BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

W. W. BROWN, A. B. HUTCHISON, } EDITORS.

Terms, $2 per Annum, in Advance.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Wednesday Morning. March 31, '69.

Our Next Governor---Who Shall He Be?

The time for holding the Republican State Convention is not far distant. What will that Convention do? Will it nominate for re-election, JNO. W. GEARY, or will it, in its wisdom, select a new man, fresh from the ranks of the people? A majority of the Republican newspapers throughout the State have already run up to their mast-head the name of Gov. GEARY, as their choice, without assigning any particular reason for their action in this matter. There are several reasons which might be given in favor of his re-election.

1st. He is a true Republican, and gave the world proof of this when he cast aside both the honors and emoluments of high official position, rather than sacrifice his principles and manhood in bowing down to the slavocracy and aristocracy of the Democratic party, under the terrible administration of President BUCHANAN.

2d. When the enemies of "equal and exact justice to all men"—the slave Democracy in the South—determined, in their madness, to destroy the best Government God ever gave to man; and when, in their frenzy, and in their folly they did resort to arms, fired upon Fort Sumpter, and thus commenced one of the most causeless and yet most wicked and bloody rebellions the world's history has ever recorded, JNO. W. GEARY was among the very first to signify his willingness, by volunteering, to sacrifice his life, his all if needs be, upon the alter of his country.

3d. All through that gigantic struggle for the Nation's life—for liberty and the rights of man—JNO. W. GEARY was ever found at his post, the truest of the true, the bravest of the brave, always willing to do and to dare; always faithful, indefatigable, unyielding, persevering, until he made for himself a name and fame that secured to him the honored title of Major-General, thus placing him in the highest rank among the noble heroes of the war.

4th. He is an honest, capable, refined, temperate and moral man.

5th. Having been elected Governor in 1866, he has filled the Gubernatorial chair with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of a large majority of the tax payers of the State.

6th. He has made a bold and fearless Governor, regardless of the criticisms, asecrbities and base and groundless slanders of the Democratic, or copperhead press.

These are a few of the reasons that might be urged in favor of the renomination and re-election of Gov. GEARY. And we are happy to state that if the choice of the Convention should fall upon him, thus making him once more the standard bearer of freedom's host in the Keystone State, we will obey the bugle call, and rally around that flag and its noble champion with all the power we possess of pen or tongue.

But are there not fully as many reasons which might be given why he should not be chosen as the standard bearer of the great Republican party in the Gubernatorial contest? Other men in the Republican party have done just as much for their country and the State as he. We have men—Generals, Colonels, Majors, and private soldiers in our State, who fought as well, as long, and as faithfully as did Gov. GEARY. We have citizens who never entered the fierce and bloody struggle as soldiers, by reason of their age or business connections, who, nevertheless, poured their money like water into the treasury of the Nation, to aid in furnishing arms, ammunition, food and supplies of all kinds to our noble army. Faithful, as Gov. GEARY has been, shall all these be set aside because they are modest and unassuming, that he may have a second term?

Can Gov. GEARY rally the entire strength of the Republican party? It is a humiliating fact that we have, in certain parts and places, cliques and factions. Can Gov. GEARY, if nominated, secure and bring to his support all the conflicting elements, if such there be, as well as could some new man, fresh from the people, who has never had anything to do with the different antagonistic factions or cle ments of Pennsylvania politics and politicians?

Can Gov. GEARY make as strong a fight, and poll as large a vote next fall as he did when first elected in 1866? Can he, or any other man, after having served three years as Governor of the State, bring to his support the undivided, enthusiastic, entire strength of his party? Has it ver been done by any former Gover- Pennsylvania?

[illegible] not wish to dictate to the [illegible] State Convention nor [illegible] [illegible]lican party. But [illegible] [illegible]ponounded are. [illegible] [illegible]orthy the [illegible] [illegible]aders, [illegible] [illegible]n- the questions above p[illegible] in our humble opinion, [illegible] consideration of the wisest [illegible] the clearest heads and the most h[illegible] est, upright voters of the great party of human rights. Our party hitherto has contended for measures, and not for men. This has been our crowning glory—the secret of our unparalled success. No man in our ranks is entitled to office; but all who are possessed of merit and ability, are subject at any time to be called by the people to serve them in that capacity. No Republican has claims upon his party for a first or a second term to the Gubernatorial chair. But if the people acting in their sovereign capacity see proper to select one of their fellow citizens to a first, second, or even a third term, we for one are willing to yield to the majesty of their power and say, amen.

