CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa., February, 3, 1871.

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.

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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

The Watchman favors Hon. S. T Shugert, of Bellefonte, as next democratic candidate for Auditor General. We can join in with our neighbor upon that.

The senate has passed an act appropriating $20,000 out of the state treasury, to the sufferers by the Mifflintown fire.

Brown's last week's Republican contains a foul slander against the citizens of this side the county in general, relative to our schools and the capacity of our children to acquire an education. He says she has the authority of the county superintendent for saying that the "schools in Howard, Clinton and Liberty twp., are far superior to the schools in other portions of the county," and then comes in with an insolent slur upon Penns valley. Now the fact is, that at the time Brown penned his unkind and uncouth sentences, the county superintendent had not visited more than two schools in Curtin twp., and did not tell Brown any thing that would warrant him in such a low fling at Penns valley. Brown himself was raised in Penns valley, and was the only ass we ever had to disgrace us. The children of our Penns valley farmers are among the brightest in the county, and the county superintendent will testify that our schools are as far advanced as those of any other portion of the county, and besides, we have turned out a larger share of scholars, teachers, and prefessional men, who do honor to their native valley than any other portion of the county, whilst the only ass *turned out* was Bill Brown, of whom his native soil is ashamed.

The U. S. States senate, a few days ago, passed a bill, by one majority, repealing the income tax.—We would have been pleased to see a larger majority, but this will do, if the house follows suit, of which there is not so much hope, as Grant wishes the odious measure to be continued, and there may be too many in that body to do his bidding.

Later advices from Washington indicate the passage of the bill by the house.

The Blessings of Negro Rule.

South Carolina is one of the two states of the south, in which the black population outnumbers the white, and where things are carried on in accordance with the negro equality and negro ability ideas of the "god and morality" party. We give our white radicals a little glimpse of how the niggers do things in South Carolina, which we take from the World.

The negro vote controls all the offices in this State. The Governor, Judges, Legislature, United States Senators, and Members of Congress, county offices, in fact all the officials, are indebted to the negro vote for place and power. And it appears by the annual report of the State Auditor, that this tremendous voting mass pays no tax whatever. As the negroes have no property, the only tax which could reach or affect them is the poll-tax and that they successfully evade even this. appears from the report referred to. The Auditor's exhibit shows that only 41,000 persons paid the poll-tax last year. These, of course, were the white property-owners (Democrats) who had real estate to return, and from whom this tax, in addition to the other taxes, was easily collected. But the last election shows, by official returns, 130,000 votes polled—an excess of some ninety thousand over the number paying the poll-tax. Here, then, we have the evidence of an official report that the 90,000 Radical voters in this State who fill this Legislature with the peibald company now sitting here, and send men to Washington as representatives of South Carolina, pay no taxes whatever. Those who pay all the taxes and support the whole obnoxious machinery are utterly voiceless and unrepresented; for they either do not vote at all or, if they do, are invariably defeated by Radical election laws which make the ballot a farce.

The result of this atrocious state of things is seen in the reckless extravagance of the State Government. Under a white man's government an annual session of three weeks was considered amply sufficient for a Legislature of South Carolina, and the members were only allowed a per diem of three dollars. Now, the present session has already lasted two months, nothing in the way of useful legislation has been done, the members draw all the time (even during the holidays) their six dollars per diem, and they have entered upon the impeachment of one of own judges for drundenness (and they knew his habits before they elected him), and for releasing on bail certain white citizens who were arrested on false (political) grounds; and in this way will manage to indefinitely protract the session and deplete the treasury. The most of them are negroes and still lower whites, and many of them have moved their families to this place and settled down as for a permanent session. They cannot make anything elsewhere, and they have no idea of stopping their pay by an adjournment.

The whites are powerless to interfere, and look on and suffer in silence. No word even of remonstrance or protest is now heard, but the State staggers and reels under the crushing wrong.

A steamboat disaster on the Mississippi the other day—some 60 killed.

Governor.

