

BY P. GRAY MEEK

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A Stinging Rebuke From an Unexpected Source.

King WILLIAM, of Prussia, in his treatment of NORTON, administrator, a stinging rebuke to this Government, whose barbarous treatment of JAMES DAVIS is known the world over...

Now, how was it during the rebellion, when the fate of war put the person of the distinguished and able President of the Southern Confederacy into the power of the Federal Government? Was there anything of the spirit manifested by King WILLIAM toward NORTON in his case? No...

It makes us blush for our country when we are forced to learn lessons of magnanimity from those whom we call the despots and tyrants of the world. But we have the consolation of knowing that the treatment of Mr. DAVIS was not the treatment he would have received had wise and humane and competent statesmen been at the head of our Government...

Now that passion has subsided and reason resumed her sway over the minds of our people, all admit that Mr. DAVIS'S treatment was shameful and disgraceful. The example of King WILLIAM may, therefore, be studied with profit, and future infamies of the kind avoided...

In the papers of Saturday, we had a rumor that SIMON CANTON had been prostrated by paralysis. Later advices, however, contradicted the report, and stated that the Senator had merely had a chill, caused by the coolness with which GRANT had received his suggestion to select the new Secretary of the Interior from Pennsylvania material.

But the fact that SIMON has been sick at all, ought to be a warning to him to mend his ways and prepare for the great change that must, in the ordinary course of nature, soon come upon him. He has been a rather hard nut in his time, and we fear that when DEATH cracks the shell of his existence, he will find the kernel of the old man's morality fearfully withered and dried up.

A prominent New York farmer believes that the loss to farmers who do not cook food for stock is from 20 to 40 per cent.

After the Battle.

The Democracy have reason to rejoice with exceeding great joy over the gratifying result of the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. They have been victorious beyond the highest anticipations of the most sanguine. Look at it for a moment. In 1868 Grant had 28,898 majority in Pennsylvania. Now the Democracy have the majority in the Congressional vote about 2,000. Adding to this the negro vote of 15,000, we have a net gain of over 45,000 in two years. Let us thank God and take courage. Nowhere have fraud, corruption, and rascality met with a severer rebuke than here in our eighteenth Congressional District. In 1868, ARMSTRONG was elected by a majority of 2,028. His seat will not know him in the 24th Congress. Mr. Sherwood, a staunch Democrat of Toaga, is elected by a majority of 27 on the official count. In three Districts where we have a great number of Congressmen the combined official returns foot up only 51. This shows how much sometimes depends upon a few votes. A drove of lazy stay-at-home Democrats, in each District, would have defeated them all. A word to the wise is sufficient. In the 14th District, Hon. B. F. MYERS takes the place of John Cassin, one of the most notoriously corrupt political politicians that ever disgraced the country in its halls of legislation, where nothing that is defiled should ever enter. Cassin, of course, will contest his seat, as he is already nominated by him. He is not subject to contest. He is a thoroughly settled in the business, having been a member of that notorious organization of Democrats, which for many years has so impudently dominated the scene, to which the people have been so long and so justly subjected. He is a man who has often been heard in the American Senate in words of thrilling eloquence—who was part and parcel of us and ours—who wept when his sense of right compelled him to take part against the existing government of the country, and whose ability and military talents made him to respect and sympathy was assigned to a military campaign behind the walls of one of the strongest fortresses in the world, untried and untried, and fell on whatever his tyrants chose to give him. Such, for a long time, was the treatment administered to Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, a Christian statesman, by a government which professed to be the most liberal and enlightened under the sun of Heaven. And it was not until public sentiment and the combination of foreign governments forced a change, that the Administration then in power abated somewhat of its rigor, and allowed Mr. DAVIS more personal freedom and better treatment.

It makes us blush for our country when we are forced to learn lessons of magnanimity from those whom we call the despots and tyrants of the world. But we have the consolation of knowing that the treatment of Mr. DAVIS was not the treatment he would have received had wise and humane and competent statesmen been at the head of our Government. He would not have received such treatment from the Washingtons, the Jeffersons or the Madisons of the country. It was the NEGRO and the CHINESE of the time that put this great blame upon the American people.

Now that passion has subsided and reason resumed her sway over the minds of our people, all admit that Mr. DAVIS'S treatment was shameful and disgraceful. The example of King WILLIAM may, therefore, be studied with profit, and future infamies of the kind avoided. Let the Democratic Party will hold the reins of Government, and then will come the end of the political dynasty that has brought so much disgrace upon the country.