Rotation in office is a good doctrine, and a source of great strength to any political party. Why then, when great issues are at stake, and great questions involved in the coming Gubernatorial campaign, is there so little interest manifested on the part of the *Press* and the people in regard to the selection of the most popular and competent man in our State, to lead us once more to victory and to glory? Let not this thing go by default. Let the whole field be carefully and thoroughly canvassed before the meeting of the Convention. Thank God we have no scarcity of good men. The brightest talent and the purest and best men of the State are found in the Republican organization. Bring out our GEARY'S Ketchums, Moreheads, Scofields, Armstrongs, Whites, Hartranfts, Growes, Cessnas, Jordans and a host of others we might name with pure and clean records, sound on the Tariff as well as on all the other great and glorious doctrines of the Union Republican party. After a fair and honest contest, choose any of these, and the liberty loving people of the State, led on by Gen's Intelligence, Economy, and Reform, will rally again around their chieftain and place high upon the Capitol of our State the glorious Banner of the free.

We'll rally again, and that "Flag of the Free"
Shall *stay* where our heroes have place'd it,
And ne'er shall they govern on land or on sea,
Whose treason hath spurn'd and disgrac'd it.

A Few Thoughts for Our Irish Fellow Citizens.

The Catholics in proselyting among the Freedmen are making more converts than any other sect. Instead of thrusting them into a corner and labeling them black, as most of the Christian churches do, all who come into the fold of the "Mother of Churches" are taken in upon terms of strict Christian equality. The Protestant sects may well draw lessons of wisdom from the Catholic churches in this respect, and forego the practice of setting apart the colored Christians from their white brethren. Is it not strange that while the Catholic Priests and Bishops are engaged heartily in the great and glorious work of educating and christianizing the poor negro, and receiving him into their church upon terms of "strict Christian equality," thus admitting that he is a man, possessing an equal interest in the blood of Christ with his fellow white brethren; that he is their equal according to Gods' law—is it not strange, we say, that while all this is being done by the Catholic church, hundreds, aye, we might add, thousands of the members of that church, forgetting their manhood and their love of liberty, can find no better employment than to stand on the corners and *damn* the *nigger* and heap curses upon the Republican party, the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and every effort put forth to give him his political and religious rights? When will our Irish fellow citizens learn to be consistent? When will they cease to aid in withholding from any of God's creatures in America the blessings and privileges that they themselves were compelled to leave their own loved Ireland in order to enjoy?

Will you, contrary to the teachings and practices of your own church be lured from the paths of rectitude and duty by the anti Democratic and anti-Christian teachings and disloyal ravings of such copperhead sheets as the *Democratic Watchman?* Why not think for yourselves? Think and act like freemen!

Georgia--Enforcing the 14th Amendment.

In the United Senate, on the 25th Mr. Rice introduced a bill to enforce the 14th amendment, &c., and to restore Georgia to the republican government elected under its new Constitution. The bill authorizes the Governor to summon all persons appearing to have been elected to the Legislature by the proclamation of General Meade, dated June 25, 1868, to meet in Atlanta at a day named, within six months, and organize their respective houses after taking the oaths of office, and be vested with full legislative power. If any one claiming to be elected neglects or refuses to take an oath he shall be regarded as ineligible. The expulsion of the negro members is declared null and void. The President is to send troops to enforce the act.

The bill was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

In the House, on the same day, a bill having in some respects the same object in view, was introduced by Mr. Paine, and referred to the Reconstruction Committee. It provides that every person who is ineligible to office under the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution, and who holds or attempts to hold office in any State or Territory, and every civil or military officer who has authority to remove [illegible] person dose not exercise it, shall [illegible] of a misdemeanor, and shall [illegible] fine of not less than $500 [illegible] $5,000, and imprison- [illegible] five years nor less [illegible] sac. be gun. be liable to [illegible] or more than [illegible] ment not more than [illegible] than sixty days.

Editorial and Other Items.

—There were 483 deaths in New York last week.

—Admiral Trehoust of France, recently promoted, began his career as a cabin boy.

—Henry Dobbs, Republican, has been elected Mayor of Franklin, by thirty-one majority.

—Blondin has recovered damages in France against a manager who advertised a bogus Blondin.

—Woman's rights prevail in Greece. Queen Olga accompanies her husband to all the Cabinet meetings.

—Holmesburg, Bucks county, boasts of the oldest grist mill in the State, it having been built in 1679, or one hundred and ninety years ago.

