the State should make complete restitution. The pride of the people of the Commonwealth will not permit them to retain money which has been corruptly obtained from the federal treasury. The revelations thus far made show that this man Evans is fully capable of lobbying through the departments any dishonest claim in order to get his percentages. Ten per cent. was too great a temptation for him and his confederates. The alacrity with which these large sums have been paid to the State while honest and just demands have been withheld, brings into strong suspicion the processes employed by the special agent.

We have commented freely on the facts that have thus far been presented. Further revelations are promised, and will no doubt be made. It is now neccessary that the public should know who are associated with Mr. Evans in this job. He has not been permitted to carry off more than his share of the swag. It was not in the reckoning that he should get away with percentages to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars for his services. We patiently await further developements.

The Leavenworth and Denver Narrow Gauge Railroad.

Leavenworth, Kan., August 15. The proposition to appropriate $250,000 in aid o a narrow gauge railroad from this city to Denver was voted on in this county yesterday, and carried by 4,000 majority. The people of Colorado propose to appropriate $500,000 for the same purpose. All the counties in Kansas along the line of the road will vote bonds to its aid. Work will be commenced immediately. Fifty miles will be built this fall, and the whole line is operation within two years.

PERSIA.

Terrors of the Famine—27,000 Victims.

London, August 18.—The famine in Persia is more terrible than previously reported, as 27,000 deaths have taken place in Ispahan alone from starvation, and the condition of the province of Moseonderan is still worse. The rice crop is a complete failure, and the cattle plague, small pox, typhus fever and cholera prevail.

Nashville, August 21.—At Cleveland, Bradley county, Tennessee, last Friday evening, a negro charged with rape on a white girl was taken from the prison by masked men and hanged.

In the Northern part of Texas, a most ruinous drought prevails. Cattle are dying for want of water and vegetation, of all kinds, is reduced almost to powder.

Discouraging Accounts of the Cattle Market.

Chicago, August 14.—The Fort Scott *Monitor* of Wednesday gives a rather discouraging account of the cattle trade, notwithstanding the high prices of beef in the eastern markets. At Baxter Springs and other sources of supply there is absolutely no market. There are now forty thousand head of cattle within a few miles of that city, and fresh heard are constantly ariving. Not half of the cattle fit for sale have yet arrived at any shipping point in that State, and after six weeks' tedious drive over the plains from Texas, fighting flies by day and the cattle stampeding nearly every night, the cattle owners arrive at Baxter Springs or Abeline to find the prices so low at St. Louis and Chicago that the shippers will not take hold at Baxter. Now there is no stated price and there are no offers of cattle. They usually sell at about one cent a pound. Last year they brought nearly two cents. Iowa and Illinois are full of Texas cattle, which have been pastured in those States, and are now ready for the butcher. Being within easy reach of a market, whenever the telegraph reports favorably, they are hurried into Chicago, and Texas cattle men are shut out.

Carl Schurz on the Situation.

We presume the German press will furnish a correct report of the great speech of Senator Schurz, at Chicago. It was intended as the opening ball of the campaign, and will attract attention and discussion everywhere. His views in relation to Grant ought to be remembered. He said:

President Grant has placed his cousins and brothers-in-law by the dozen at the public crib, and the whole chorus of flatterers exclaim: "A trifle! who will find fault with him for that?" He who feels the indecency of such acts, and expresses his feelings, is simply denounced as a traitor, whose heart must be full of black designs. O ho! these are no trifles! The cousins and brothers-in-law of the President may be officers worse than others, but when he puts them to the public crib, the Chief of State teaches his subordinates by his example, which is everywhere visible, that in his opinion a public office may be used for the selfish end to make out of it what can be made, and who will wonder when those subordinates also make out of their offices all that can be made? When the Chief of State takes presents and then puts the donors in high offices and dignities, those men so appointed may be very worthy, and the present may have had nothing to do with the appointments; but the Chief of States has shown his subordinates that in his opinion an officer may take presents and then grant his favors to the donors in an official way, and will then wonder when the subordinates, following the high example, also take presents and give their official favors to the doners.

Views of Napoleon—The Prince Imperial to Visit the United States.