Upon the whole, the results of the October Elections are very gratifying, and should inspire the Democracy with fresh courage and zeal in the great cause of truth and right. Remember the victory is not yet complete. The enemy are massing their scattered forces for a renewed conflict. Let us work and bide our time and all will be well at last.

Thanksgiving. In another place will be found a proclamation by the President, setting apart Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. Of this act of President GRANT we can say that we most heartily approve. But how he happened to think of it is what we don't exactly understand. Possibly, however, he has got into a serious frame of mind. If so, then we certainly will have cause to be thankful.

It is eminently proper that nations as well as individuals should return thanks to God for his abundant mercies and goodness. The past year has been one of great plenty and prosperity, and the land has been free from pestilence and disease. Our greatest

allegation has been the Radical party, but that, too, thank Heaven, is beginning to disappear. We have, therefore, every reason to praise God in the churches and to send up a song of thanksgiving.

But we are also to supplicate. If we wish the continued favor of the Almighty, we must ask for it, and how can we, either as nation or individuals, exist without the favor of God? Let us, therefore, assemble together and unitedly ask the all-powerful, all-wise, all-beneficial and infinite Being who rules the heavens and the earth, to continue his blessings toward us as a people and as a community, and praise and thank Him for the favors we have already so undeservedly received. Let us commemorate Thanksgiving Day in a manner that will show that we are a Christian people, worshipping the one only and true God!

Grant and the New York Election.

We find the following among the dispatches of the 25th instant: "The President expresses emphatic approval of the election in New York, and put a stop to the trouble in the State. He has ordered the military to be withdrawn from the State, and to be put in the hands of the State authorities. He has also ordered the military to be withdrawn from the State, and to be put in the hands of the State authorities. He has also ordered the military to be withdrawn from the State, and to be put in the hands of the State authorities."

In other words, an attempt is to be made to intimidate voters in New York after the style of North Carolina and Alabama. Troops are to be sent to the polls to be put in the hands of the State authorities. He has also ordered the military to be withdrawn from the State, and to be put in the hands of the State authorities. He has also ordered the military to be withdrawn from the State, and to be put in the hands of the State authorities.

That there will be a conflict between Federal and State authority in New York on the 24th of November, we scarcely believe to be probable. Grant seems to be determined to pay the price and to submit to the will of the people to the abolition and despotic power of the Radical Party. He knows as well as his advisers that there is no likelihood of hope for the Radical Party in an election, and hence a determination to control with the law, and to be content with the law. But he had better beware of a more powerful law than Federal law, and should not be again inaugurated, it will be the uprising of the people against their despots and oppressors, and GRANT and his minions will go down forever in the storm. He has no constitutional right to send troops to New York, or anywhere else to prevent frauds or for any other purpose, unless they be asked for by the Governor of the State. The State authorities are able to enforce the law and secure a free election, and GRANT oversteps his province, and becomes a despot wherever he dares to send United States troops for such purpose into a free and sovereign State. He will find that the temper of Governor HOVLY was not brook such an insult, and he may raise such a storm as not all the troops and armies at his disposal will be able to abate.

We believe the Democratic Governor of New York will see that his people are not imposed on, and that he will be ready to repel any attempt to control the election by military force. Mr. CANTON'S DEATH, the present commissioner of internal revenue, seems likely to be the next Secretary of the Interior, vice Gen. CAY, resigned. It doesn't matter a great deal who steps into the late Secretary's shoes, as the probabilities are that, unless he be a very bad man, he will not stay there long. GRANT'S FORTUNE seems to be to get first class rascals into office, and if, by any chance, one of them turns out to be a little better than he got credit for, he is immediately discharged. So, DEATH will stay in the Interior Department just as long as he is wickered enough to walk at all the rascalities of the administration, and no longer.

A man named Edwin T. Mathews, of Chicago, who undertook to make a trip around Lake Superior, in a small shell boat, about nineteen feet long, tripped into kingdom come by the upsetting of his frail craft. This should be a warning to wise men not to go sea in a bowl.

A Wise Journal.

To read the Republican, one would think it the most influential sheet in five counties. Its pretence and pomposity are so very striking, that at first glance it seems to say "by authority."

The exact value of the Republican as a political organ may be judged of by the result of the late election in Centre county. For weeks prior to that day on which the Democracy dealt such a terrible blow to Radicalism, that paper prophesied tremendous Radical majorities, even going so far as to predict a majority for ARMSTRONG in Centre county. In view of the fact that his own party were generally disaffected with him, many of them openly avowing their determination to vote against him. But the Republican continued in its own power and the usurping wisdom of its editor, utterly ignored the common sense and kept on blowing up GRANT as though not a man in his party would dare to vote contrary to his party's dictate.