—Russia has confiscated the treasury of a Catholic convent in Poland, for having allowed insurgents to use its printing press during the late rebellion.

—Mr. T. B. Morgan has the honor of being the first Mayor of the new city of New Castle, he having been chosen to that position on the 19th inst.

—The Mormons are turning their attention to the manufacture of porcelain, and have already produced some specimens which rival those of France or Prussia.

—Ladies' ears, so long neglected, have become an object of attention in Paris, and are now tinted with pink or white. They are brought forward or forced backward, according to taste.

—The borough of Johnstown reduced its debt from $30,000 to $20,500 during last year. The total revenue of the borough was $25.299 40, of which $376 was for exhibition licenses.

—General Stoneman Saturday issued an order removing Governor Wells, and assuming the duties of the office himself. Mayor Burgess, of Petersburg, was also removed from office.

—The fashionable female lip is very pale, according to the latest Parisian accounts. Coral coloring is quite gone out of fashion, and the expression of the elegant mouth is that of weariness and scorn.

—About seventy thousand Odd Fellows are expected to participate in the semi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of the Order, which is to be held in Philadelphia on the 26th of April next.

—Mr. Felsenthal, a Jewish minister in Chicago, denies with indignation the statement of a Jew-converter, named Van Noorden, that there are twenty thousand Christianized Hebrews in Europe.

—The farewell address of the late President has suggested the following lines to the editor of *The Detroit Post*:

"Whoop! I'm a bully boy, and Congress is a liar!
Were the last dying words of A. Johnson, esquire."

—The roads from the lumbering regions in Maine are filled with barrels of flour, pork and beef, bags of corn, oats and meal, which were thrown off to lighten loads, in order to save the lives of exhausted horses.

—Hundreds of the soldiers of the regular army stationed in Dacotah are married to Indian women. These women, it is said, make faithful, virtuous, and industrious wives. The soldiers rarely desert them.

—Minnesota has a law absolutely prohibiting the destruction of quails until the year 1875. The birds were introduced in 1845, and great pains have been taken since to preserve and propagate them, and they are now quite numerous.

—Isidore Geoffrey St. Hiliare, after a careful anatomical examination of the twins, is kind enough to tell us exactly what they are. He classes them in the order Autositaires, belonging to the family Monomphaliane, and tribe Xiophapage. If our readers, like ourselves, have been hitherto in doubt about the Siamese wonder, they will be relieved by this information. We know all about them now.

FEEBLE MEN.—Mrs. Cady Stanton is a "brick." She thinks that a puny man whom she could carry under her arm should not discourse about the physical inferiority of the female sex, as did a certain divine at the Milwaukie Convention, which she lately attended. For the same reason no man whom she can beat in argument should talk about the intellectual inferiority of women. We are afraid most of the men would be "shut up" by such a rule of parliamentary law.

THE agony of the first negro jurymen in Minnesota is over. The prisoner was a negro; five of the jurors were negroes, and everything went off as though everybody was white. The St. Paul *Pioneer* says: "It is a noticeable fact that the first colored jurymen that acted in the State were summoned by a Democratic Sheriff, in a Democratic county and Democratic city, in a court presided over by a Democratic Judge, and where the county prosecutor was a Democrat.

PENNSYLVANIA, the keystone of the Federal arch, having ratified through her Legislature the constitutional amendment, we have eleven States which have already enrolled themselves in favor of the measure: Nevada, Kansas, Missouri, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Maine, South Carolina, Arkansas, Pa., One has rejected it, Delaware, with the eyes of the world upon her; and another, Georgia, has tried to do so, but as her entire political status is questionable and involved, her present action one way or another does not matter much. So far the field looks well.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 26, '69.

DEAR REPUBLICAN:—I don't know that I shall be able to give you any interesting matter this week, for when we consider the great number of strangers in the city, the past ten days have been the dullest, comparatively speaking, seen here for many months.

The President evidently desires that the Senators and Members shall vote upon the "tenure of office" question, unbiassed by any personal considerations, and has, therefore, confined his nominations to those offices, in which an appointment, or a change was absolutely required by the public interests.

It seems that the modifications adopted by the Senate, in regard to this Tenure of office Bill, are likely to meet with considerable opposition in the House; but it is to be hoped they will ultimately be acquiesced in. There are, however, a large number of Republicans who insist upon an unconditional repeal. In our judgment, these gentlemen lay themselves open to the charge of inconsistency; or, at least, to that of being friendly to special legislation, for when the Tenure of office Bill was originally passed, it was sustained by the entire Republican party. But that is their own affair.