New York, August 15.—A gentleman just returned from Europe, where he has been in intimate social relations with the French Imperial family, informs an interviewer of a morning paper that Napoleon believes in his early restoration, that the Thiers' government is a mere make-shift, and that his death at this time would be followed by another civil war. Gambetta is looked upon as an ambitious, intriguing, able man. Bazaine waits for history to justify him. Le Bouff is a "wretched creature."

The Empress is well, and intends to send the Prince Imperial on a tour through the United States when he is a little older.

The Imperial family receive the attention of the Royal and nobility of England.

There are now two parties in France, the Imperialists and Red Republicans. The Bourbons are no where.

The European Diplomatists abroad favor his return, believing that the restoration of Napoleon would keep in subjection the disorderly elements of the French, which now constantly menace Europe.

It is also stated that England is threatened with serious revolutionary troubles, and it was believed that a conciliation by the Government would fail to satisfy the demands of the people.

Asia.

London, August 14.—Batavia papers contain details of a terrible calamity which has visited the island of Tagolanda, in the Malay Archipelago. The volcano of Ruwang broke out, after a long interval of inactivity. It was preceded by a terrible earthquake, which unroofed the dwellings and rent their walls asunder. The eruption was of the most fearful character. Several craters opened around the side of the volcano, and continued their action at the same time, the rapidity of the explosion causing a tremendous roar, which was heard all over the neighboring islands. The outbreak was accompanied by a concussion of the sea. A wave forty yards in height issued with lightning speed, and swept all the human beings, houses, cattle and horses from the surface of the island. From every crater proceeded flashes of electric lightning and volumes of smoke. Red-hot-stones, disrupted fragments of rock and currents of mud were thrown with immense force high into the air, and the earth was rent open all around the volcano. Besides covering the whole surface of the Island, the matter thrown out accumulated in some places, forming hills several hundred feet high. Amid the most terrific explosion an Island suddenly arose up from the sea. Four hundred and sixteen persons, all Malays, are stated to have perished by the eruption. Not a single being on the Island could be saved.

A Chinese Opium Den.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

It is rented by the proprietor to a Chinaman named Ah Fook for $500 per month, who again sublets various parts. We entered several of the apartments and a stranger sight cannot be imagined. The first we visited was about ten feet in height, sixteen feet in length and twelve feet in breadth; the only light or ventilation of any kind was by the door, and it was so dark that a candle had to be lighted to enable us to inspect it. This was a lodging house, Heaven save the mark! and kept by a man named Ah Wa, who for ten cents a night accommodates his countrymen with lodging; and in his place every night nineteen men sleep. The beds, if they may be so termed, are nothing but a series of shelves with a straw mat on each, and here, night after night, these poor wretches pass away their time smoking opium and sleeping of its pernicious effects, as the proprietor, for five cents extra, supplies this drug, the smoking of which occupies the chief part of the time of the inhabitants of McEvoy's building, when not engaged in their usual occupation of stealing, for Mr. Woodruff informed me that there was not one man who frequented that place who was not a thief. We watched the operation of

PREPARING AND SMOKING

a pipe of opium. The smoker has brought to him a tray on which is a light, a pipe, and a small piece of wire, and a jar of pure opium; the wire is dipped into the opium, then applied to the candle and cooked until perfume arising therefrom suits the smoker's ideas. It is then carefully kneaded on the surface of the pipe, the top of the bowl being covered, with the exception of a hole in the centre and when the correct consistency is gained by a delicate manipulation with the wire, the opium is worked up into a ball about the size of a pea, and inserted through the hole in the lid of the pipe, the smoker then reclines, and placing the bowl of the pipe against the candle, draws away at the stem for a second—the pipe is empty and the performance repeated until the smoker becomes stupified, and falls back in a doze to revel in the sensations arising from his narcotic. Its effects are described as being of a most exhilarating kind, and if only inhaled in small quantities, it animates the spirits, and gives energy to the intellectual powers, and is then followed by a state of quiet, pleasant languor until sleep succeeds; but it is only by increasing the dose that these effects are reproduced. The soporific effects are then of longer duration and the symtoms of debility are greater, gradually but surely leading to softening of the brain.

REGISTERS NOTICES.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre county to be held at Bellefonte, for allowance and confirmation on Wednesday the 30th day of August A. D. 1871.