Some of our exchanges are already giving their views as to who should be the next democratic nominee for governor of this state. It may not be too early to canvass the merits of the different gentlemen that may be proposed, provided it is done with the sole view of assisting in finding out who is the proper man to be our next standard bearer, and how the harmony and success of the democratic organization can best be secured. The triumph of our party in the next gubernatorial campaign is beyond a doubt, if these things be kept in view, and the success of factions and interests be laid aside; that the latter is the unanimous desire of the democratic masses, we know to be a fact, and we hope rings and cliques will for once stand aloof, and let the will of the rank and file, who are always honest, predominate. The selfish, trading politicians can no longer whip in the masses, and kindle in them an enthusiasm for their tools, as once was the case, at least not to an extent to insure the success of any man who may be nominated, and we think this is right too, for it is the most wholesome lesson which can be taught the scheming politician.

In order to be successful in the next campaign we must have, as our nominee for governor, a gentleman of purity of character, in whom the masses have confidence, and who is possessed of the qualifications requisite for that position. These are the main requisites, and by presenting a standard bearer who combines these, the next nominee of the democratic party will also be the next governor.

During the late canvass, the democracy of western Pennsylvania were a unit for Gen. Geo. W. Cass, of Pittsburg, for governor, and in presenting the name of that distinguished gentleman, the pulse of the democracy of central Pennsylvania, best in unison with their brethern of the west, and the REPORTER among other journals, expressed itself in favor of the nomination of Gen. Cass, because we knew his purity of character, his eminent qualifications, and because we saw that the masses pointed to him as the man. But the democratic state convention saw fit to nominate another—a very excellent gentleman—who would have made a good governor Hon. Asa Packer—and the result showed it was an error, the popular desire had not been gratified, and whilst the rank and file did not murmer, yet they could not be brought to enter into the campaign with that enthusiastic confidence, which would have ensured success. Asa Packer was the choice of of men who cared more for what they imagined they could press out of him, than for the public good, but Mr. Packer proved to shrewd to be bled by the professional politicians who brought about his nomination for sordid purposes, and we credit him for it. The west was disappointed in not having its claims in its distinguished son recognized, yet how nobly did the west swell up the democratic vote for an eastern man, while the east itself fell short in the support of one of its own best citizens. Had the section from which Asa Packer hailed only done tolerably well for its own choice, he would have been elected governor. The statistics show that the western democracy have credit for what reduction there was of Geary's majority, and had her candidate—Gen. Cass—been upon the ticket, it was admitted upon all hands, his great popularity in the western counties would have brought much larger gains there and in fact gains all over the state, which would have completely swamped Geary's little majority, and left him several thousand in the rear. Gen. Cass would have received thousands of republican votes, which could not be secured for Packer. We think from the tone of some of the leading western papers, that the name of Gen. Cass will again be presented as the choice of that section for governor. What we know of the popular feeling, here and elsewhere, we know it to run in the same channel. He is the man in whom the masses have confidence, for whose election they can be rallied, and for whom the western section of the state alone will roll up such a large vote, as to make his election certain, even were the democratic vote alsewhere but the usual party vote We favor the nomination of Gen. Cass, therefore, as the strongest man, eminently qualified to fill the governor's chair, and as a compliment due the western democracy for its gallant behavior.

RADICAL CORRUPTION.

Failure of the Pacific Railroad—Astounding Revelation of Radical Corruptions—$150,000,000 Stolen.

When the Pacific railroad bills were before congress it was charged that many of the members of the house of representatives, conspicuously Mr. Oaks Ames of Massachusetts, were personally interested in their passage. This charge was denied. The grants conferred by congress consisted of alternate sections of a strip of land eleven miles wide and as long as all the roads together. In addition to this, congress donated money to build three roads, amounting in the aggregate to $70,000,000—$64,618,832 being the par value of bonds granted, the remainder being an estimated allowance for premium. We say donated. The bargain was that the roads should eventually pay the money back, meanwhile pay the interest.

For security the United States held a first lien on the roads and other property of the companies. So long as the government held this lien, the companies paid their interest promptly. The interest thus paid amounted to $2,417,491. It was not paid in cash, but in trade—transportation of mails, etc.—a small swindle of itself. After this, another bill was introduced into congress, providing that in case the companies borrowed money from third parties, the latter should have a first lien on the road, etc., in preference to all other creditors. At this monstrous proposition, the charge of corruption against the members who introduced and advocated it was again made, and denied again. The bill passed, and the government has lost its security forever.