Meantime, the gentlemen who are here seeking appointments, remain *in statu quo*, which is evidently not a comfortable place, judging by the dissatisfied countenances of its present inhabitants.

The time fixed upon by one of the Houses of Congress for adjournment, is rapidly approaching, and there is little doubt but that much of the business, which it was hoped would be transacted this session, will have to go over. Several of the most important Committees will sit during the recess—we are not sure but that the Committee on the Civil Service, of which our Representative, Mr. Armstrong, is a member, will fall among this class. That some changes in the operations of the civil service are needed, is inevitably conceded, but what changes will be beneficial, is a knotty question, and great credit will be due to the Committee, in case their arduous labors are attended with satisfactory results.

The presidential mansion has been re-furnished, under the supervision of General Michler, Commissioner of Public buildings, and is now occupied by the President's family. Among the ornaments, are several exquisite pieces of statuary. One representing George Washington as a boy leaning on the stump of a *cherry tree* with the traditional *hatchet* in his hand, is extremely beautiful in design, and equally so in finish. The press of business at the White House leaves the President but little time to receive general visitors, but the opportunities, whenever thus afforded, are speedily taken advantage of.

Among the Patents allowed this week is, one for an improved manner of attaching shafts, &c., to carriages, wagons, &c., called an improved "Thill coupling," for short, the invention of your worthy fellow citizen, Joseph Peters, Esq., of Boalsburg.—The *present* owners are Messrs. L. W. Kimport, of the same place, and J. H. Keller, of Linden Hall, and it is to be hoped their investment will be a profitable one, as the invention is regarded here as a considerable advance, especially as regards convenience in attaching, on anything yet patented.

We have observed, in the last few numbers of your paper, that since the project of a railroad line between Bellefonte and Milroy has been abandoned, efforts have been made to excite an interest in a scheme to unite Centre and Union counties more closely by means of a road from Lewisburg to Bellefonte, *via* Boalsburg. We hope that this project will not suffer the fate of its predecessor. We trust that the inhabitants of Penns Valley, and the other portions of the proposed route, will awake to a sense of their own interests. We were deeply impressed by the force of the remarks and suggestions contained in a late communication, in which the writer referred to the great advance in the price of real estate in Bald Eagle Valley since the completion of their road. In this connection, we may state that, when "F" street, in this city, was graded and paved, preparatory to putting down the track of the Metropolitin Passenger Railway, many of the property holders on that street disposed to grumble at the cost it entailed, but when, in a year's time, the value of their property had increased *three hundred per cent.*, they ceased to grumble. So, if our friends, owners of real estate, on the projected route, will "come down" handsomely at present, they will reap their reward in a very short space of time, from the enhanced value of their property. Let Centre county, then, be *well* represented at the meeting to be held in Millheim, on the 15th prox. Let the gentlemen who go there be *prepared* on their own, and *authorized* on their neighbors' account, to subscribe to the amount of ten percent of the value of the real property, to be benefitted by the construction of this line. If measures are taken which will prove that the people of Centre county desire this road, there will be no difficulty in the way of its completion. Truly yours.

KAPPA.

THE regular meeting of the Republican Club will be held at their Club Room Saturday evening next. A full attendance is absolutely essential.

TEMPERANCE.—A meeting of the Union Temperance society will be held in the court House on Monday Evening April 5th.

Report of the Rev. F. O'Shea's Lecture.

BY REV. THOS. MCGOVERN.

MR. EDITOR:—The following is a short and very imperfect report of the able lecture of Rev. Francis O'Shea, delivered in the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa., March 17, 1869.

Had we known that a report would be requested, we would have taken some notes to serve us as a basis on which might be constructed something of its kind; similar, we might hope, but wanting all the life, unity, beauties and proportions of the original.

The Rev. Gentleman took for his subject—Ireland, Her origin, her History and her Future.

He stated that Ireland was settled by a colony of Poenicians, at a very early period; so remote, indeed, that history, while it fails to give absolute certainty, still furnishes a vast amount of cumulative evidence that proves both the truth of the theory, and solves all the objections raised against it.

The origin of every nation of antiquity began in the twilight of fable.—Before the invention of letters the history of mankind, whether individually or collectively, was handed down from father to son, and the integrity of the narrative depended on the motives and the memory of the reporter. These traditions, though often vague, improbable and distorted, are, nevertheless, embodiments of great historic truths, highly colored, it may be, by poetic fancy and fertile imaginations, but are not to be denied withal because they cannot wholy withstand the scrutiny of modern skepticism. They are like the rays of the sun which, passing thro' a prism, are refracted and dissolved into the most beautiful colors, but still retain their original properties of light and heat.