But the result showed how little that editor understood the temper of the people. ARMSTRONG was voted in the city of Lewisburg, and in the county was voted 788 votes. God alone knows, perhaps, how these things fell upon BROOK'S ear, when alone in the privacy of his sanctum what mutterings and grumblings and cursings against the people. And he also alone could know KURTZ and other conspirators who were endeavoring to land GRANT against the people for the great victory of Democracy and the people over fraud, corruption, cowardice, extravagance and treachery.

In fact, after so great a condemnation at the hands of the people, the Republican editor may well cry "Deceit." His words are thrown back in his teeth, and he is told by the people that they will have none of him. He is a paper that has been steadily led, and we trust the lesson may be learned in the future. Let him, however, credit himself with all the brains in the county, but let him not get that there are minds as wise as his, and principles far more noble and pure. The day of Radical domination in Centre county has passed away, and the morning of reason and truth has already dawned.

The Official Vote for Members of Congress.

Democratic Majority Vote of Regular Radical Candidates, 2,929.

The Radicals are doing their utmost to deny the people believe that they have carried the State on the Congressional vote. It is, however, a vain attempt for the Democratic majority is really 2,929. There were three independent candidates, namely, CREELLY, FREW, and KEITHMAN. CREELLY received the Democratic vote, and defeated O'NEILL, the Regular Radical nominee, consequently his majority must be counted for the Democracy. However, in the table below, we have put all three of the independent candidates in a column by themselves. But give the vote for FREW and KEITHMAN to the Radicals, and that for CREELLY to the Democrats, and our majority is still 131. The real majority for the Democrats, however, counting all three of the independent candidates by themselves, is, as we have stated above, 2,929. The following table will show:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Dem, Rad, Ind. Lists candidates like S. Randall, J. A. Crosby, B. Myers, W. D. Kelley, etc.

The Radicals get their majority in the State by giving CREELLY over 4,000 majority in his district, and counting it for them; whereas his official majority is only 925, and should really be counted for the Democrats, because they adopted him as their candidate against O'NEILL, the Radical nominee, and in this way defeated him. So Democrats can congratulate themselves, not only on county and district victories, but on the fact that we have won a most decisive and glorious victory in the State. Next year, where there will be a State ticket in the field, we shall beat the Radicals at least 25,000. A good time is coming. There is no doubt of it.

The War.

The French and Prussian war still drags its slow length along. One day brings us a batch of rufflers which the next one contradicts, so that between them it is hard to tell exactly what the news is. Metz, however, under the command of Marshal BAZAINE continues its defence, and as long as its provisions hold out, there is no likelihood that the Prussians can take it. The defence of Paris is also continued, with no prospect of a capitulation. The Prussians are losing thousands of men by the sorties of the French, by sickness and by capture, yet their immense hosts do not seem to diminish, and their forces are now estimated at about 600,000 men in France. Against these enormous and well-disciplined armies, the French have, night, save their disorganized and but indifferently officered troops. Within the walls of Paris, it is true, there is a well-disciplined army under Trochu, but that is for the defence of the city, and has no chance to get on the offensive, except when a sortie is made. When they do, they generally give a good account of themselves, but what the French want is an active army to get on the offensive outside of Paris, and this, it seems they haven't got.

Just now, there is talk of an armistice to allow the assembling of the French constituent assembly, but it is doubtful whether it will amount to anything more than talk. The Prussian demand, as a condition of peace, the cession to Germany of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and these the French swear they will never surrender. Hence, peace seems to be nearly as distant as at first, and there is something how the conflict will finally result.

The National Capital Convention, to consider the propriety of removing the seat of Government, as suggested in a communication on the 25th instant, The Western men seem determined to get the capital out toward sundown somewhere. HOWARD GRANTLEY wants it to go to New York, and JOHN W. FURRY wants it to stay where it is, so that he can always have his fingers in the public pie.

One of the causes of the overwhelming defeat of the Radicals in this county was undoubtedly the speech which Hon. JOHN S. O'NEILL made here just a few nights before the election. The people naturally argued that if a man to whom the Radicals had entrusted the high position of United States Senator, couldn't make a better speech than that in defence of the principles of his party, there couldn't be much in them, or else that the Radicals were in the habit of selecting their weakest men for important offices. Consequently, they made up their minds to try new men and new principles.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL MAGAZINE for November is a beautiful number of a most beautiful juvenile good enough for the most exacting. Since its enlargement and improvement, and the addition of fine full page and other engravings, THE LITTLE CORPORAL is worthy of a circulation of at least a hundred thousand. The remaining numbers of 1870 are offered free to all who subscribe now for the next year. Don't fail to give your children this sterling juvenile magazine. It is published in Chicago, Illinois, by Sewell & Miller, at one dollar and a half a year, 15 cents for a single copy. Beautiful and generous premiums are given for clubs.