The next step taken by the corrupt parties to his scheme was to organize a corporation called the credit mobilier. With this corporation they, as individuals, deposited the money they had gained by building the road, for the government had donated to them much more money than sufficient to defray the whole cost of the roadway, plant and equipment. Next, as corporators of roads they borrowed this money from the credit mobilier, and gave the latter, in return, bonds of the companies secured by a first mortgage on the roads, which first mortage has a lien prior to all others, including the claim of the government for the millions it had loaned. This transaction was seen through at the time, and characterized as corrupt as the others. Oakes Ames was one of the ring leaders. Oaks Ames was charged with fraud, and Oaks Ames was again defended by the radical press as a pure man. Next step: the obligations given by the companies to the credit mobilier, was sold in the market, and the proceeds pocketed individually by the conspirators.

The corporators of the companies thus became possessed, for nothing, of some twenty millions cash profits in building the roads, and the cash avails of all the first mortgage bonds and the stock; and, in addition, a first lien covering the roads themselves. It was now only necessary to create public distrust concerning the financial standing of the roads, in order to produce a panic in the mortgage bonds, and buy them back for a song, after selling them at puffed-up prices. No sooner had the hold of the government upon the roads been got rid of by legislation than the companies stopped paying interest to the government. This accumulation of interest was permitted to go on until it amounted to $6,402,662. Then, and then only, did Mr. Boutwell remonstrate.

This was the opportunity awaited by the companies. They not only refused to pay but they let out the fact (or lie) that they were unable to pay. On top of this, their ringleader, Oakes Ames, fails in business. Oakes Ames is not only a member of congress and a Pacific railroad corporator, but the principal of the Ames manufacturing company, and the Ames plow company, with patent interest in the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons, and endless other concerns. Suddenly the plow company, biggest concern of all, stops, and the reason alleged is that Ames has been carrying two millions of Union Pacific bonds. At the same time—namely, within the past forty-eight hours—Pacific railroad bonds fell from high price to twelve, and a panic existed in the market. This is attributed to the failure of Ames. The game is a double one. Ames says he failed by reason of the decline in Pacific bonds, while the decline in Pacific bonds is attributed to the failure of Ames. Doubts are now thrown out that the interest on the bonds due will be paid.

The result is that the schemers buy in the bonds at a tithe of what they sold them for. Doubtless this was done yesterday, and Oakes Ames and his confederates, or their wives and aunts, control to-day the bulk of the coveted securities. In all probability the interest on the bonds will not be paid, the mortgages will be foreclosed, and the road sold at auction to the highest bider, who, of course, will be the impoverished Oakes Ames and his confederates, or their wives or grandmothers. The aggregate sum realized, from these defrauding transactions cannot be less than $150,000,000 in cash, besides all the transcontinental railroads and their equipments, and 15,000 square miles of land, consisting of alternate sections of these roads, eleven miles wide and stretching from the Mississippi direct to the Pacific ocean. This mighty prize is the fruit purely of radical fraud and corruption. It far transcends in value and importance the Missisippi bubble of John Law, and all the values represented by that famous scheme.

It cannot be doubted that the universal execration which at length befell the Mississippi scheme awaits alike the Pacific railroad scheme. It cannot be doubted that justice, will visit upon the corrupt Ames and his fellow conspirators in and out of congress the same ignominious fate it visited upon Law; but, meanwhile, the outraged rights of a cajoled and swindled nation demand something more. Ames from the house of representatives. They demand the impeachment of Boutwell for suffering the fraud to go on until it assumed its present gigantic proportions. And they demand the quick removal from power of every other man in the government who connived at this colossal swindle.—*New York Mercury.*

A Stray Balloon.

Some of the Paris balloons, taken by unfavorable winds, have been blown over to Norway. The Gazette of Gottenburg, of Dec. 1, says that a balloon without passengers fell in the neighborhood of the little town of Krodshered. The simple inhabitants of the place were at first greatly astonished by the appearance in the air of a balloon—a thing which they had never seen before. It came along, gradually sinking until it landed before the door of an amazed and terrified peasant. There it lay, half full of gas, and rolling about with a peculiar rattle, as if it were completely exhausted after a long voyage. The innocent peasants kept for a time at a respectful distance; but they soon discovered that the object of their fear and astonishment was only a stray balloon from Paris. It contained three large letter bags tied with chains. Two of them were in a perfect condition, but the third was torn open. The contents of this bag were of little importance, consisting only of a number of old newspapers. In the car were six fine healthy pigeons, a bag containing several articles of toilet, some underclothing marked E. C. M. and R. M., a Scotch plaid, and officer's cap, and an electric battery. The fate of the poor voyagers remains a mistery.