The early traditions of the Irish people are nearly unanimous in affirming that Ireland was settled by the Phoenicians. The probable truth of these traditions is increased by the fact that, at the advent of authentic history, the Irish people in manners and customs, and forms of government resembled those other Phoenician colonies, about whose history there is no dispute. The Irish language, when subjected to the rules of comparative philology, bears a stronger analogy to the Shemetic tongues than even the modern English does to the Anglo-Saxon. This origin of the Irish becomes so highly probable, when considered from a Phoenician point of view that, in the absence of undeniable proof, it would be rashness to deny it.

Phoenician (so named from that number of palm trees—*phoinickes*—on its coast) consisted of a narrow strip of land on the Syrian coast, between Aradus and Tyre (25 miles long, by 4 or 5 miles wide) abounding in harbors, and full of lofty mountains, most of which are comprehended under the name of Libanon, and producing timber for ship-building, and the construction of houses.

The Phoenicians belonged to the race of Shem, which spread itself over the whole of western Asia, and of which, long before the existence of historical records, individual hords had over-run Syria and Arabia, and finally settled in fortified towns along the Syrian coast.

The barrenness of the soil, and the small extent of territory, soon compelled them to colonize the overgrown population. This policy enabled them to establish a secure intercourse with distant, and particularly, with uncultivated countries, and also prevented the too rapid increase of the poor who, in ancient times, often broke out into violent revolutions. They planted colonies on the Islands of the Mediterranean, and northwards as far as the Hellespont. There were also still more distant settlements on the coast of Sicily, especially Panarmus and Motye, on Sardinia and the Balearic islands, and along the southern coast of Spain, the most remarkable of which were Tarses or Tartessus, Carteia, Gadda or Gades, now Gibraltar. They traded westward in the islands of Ca-siterides, west of Britania, (Britain,) and south of Hibernia (Ireland). Their settlements in Hibernia are not as well attested by history as their other colonies in Spain, and elsewhere; but the evident reason of this is that they wished to keep a profound secrecy about their western commerce, in order to monopolize the tin-trade of Cassiterides, which then was yielding an enormous revenue.

This extensive trade with distant countries required, on the part of the Phoenicians, a proportionate knowledge of Geography, Astronomy, Letters and Mathematics. In these branches they excelled at a very early date.—We know, with historical certainty, that Cadmus introduced letters and science in Thebes about B. C., 1500, and this led many to suppose they were the inventors of letters. It is remarkable that the Irish excelled also at an early period in these branches, which leads to the supposition that they brought these sciences from the mother country.

The Phoenicians, unlike the other nations of antiquity, never held their colonies as dependents. Their mutual relations consisted in commercial intercourse, and the celebration of the feasts of their common gods, and the offering of sacrifice by embassadors sent for that purpose, from the colonies to mother city. This polity, though defective in its nature, had a tendency to engender in their colonies that self-reliance, boldness and independence, which we find so strongly marked in the character of the people of Carthaginia, Utica, Spain and Ireland. These facts are sufficient to prove her origin.

No precise date can be given for the settlement of Ireland. The opinions of authors differ; some supposing it to have take place, B. C., 1700, others 1500. The government of Ireland was a Republic, or a confederacy of chieftains, elected by their followers, and subordinate to a head chief, or sovereign, elected by the latter. Their code of jurisprudence consisted of the Brehon Laws, in which existed, in a crude state, our modern trial by jury. As Greece had her Solon. Rome her Numa, the Western Empire her Charlemagne, England her Alfred, so Ireland, before them all, had her Ollamh Fodhla, (the wise and learned man). He established a representative form of government, assembling triennially at Tara.

In the reign of Cimboath, B. C., 716, we come to a period of authentic history. This date of Irish history coincides with one of the most important eras of universal history. At this time the Greeks had counted their sixteenth Olympiad, and crowned Pythagoras the victor. Romulus had been succeeded by Numa Pompilius, and the foundations of emperial Rome were laid in blood by barbarian hords. The Chaldians had just taken the palm in astronomical observations, and recorded, for the first time, a lunar clipse, while the baffled Assyrians relinquished the siege of Tyre, unhappily reserved for the cruel destruction accomplished by Alexander, a few centuries later. The prophecies of Isaiah were still resounding in the ears of an ungrateful people, he had spoken of the coming of Christ, and his all peaceful mission in mystic imagery; but that suffering should be the precursor of that marvelous advent. The Assyrian had dashed a resistless torrent on the fold; Israel was led captive; Hosea was in chains; Samaria and the Kingdom of Israel were added to the conquest of Sennacherib, and the kingdom of Judah, harrassed, but not destroyed, was waiting the accomplishment of prophecy, and the measure of her crimes, ere the most ancient of peoples should cease to be a nation.