1. The account of Mealame Reese administrator of &c., of Margret Reese late of the township of Gregg, dec'd.
2. The account of Jacob D. Valentine Guardian of Richard, Tamozine, Clifford & Mary, minor children of Jacob V. Thomas, Bellefonte Centre co., Pa.
3. The Guardianship account of W. L. Gorden Guardian of Sarah and Hannah Daughenbach, minor children of Jacob Daughenbach, late of Harris twp., dec'd.
4. Adam Weaver Guardian of John and Nicodemus Lose, two of the children and heirs of Catharine Lose late of Harris twp., of account with the estate of the said John and Nicodemus Lose.
5. The account of Peter Solt Guardian of Conrad, Jacob and Ellen Long, minor children of Martin Long jr., late of Burnside twp., dec'd.
6. The account of James and Joseph Mauck and Emony Brumgart administrators of &c., of Jesse Mauck late of Penn township dec'd as filed by William Mauck acting administrator.
7. Partial account of Peter Nese and Jas. D. Gentzell administrator of &c., of Elizabeth Neese late of Gregg twp., dec.
8. The account of M. T. Milliken Daniel Rhoads and John Irwin jr, trustees under the will of Wm. A. Thomas, dec'd late of Bellefonte Pa.
9. The account of Samuel Musser, and John Musser, jr., administrators of &c., of William Musser late of Ferguson township dec'd.
10. The account of Thomas Dale and Evan Williams executors of the last will and testament of William Williams dec'd late of Harris twp., Centre co., Pa.
11. The account of Geo. Jack executor of the last will and testament of William Wagner late of Boalsburg in the twp., of Harris, dec'd.
12. The estate of Thos. Morrow late of the borough of Philipsburg, Centre co., Pa., dec'd., in account with Owen Hancock administrator of said estate.
13. The account of Samuel Frank Guardian of Lucinda Scholl minor child of Philip Scholl late of Green twp., Clinton co., Pa.
14. Suplementary and final administration account of H. N. McAllister who survived James Potter administrator of the the goods and chattles, rights and credits, late of William W. Potter, dec'd.
15. The second account of Jacob Sankey one of the executors of John Sankey late of Penn twp., in the county of Centre and state of Penn'a. dec'd.
16. The final account of Jacob and Philip Bottorf executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Bottorf late of Ferguson twp., dec'd.
17. The account of Martin Boumgart administrator of &c., of Daniel Gingrich late of Walker twp., dec'd.
18. The account of J. P. Gephart trustee appointed by the Orphans Court to make sale of the real estate of Geo. Garbrick dec'd., late of Benner twp., Centre co., Pa.
19. The account of Henry Brockenhoff administrator of Patrick Brew dec'd., late of Milesburg Centre co., Pa.
20. The account of Michael Grove Guardian of Anna Maria Rockey (now deceased) a minor child of Jacob Rockey late of Walker twp., dec'd.
21. The account of Michael Grove Guardain of Anna Garbrick (now Anna Noll) a minor child of George Garbrick late of Benner twp. dec'd.
22. The account of Michael Grove Guardian of Geo. W. Garbrick (now deseased) a minor child of George Garbrick dec'd, late of Benner twp.
23. The administration account of James Sommerville administrator of &c., of Patrick White lat of Snow Shoe twp., dec'd.

JOHN H. MORRISON.
Bellefonte, July 26th 1871. Reg.

JOHN B. LINN. P. BREWER WILSON

LINN & WILSON,

DRUGGISTS,

Successors of F. P. Wilson, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Have secured the services of James H. Steen, of Philadelphia, a druggist of thirteen years experience, who will have the charge of their prescription business.

A night bell is attached to their store door, and the employes sleeping within the building, will attend to the wants of the public at all hours of the night

Linn & Wilson keep constantly on hand a large stock of all kinds of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Trusses and Medical Appliance of all kinds, together with a very large stock of Patent Medicines, such as Vinegar Bitters, and also Pure Wines, and liquors, of all kinds for medical purposes.

LINN & WILSON.

july14.3m

CARD.

J. E. Caldwell & Co.

No. 902 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Desire to envite the especial attention of purchasers and others visiting the city, to their unusually large and varied assortment of

NEW JEWELRY,
FINE WATCHES

OF MOST RELIABLE MAKERS.

GOLD CHAINS.
ARTISTIC SILVER WARE

FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTATIONS.

**TABLE CUTLEREY,