Red Cloud's Tribe Starving—The Crows Stealing.

Cheyenne, Wy, T., January 13.—A telegram from Fort Fetterman states that Red Cloud, there, wants the Great Father to send provisions to Fort Laramie for his tribe. He reports his people to be in a starving condition, and says that the Crows stole sixty horses from them last week. The Crows also stole 200 horses from the Cheyennes, but the latter recovered their stock after a fight, in which seven Crows and one Cheyenne were killed.

Efforts are being made to attract the attention of capitalists to projects for building narrow gauge (two feet and six inches) railroads to the White Pine mining region of Nevada. The Californians are about building a narrow gauge road to connect the mines of Arizona with the Pacific coast, which will be five hundred miles long, and it is estimated will cost through a mountainous country from $10,000 to $13,000 per mile. Other similar projects are in contemplation in California.

A Coal Pit on Fire for a Hundred Years.

From the London News.

One of the most curious phenomena in connection with coal mining is exhibited at the Bank Colliery, near Rotherham, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam. This pit caught fire 100 years ago, and all the efforts of the workmen at the time, and subsequently, have been quiet ineffectual to extinguish it. A short time ago it was ascertained that the flames were approaching the bottom of the shaft, and it was then resolved, if possible, to stay their progress, so that they might not extend to other parts of the workings. At length the Superintendent of the collieries, Mr. T. Cooper, conceived the idea of building a wall to shut in the fire, and in order to ascertain the best site for this wall, several of the officials crept on their hands and knees, through the dense stifling smoke, as far as possible into the workings. Their efforts were successful, and a wall is now completed nearly 1,000 yards in length, and varying from 9 inches to 5 feet in thickness. At distances varying from 30 to 50 yards metal pipes have been inserted in this wall, which are securely plugged at the end, so that at any time, by removing the plugs, the state of the air on the side of the fire, and even the position of the fire itself, can be ascertained. So intense is the heat rising from the fire that people possessing gardans above the colliery declare that the growth of plants is materially affected, and that they are enabled to obtain two and three crops every year.

The Storm in the West.

Chicago, Ill, January 16.—The recent snow storm here was almost unparalleled in this section for severity, isolating us for several days from the East. Appearing first in the Nevada Mountains, it struck us on Friday, the 13th inst., and did not cease until Sunday night. Though not more than twenty-two inches of snow fell it was piled up in fearful drifts in every direction. A storm of sleet which accompanied or alternated with the snow, adhered to the telegraph wires, loading them down until they snapped in pieces. The wires from this point eastward from seventy-seven to one hundred and one miles were wrecked as they never were before. Over a thousand men have been at work night and day in making repairs. Communication with the outer world is re-established at last, and by to morrow the Western Union lines will be fully restored. What little news we received from the East between Friday night and yesterday reached us by railroad express from Toledo, or by wire via Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Omaha.

What an Enterprising Doctor made by a Judicious use of Printers' Ink—Helmbold's Princely Turnout.

Helmbold's big sleigh was out in the Park yesterday, with a load of Judges and Generals. A SUN man, meeting the Doctor, asked him how much the bells cost.

"They're gold plated. There are 378 of them. They cost me $970," answered the little giant of the medical world.

On further inquiry the reporter learned that the harness cost nearly $4,000, and the buffalo robes $1,850. Thinking that a man with such a turnout ought to be worth something, the reporter came down town and hunted up the Doctor's assets. He found them to be as follows:

Five-story brown stone store, 594 Broadway	$200,000
Stock in store	100,000
Private residence	60,000
Furniture in private residence	25,000
Stable	30,000
Horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, robes, and the finest turnout in the world	30,000
Stores at Long Branch	60,000
Hotels at Long Branch	45,000
Cottages at Long Branch	25,000
Furniture in cottages	10,000
Land in Long Branch	120,000
Stock in his Philadelphia laboratory	150,000
Total	$845,000

The reporter learned that the Doctor owns, in addition to the above, several lots on Madison and Fifth avenues, and some on the Boulevards. The reporter was assured that there was not a pencil mark against all this property. The Doctor's business is immense. The orders have reached $30,000 and $40,000 in a single day. Seven years ago he came to this city with $20,000 in his pocket. Now he is worth his millions, and spends as much money as any man in the city.