From this period, till the advent of Christianity, a space of 1148 years, the Irish nation, like all others, bore her share of prosperity, and adversity, amid the struggles of human prudence against human passions.

In 432, A. D., St. Patrick, a native of Gaul, and near relative of St. Martin, of Tours, was raised to the episcopacy by Pope St. Celestine, and sent into Ireland to convert the natives by the same pontiff, landed on the island, and on Holy Saturday, preached to the chiefs of Meath, assembled at Tara His efforts were crowned with success. In a few years the whole island was led from paganism, and the shadow of death, unto the Holy Catholic and Apostolical Church, the visible kingdom of Christ on earth, the fold of which Christ is the Shepherd, the ark of safety, and the pillar and ground of truth. What is true of Ireland, is true of all other nations, viz: That no nation was ever converted to Christianity by any other than the Catholic church. Under the benign influence of Christianity, Ireland flourished in the arts, sciences, literature, became the "island of saints," and the asylum of learning for all the students of Europe. Her monasteries and religious houses cultivated every branch of education, and adorned every path of science. Kings and princes deemed themselves honored in being numbered among the deciples of some Irish Monk.

A long term of peace and prosperity usually begets internal dissensions which are more dangerous to the existence of the State, than hostile invasions from without. This was, at least, true in the case of Ireland. A. D., 1168, Dermod Mac Murrough, Prince of Leinster, was driven, in disgrace, from Ireland. He fled to Bristol, England, and asked aid of Henry II to restore him to his kingdom, for which he promised to pay a vassal's homage. Henry, only too happy to listen to his complaints, and to forward his views, sent a large number of his most rapacious followers to invade Ireland. From this date began the miseries of that once happy country.—Eight hundred years has Erlagd resisted the yoke of the invader with a spirit that never would bend. For three hundred and fifty years the difference of race fanned the flame of national prejudice; then followed the Reformation, so called, which added another brand to the conflagration. We cannot dwell on this period of horrors without calling foul names, therefore we forbear. The thousand graves of exiled Irish in foreign lands; the highways of the Atlantic whitened by the bones of Irish emigrants; the millions of Irish peasantry starving in the midst of plenty, and brought to an untimely grave, all proclaim, in accents that freeze the heart: "The hand of the tyrant has sorely afflicted us."

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, America won her independence. This spirit of opposition aroused the smouldering embers of Irish independence. The political horizon became troubled. The giant intellects of Grattan, Curran, Plunket and Flood, gleamed in the firmament, to gladden and rejoice, like the gorgeous sun amidst the dark clouds of a storm at sea. For a few years, Ireland was allowed to manage her own internal affairs, and her progress was unparalleled in the annals of nations. The tyrant became jealous of her greatness, and forged new chains to enslave her. The term of her greatness was so short that the patriots who watched at the cradle of freedom, followed the corpse to the tomb. Yet the movement proves that the native spirit of the people was still alive. Catholic emancipation followed, under the lead of Daniel O'Connell, the champion of Freedom. This was the first measure of justice to Ireland.

The future of Ireland seems brighter, and with the disestablishment of the English church, the old man of the woods, and the right to manage her own internal affairs, we may hope, ere long, that she will hold an honorable place among the nations of the earth.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY STORE.—The undersigned respectfully informs the ladies, and all in need of Millinery Goods, that she has opened a Millinery Store at her residence at the Toll Gate on the Bellefonte and Lewistown turnpike, where she will be happy to wait upon all who may favor her with a call.
mar31-3t MATTIE BOALICH.

CONRAD HOUSE.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
LODGING AND MEALS AT REASONABLE RATES.
RESTAURANT WELL SUPPLIED WITH ALL THE VIANDS OF THE SEASON.
OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.
H. H. KLINE, Proprietor.
mar.31.'61-1m.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE S. SCHOOL CAUSE IN CENTRE CO.