Since writing our article on the late shipwreck of the Cambria, in which we stated that only one man escaped, another survivor has turned up at Glasgow, Scotland. This is encouraging, and leads to the hope that there may yet be others who have been saved. This man's name is ALBERT HADSON, who has sent a telegram to his brother, J. E. HADSON, of Coffin's Station, Indiana, advising him of his safety.

GRANT has accepted OLIVER P. MORTON'S declination of the appointment as Minister to England. This is bully. Morton is himself going to save us from the disgrace which GRANT would have put upon us. Who says the Indiana Senator don't love his country?

Senator REVELS henceforth will not be the only dark spot on the congressional sun, for J. H. RAINEY, R. C. DELARUE, R. B. ELLIOTT and LEONARD WILKINSON, all negroes, have been elected to the House of Representatives from South Carolina.

Late Publications.

THE NEW WORLD COMPARED WITH THE OLD. BY GEORGE ALBERT TOWNSEND. Illustrated by H. B. FURRY & Co., Hartford, Conn.

This is one of those very few books that are both entertaining and instructive at the same time. We have never given it a thorough perusal, but from close examination of some portions, it, are led to the conclusion that it is most valuable work. The author groups together the different nations of the Old World, against which he places in comparison our own great and growing country. He gives "the salaries of the officials of the world, the cost of public buildings, the speed and size of the merchant ships, and ships of war, the rise of all contemporary monopolies, the existing political parties of a nation, the estimate in which America is held by the foremost minds of Christendom, the abuses of our system and the abuse in other governments; the management of the press, the progress of liberty and invention, the splendor of cities, and the cost of life, and a thousand kindred subjects, depicted with all the minuteness, vigour and picturesqueness of one of the most traveled observers and brilliant writers of our country.

The style of the book is fresh, readable, and it deserves a large sale. Our friend, Charles Smith, of Lewisburg, is agent for this county. G. W. Chapman & Son, of Lock Haven, are the general agents. The book has no errors.

THE NEW WORLD COMPARED WITH THE OLD. BY GEORGE ALBERT TOWNSEND. Illustrated by H. B. FURRY & Co., Hartford, Conn.

This is a very interesting and attractive volume. It embraces sketches of the lives and characters of some of the most distinguished women of the past day, including Florence Nightingale, Lydia Maria Child, Fanny Fern, Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble, Eugene, Empress of France, Grace Greenwood, Anne Arden, Phoebe Cary, Margaret Fuller, G. Hamilton, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Jenny Lind, Queen Victoria, Anne E. Dickinson, and many others. It is sold by subscription, and is gotten up in good style. G. W. Chapman & Son, are the general agents. Lock Haven, Charles Smith, agent for Centre county.

THE NEW WORLD COMPARED WITH THE OLD. BY GEORGE ALBERT TOWNSEND. Illustrated by H. B. FURRY & Co., Hartford, Conn.

This is a first rate book, written in Mr. Townsend's best style, and sure to give pleasure. The characters are drawn with a master hand, and the scenes portrayed with a freshness that makes it a delightful reading.

THE NEW WORLD COMPARED WITH THE OLD. BY GEORGE ALBERT TOWNSEND. Illustrated by H. B. FURRY & Co., Hartford, Conn.

On Monday morning next, 14 hundred four and a half inch shells are to be exploded at 75 different points in New York city to remind Democrats of their duty to register during the last two days of the time allotted by law. This is a novel way of reminding voters of their duty, as we trust it will be entirely successful.

Thanksgiving. PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, October 21. By the President of the United States, a proclamation. WHEREAS, It behooves a people, sensible of their dependence on the Almighty, publicly and collectively to acknowledge their gratitude for his mercies and goodness, and humbly to thank for their continuance, and

WHEREAS, The people of the United States, during the year about to elapse, have special cause to be thankful for general prosperity, abundant harvest, exemption from pestilence, foreign war and civil strife.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, concurring in a similar recommendation from the chief magistrates of the States, do hereby recommend all citizens to meet in their respective places to worship on Thursday, 24th day of November next, to give thanks for the bounty of God during the year about to close, and to supplicate for its continuance.

Hereby, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1870, and of the Independence of the United States the 95th.

U. S. GRANT, By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

There are three things in this world that know no kind of restraint, and that govern by no laws, but merely passions and interests. They are, first, the quarrels and religious disputes.