"How did he make his money?" asked the reporter of the Doctor's agent.

"Through advertising liberally in the newspapers," was the reply, "same as Bonner, Smith & Street, Ayer, and Jayne."

The Doctor is advertising in 3,150 newspapers. He buys his own merchandise, and contracts for his advertising in such a manner that he is prepared to discount at seven per cent. per annum any obligation that may be presented. The Doctor is emphatically a self-made man.

He has a special fondness for yachts, and is spending large sums of money in procuring models of the Dauntless. He proposes to decorate his drug store with these models.

A High Old Time in the Arkansas Senate—A Legislative Prize Fight Threatened.

Little Rock, Jan. 27.—In the Arkansas Senate yesterday, immediately after the reading of the journal, Joseph Brooks, who stood near the Speaker's stand, presented a certificate of election from the clerks of Pulaski and White counties, and demanded to be sworn in. According to the legal returns, Dr. Reilley elected, but Gov. Clayton refused to allow the Secretary of State to report the election of either.

Immediately after the demand of Brooks, several Senators, friends of Clayton, sprang upon their feet exclaiming: "I object! I object!"

Lieut. Gov. Johnson, a fast friend of Brooks, said he considered it his duty to swear Brooks in.

Senator Mallory appealed to the Senete to project itself, and called on the Sergeant-at Arms to put Brooks out.

The Lieutenant-Governor, paying no attention to the objections, proceeded with the oath, on the conclusion of which Brooks proceed the reference of his credentials to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Mallory objected, saying he had no right here.

Lieutenant-Governor—It was expected the gentleman would object.

Senator Bolden—I object too, sir.

Lieutenant-Governor—It was expected you too would object. [Great sensation and cries of "Order!"]

The Chair ruled Brooks entitled to the floor, who proceeded in a speech of an hour and a half. He defended his action, himself and the Lieutenant-Governor, denouncing Mallory as a ruffian and bully, who lorded over the Senate at his master Clayton's bidding. The proceedings created an intense sensation, the Clayton men denouncing them the revolutionary; while the Brooks men retorted that the others had set a precedent by the passage of a bill to oust the Lieutenant-Governor. Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned.

The passage by the House of the Senate bill ousting all officers who failed to qualify within fifteen days after the adoption of the Constitution, is very doubtful.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens has returned to the State of Georgia his interest in the Western and Atlantic Railway, recently leased from Govern or Bullock by a company comprising Messrs. Stephens, Cameron, Delano, and others, for the reason that he has discoverd the whole thing to be a stupendous fraud upon the State.

THE WAR.

The Late Prussian Route Complete

Sixty-first Regiment Annihilated.

Dijon, January 28.—The defeat of the Prussians on Sunday was complete. The troops under Garibaldi destroyed the sixty-first Prussian regiment. The French behaved heroically.

London, January 24.—There was an extensive conflagration in Longway yesterday. The flames were visible all night and to-day. The fire is still burning, meanwhile the bombardment still goes on without Prussians retreating.

Bordeaux, January 24.—Afte the battle of Dijon, the Prussians retreated towards Mesigny and Saveigny-le-Sur. In the west also, the Prussians appear to be falling back. Alencon has been evacuated by the enemy. The enemy cut the railroad between Lyon and Besancon, at Byars.

A COMPLETE SURRENDER OF PARIS.

Complete French Capitulation.

Bourki's Army Alone Excepted.

Bismarck gets his Terms. Republic Recognized. Alsace and Lorraine Ceded. 200,000,000 Francs to be Paid.

London, January 28.—Further dispatches have been received from Versailles today, with reference to the capitulation of Paris. The Terms of the Surrender as dictated by Bismarck are as follows:

First. The cession by France to Germany the two provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

Second. The cession of one colony which has not yet been designated, now held by France.