Deeply impressed with the greatness of the work which the Master has given us to do, and realizing the responsibility which rests upon us and our co-laborers in the Sunday School work we call upon all who desire to see the efficiency of the Sunday School as a means of usefulness increased, to meet with us in the Lecture Room of the Methodist Church, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday afternoon, the 6th day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing a County Association and taking steps looking to the assembling of a Sunday School Convention at an early day. The movement is not sectarian. Here is a platform upon which all Christians can meet—a common field in which all can labor. Let us come to the work with earnest hearts and willing hands.

Rev HILES C. PARDOE,
" B. McGANN,
" JNO. S ROBERTS,
" J. A. HACKENBERG,
JAMES A. BEAVER,
D H HASTINGS,
J. P HUGHES,
GEO, M. YOCUM.
mar31'69. 1t.

THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS.

Some folks are always fretting,
Will their troubles never cease?
Will nothing ever bring them
The blessed boon of peace?

To peace and true contentment
The way is very plain,
And if you'll pay attention
The secret I'll explain.

Smith's home was all confusion,
His wife would scold and fret,
And such a scene I really think
I never shall forget.

His wife would spank the children,
And chase them off to bed;
Set down, and cry as women do,
And wish that she were dead.

She'd call her husband awful names,
A "nasty, horrid man,"
And if he "did'nt change his ways,"
She'd "go right home to 'mam.'"

When Smith returned to bed one night,
He thought the matter o'er;
He vowed he'd end this foolish fight—
Have peace at home once more.

Ere long the neighbors noticed
His wife had changed her tune,
And Smith was "gay and happy,"
For he'd bought an "Our Old Home."

Now his wife is every smilling,
And all he wrath has flown;
And she calls her husband "darling,"
For he's bought an "Our Old Home"

Smith says his wife has really
The sweetest temper known,
And everything is lovely
Since he's bo't an 'Our Old Home.'"

And now he takes his comfort;
He's found happiness at last,
And sunbeams bright and glancy
Around his way are cast.

This celebrated Stove is for sale by
LONBERGER & HENRY,
Cor. Allegheny & Bishop Sts.
mar31'69-tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

EXTRAORDINARY CONCENTRATION OF BARGAINS.

HOWELL, GILLIAND & CO.

of Bush's Arcade, in Rooms No. 1 and 2 have just returned from the city with a large and extensive stock of Spring and Summer Goods. We are now ready to offer to our customers a more extensive and better assorted stock than ever before offered to the public. Our extensive stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

Demands particular attention.
Great Bargains to be had in Prints, Muslins, Notions, &c., &c.
The latest styles of Spring and Summer Cassimers already received.
READY MADE CLOTHING
warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
A large assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes constantly on hand.
Our Grocery department demands particular attention. A full assortment constantly on hand, the best the markets can afford, such as
SYRUP, SUGAR, TEA & COFFEE
Canned Fruits, Jellies, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese and Pastries of all kinds, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.

FARMERS, MECHANICS AND LABORERS,

LOOK to your interest.

One dollar saved is still one dollar in your pocket. Then call and see at what astonishing Low Prices.

HOWELL GILLILAND & CO.

are selling Dry Goods and Groceries.
Come and examine for yourselves, and be convinced of the truth.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,
Bush's Arcade, Rooms No. 1 and 2.
mar31'69-1y.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—I am now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening, is easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men.—Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business; and that every person who sees this notice, may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer; To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing to me. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent by mail for ten cents. Address,
E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Maine.
mar24'69.3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!

Physicians who have failed to cure their patients should try this medicine before they give the case up, as we know very many valuable lives have been saved by being persuaded to give it a trial.

DON'T DESPAIR because all other remedies have failed, but try this and you will not be deceived.

The proprietors of this valuable BALSAM take pleasure in calling to it the attention of all medicine dealers, desiring that they procure a supply of it, and recommend it to their afflicted patrons and friends.

IT WILL CURE WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL.

Directions accompany each bottle.
mar31'69-4w.

PAIN KILLER—Cures Sore Throat.

A Favorite Medicine with all classes Is Davis' Pain Killer.
IF you have Painter's Colic Use the Pain Killer.
NO Medicine is so popular As the Pain Killer.
KEEP the PAIN KILLER always on hand.
IF you have a Cough or Cold, Use the Pain Killer.
LOOK out and not get caught without a bottle of Pain Killer in the house.
LET everybody use the Pain Killer for Sprains and Bruises.
EVERY Sailor should carry a bottle of Pain Killer with him.
REMEMBER the Pain Killer is both for Internal and External uses.

