THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Dec, 22., '71.

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

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Communications recommending persons or 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

Mr. Cox's Figures and Facts.

There was a spirited debate in the House at Washington, a few days ago, on the Apportionment bill. After what Shellabarger and Garfield had said Mr. Cox of New York, recognizing the fourteenth amendment as paramount, insisted that, as a consequence of their logic, the House should take the Census Bureau's statement. That statement shows that the male citizens above 21 years of age whose right to vote is denied or abridged, on other grounds than rebellion or other crime, have not been constitutionally deducted from the ratio or the fractions in the bills before the House. Mr. Cox appealed to the majority to stand by their fourteenth amendment. The House seemed to go on the idea that only the disfranchised should be deducted from the ratio. That is not the Constitution. The fourteenth amendment says that when the right to vote, &c., is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United Stats, or in any way abridged, except for rebellion or crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State. Mr. Cox contends that the number to be deducted was more than the number of the disfranchised. This gathered around him the House on both sides, while he ciphered by the rule of three and the Constitution, Rhode Island, for instance: the disfranchised, by the census returns it 2,825; the males over 21, 43,996; the whole population 217,353. By the Constitution and arithmetic 13,728 should be deducted from the whole number of population, leaving 203,625. Deducting from 203,120, the lowest ratio, 136,21r, left only 67,406, being less than the ratio fixed by the bill of Mercur or other bills. Ohio, by the same rule, would lose one Congressman, and Massachusetts comes within four hundred of losing another, by the rule of the two bills fixing 280 as the number of Congressman. Mr. Cox contended that as the Democracy had accepted the amendments, and had always stood by the unamended Constitution it was a fraud for the Republicans to wriggle and squirm about their own amendments when such amendments cut down Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Ohio. The fourteenth amendment was meant to force the South to take negro suffrage or lose representation. They took it. Now the Radicals desire to avoid its effects on New England. They squirm before the figures of their own creation. They are hoist by their own petard. They depart from their own amendments, and the Democracy stand by the Constitution and its amendments. Quite a consternation was created by Mr. Cox's figures, as no Republican had contemplated these results of the fourteenth amendment. If Kentucky or Georgia had laws prohibiting those who can't read and write, or who don't own real estate of a certain amount, who doubts but that Congress, under the fourteenth amendment, would have deducted such disfranchised persons from the ratio? If so, why not the Germans and Irish of Rhode Island and the illiterate of Massachusetts for the same reason?

A bill has been introduced in Congress directing the Postmaster-General to furnish and issue to the public, stamped postal cards for the transmission through the mails of messages or other short communications at a postage charge of one cent each, the cost of the card included. The experiment of using cards for the transmission of open correspondence at a very low rate has been tried in England and has proved popular, the principal objection urged against it being that the cards offer cheap facilities for annoying people by addressing them insulting communications, and that such scandalous writings may be read by the persons through whose hands the matter passes.

Lock Haven has the small-pox pretty badly. The Democrat says:

The Small Pox has broken out in Lock Haven and is creating no little excitement. At the time of going to press this morning twelve cases have been reported to the Mayor by the physicians, who are enjoined by law to make report of every case, and they have no doubt done so faithfully so soon as the case determined itself in their minds.

OBITUARY.—The community was very much surprised, and grieved yesterday afternoon with the announcement that Amos T. Bisel, Esq., had died of small pox, with which desease he had been confined for the past four or five days. Mr. Bisel was one of our stanchest and most esteemed citizens—an estimable gentlemen in the private walks of life and a successful business man. His deeply bereaved family have the warmest sympathies of the entire community in their irreparable loss.

The Prince of Wales is getting better.

Senator Trumbull Sounds the Keynote Against Grant.

Washington, December 10.—Senator Trumbull will introduce in the Senate to-morrow a very important resolution proposing to authorize a joint select committee to investigate frauds in the government, to see what expenditures can be reduced, to inaugurate civil service reform, to prevent the military power from being used for political purposes and, in short, covering a broad platform on which all the elements opposed to the iniquities of the present administration may unite. The resolution is likely to lead to an exciting and protracted discussion, for the Illinois Senator has already had and inkling of the opposition of leading Republican Senators. It has transpired that Mr. Trumbull submitted this resolution in the Republican Senatorial caucus on Thursday and it was voted down.