Third. The payment by France to Germany of 200,000,000 of francs as a money indemnity; and,

Finally. The unconditional capitulation of the city itself.

M. Jules Favre and General Beaufort arrived at Versailles from Paris on Friday, when the capitulation was finally concluded after a long and earnest consultation at headquarters. The terms of the capitulation are so framed as to extend to and be binding on the whole of France and the entire French nation is placed under obligation for their fulfilment. It takes effect to-day.

The News in Paris. Despatches have also been received containing the information from Paris that intense excitement is prevalent throughout the city, having been produced by the news of the capitulation having been finally concluded. The great masses of the citizens and troops have been congregated in the public streets and squares during the day, foaming with excitement and discussing the one great and absorbing topic of the day, the surrender of the city. The clashing of opinions were followed by furious words and blows, and the streets are stated to have speedily become scenes of confusion, mingled with bloodshed and murder. Towards evening the disturbance subsided, and the city was much quieter.

Versailles, January 27.—Evening—Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre have been in consultation during the greater part of this afternoon, and the result of their conference is now officially stated to be a perfect and satisfactoey agreement for the capitulation of Paris. The conditions have been accepted as being entirely adapted to the wishes of the French plenipotentiary, and the terms of the surrender have been signed by the authorized parties. General Beaufort arrived from Paris, in company with M. Favre this morning. He is present for the purpose of arranging the minor details of the surrender with General von Moltke.

Berlin, January 27.—A dispatch has arrived from Versailles, which states that an interview is in progress between Count Bismarck and M. Favre for the purpose of concluding the negotiations for peace between France and Germany.

Advices from Paris.

Advices were received from Paris this forenoon. Quiet again prevails and order governs the city.

The Disturbances,

which so lately agitated the streets, and which culminated in many instances in crime and murder, have entirely subsided. The citizens now discuss the capitulation in a quiet manner, evincing a sad resignation to the fate which has been thrust upon them and which they were powerless to avert. The secrecy which has been observed by the government in all the details connected with the capitulation has been the object of much censure by the citizens. The city is now being thoroughly revictualed. Great stores of sprovisions are arriving almost hourly from the districts around Paris, and immense quantities are also pouring in from other quarters and from abroad.

Reception of the News of the Surrender of Paris by Napoleon.

London, January 30—noon.—Dispatches just received from Wilhelmshohe state that the announcement of the capitulation of Paris was received by Napoleon and his attendants with feelings of profound melancholy. The subsequent announcement of an election on the eighth of February and the convocation of the constituent assembly for Wednesday, the 15th, produced the greatest consternation among the friends of the imperial dynasty, as it is fully beleived by many that the deliberations of the national assembly will be averse to the re-establisment of the Bonapartes. The Emperor Napoleon appears very dejected and for the past three days has appeared very little in public.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt due on Nov. 30, 1869, was	$32,814,540 95	
Deduct amount redeemed by sinking fund commissioners during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1870	$1,602,321 31	
Amount redeemed by treasurer during same time	100,537 74	
Total		1,702,870 05
Total public debt, November 30, 1870	$31,111,661 91	

The following statement shows the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, November 30, 1870;

Funded debt, viz:		
Amount of over due loans	$707,050 33	
Amount payable in 1871, interest 6 per cent	2,769,250 00	
Amount payable in 1872, interest 6 per cent	4,731,300 00	
Amount payable in 1872, interest 5 per cent	92,850 00	
Amount payable in 1877, interest 6 per cent	7,890,550 00	
Amount payable in 1877, interest 5 per cent	3,577,700 00	
Amount payable in 1878, interest 5 per cent	305,000 00	
Amount payable in 1879, interest 6 per cent	400,000 00	
Amount payable in 1882, interest 5 per cent	1,138,950 00	
Amount payable in 1882, interest 4½ per cent	112,000 00	
Amount payable in 1882, interest 6 per cent	9,273,050 00	
		$30,997,700 33
Unfunded debt viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	$96,382 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	4467	
		113,961 57
Total public debt, Nov. 30, 1870, as above stated	$31,111,661 90	

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To have enemies is bad; but worse is it to have no friends.

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