The PAIN KILLER is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines. Prices 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Prop'rs.,
78. High Street, Providence;
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada;
17, Southampton Row, London, Eng'd.
mar31'69 4w.

WE ARE COMING,

ONCE MORE WITH A NEW SPRING STOCK IN OUR GREAT

ONE DALLAR SALE OF DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

CUTLERY, &c., &.

PREMIUMS RATES OF SHEETING

For Club Thirty,.....21 Yds Sheeting.
" " Sixty.....42 " "
" " One Hundred,.....65 " "

All other premiums in same ratio.
Enlarged Exchange List, with new and usfull articles.
See new Circular and samples. Sent to any address free.
Please send money by Registered Letter, addressed to
J. S. HAWES & CO.,
128 & 130 *Federal st, Boston, Mass.*
P. O. Box C. mar24'69-6w.

LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITY.

S. THOMPSON & CO'S

GREAT

ONE DOLLAR SALE

OF

Dre Goods, Dress Goods, Linens, Cottons, FANCY GOODS, Albums, Bibles, Silver-Plated Ware, Cutlery, Leather and German Goods of every description, &c., &c.
These articles to be sold at the uniform price of

ONE DOLLAR EACH,

and no to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.
The most popular and economical method of doing business in the country.
The goods we have for sale are described on printed slips, and will be sent to any address at the rate of 10 cents each, to pay for postage, printing, &c. It is then at the option of holders whether they will send one dollar for the article or not.
BY PATRONIZING THIS SALE you have a chance to exchange your goods, should the articles mentioned on the printed slip not be desired.
The Smallest Articles sold for ONE DOLLAR can be exchanged for Silver-Plated, Five Bottled Revolving Castor, or your choice of a large Variety of other Articles upon Exchange List, comprising over 250 useful articles, not one of which could be bought at any retail store for nearly double the amount.

TERMS TO AGENTS.

We send as commission to Agents:

For a Club of Thirty, and $3,00,

one of the following articles: a Musket, Shot Gun, or Austrian Rifle, 20 *Yards Cotton*, Lady's Fancy Square Wool Shawl, Lancaster Quilt, *Accordeon*, Set of Steel-Bladed Knives and Forks, Violin and Bow, Fancy Dress Pattern, Pair Ladies' extra quality Cloth Boots one dozen large size Linen Towels, Alhambra Quilt, Honeycomb Quilt, Cottage Clock, White Wool Blanket, Fifteen yards best quality Print, 12 yards Delaine, one dozen Linen Dinner Napkins, &c.

For a Club of Sixty, and $6,00,

one of the following articles: Revolver Shot Gun or Springfield Rifle, 42 *Yards Sheeting*, Pair Honeycomb Quilts, *Cylinder Watch*, 4 yards Double Width Waterproof Cloaking, Lady's Double Wool Shawl, Lancaster Quilt, Alpacca Dress Pattern, Engraved Silver-Plated Six-Bottled Revolving Castor, Set of Ivory-Handled Knives, with Silver Plated Forks, Pair of All Wool Blankets, Pair of Alhambra Quilts, 30 yards Print, or a Marseilles Quilt, Double Eight-Keyed Accordeon, Webster's Pictorial Dictionary (600 engravings, 900 pages,) 3½ yards Doeskin for suit, &c.

For a Club of One Hundred, and $10,

Double Barrel Shot Gun, Rifle Cane, or Sharp's Rifle, 65 yards Sheeting, Fancy Cassimere, Coat, Pants and Vest Pattern (extra quality), Pair Splendid Rose Blankets, Fancy Plaid Wool Long Shawl, 25 yds. Hemp Carpeting, splendid Violin and Bow, splendid Alpacca Dress Pattern, Silver Hunting-Cased Watch, Single Barrel Shot Gun, Sharp's Revolver, one pair fine Damask Table Covers, with one dozen dinner Napkins to match, Worcester's Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary, (1800 pages), &c.

For additional list of commissions, see Circular.

Commissions for larger Clubs in Proportion.

Agents will please take notice of this. Do not send names, but number your clubs from one upward. Make your letters short and plain as possible.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE OF THIS

BE SURE and Send Money in ALL CASES by REGISTERED LETTER, which can be sent from any Post-Office.

This way of sending money is preferred to any other method whatever.

We cannot be responsible for money lost, unless some precautions are taken to insure its safety.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Send your address in full, Town, County, and State.
S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
136 Federal Street,
mar31'69-4w. Boston, Mass.