The Radical Senators Vote Down an Investigation.

Virtual Confession of the Rotteness of the Administration.—No Civil Service Reform to be Expected of This Congress, &c.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The Republican Senatorial caucus reasmbled this morning at 10:30, Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, in the chair. The discussion of Trumbull's resolution was resumed with increased excitement. The recalcitrant Senators seemed to realize to-day what they evidently did not know yesterday: that they had been drawn into a trap When they went into caucus yesterday they had no idea that an arrangement had been made between the President and his friends whereby their project for an investigation into the corrupt practices of the administration was to be nipped in the bud. The thing was sprung upon them so suddenly that they were, so to speak, dumfounded; and it was not until the discussion had progressed for some time that they understood the object of the caucus. It appears that Senator Trumbull's resolution first attracted the attention of Senator Morton, who, being a sharp politician, saw at once its scope and its consequences. He, it appears, communicated with the President and a number of Senators known to be the unquestioning henchmen of the administration. It was at once resolved that something should be done to check the discussion of the resolution in open Senate. There were no fears of its passage, for the administration had a force sufficient to defeat it against the combined vote of the anti administration Republicans and the Democrats. It was rightly presumed that if the resolution and its supporters could be pushed into a caucus both would be either modified or mollified or effectually squelched. The possibility of a vote upon the part of the dissatisfied Senators, does not seem to have been seriously entertained. Their pluck was largely discounted. There is reason to believe that had Schurz and Sumner bolted the caucus no serious regrets would have followed, for the former is regarded by the administration Senators as a sort of a spy in Radical camp, while the latter is conceded to be so far gone in his rebellion against the powers that be as to to be beyond all hope of redemption might be inferred from the result of the proceedings yesterday, the caucus assembled this morning in anything but an amiable mood. It has already been stated that the dissatisfied and disappointed Senators had arrived at a full realization of the dilemma in which they were placed. A few of the more resolute determined to make the best of the fight, but it soon became apparent that ordinary opposition was fruitless. There was a sharp interchange of sentiment. Zach Chandler, recognizing the fact that the anti-administration Senators were in minority, was unusually bold and violent. He impugned the motives of the supporter's of Trumbull's resolution, and charged that they were too cowardly to make an open attack upon the President and sought this indirect method to bring odium upon the administration. This charge was repelled by Senator Trumbull, the author of the resolution, who insisted that he wanted nothing but a fair investigation of whatever frauds might be found in the different departments of the government. A discussion arose as to the construction to be placed upon the resolution relative to the powers of the committee which it proposed to create. Senator Morton argued that it could do nothing except by special order of the Senate, while Schurz and Trumbull contended that it would have plenary powers to institute investigations without instructsons. There were several sharp personal thrusts between Senators, but these were not of public importance. Finally a vote was reached upon Trumbull's resolution, and it was defeated. The yeas and nays were not called, for the majority was too large to admit of a doubt. The death of the resolution was immediately followed by a proposition from Senator Morton to appoint a committee of seven, to be known as the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment, which should investigate all matters referred to it by the Senate. This emasculated all that was of consequence in Trumbull's resolution. As a matter of course it was opposed by the friends of the measure, Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, denounced this in unmeasured terms as a whitewashing proposition and as an attempt to evade a fair investigation of the alleged corruptions under the administration. He wanted a committee with free railroad passes and with a carte blanche to go to every part of the country and to investigate every department of the government. He gave notice that he would not submit to any gag arrangement, and he thereupon left the caucus. He was followed by Senator Sumner, who insisted that no harm could be apprehended from the resolution of Mr. Trumbull, except from those who were guilty of frauds upon the public Treasury.

After a few of the recalcitrant Senators had ventilated their views the vote was taken and Morton's resolution was adopted without a divison, Trumbull and his adherents refusing to vote. The anti-Grant Senators number in all about nine, and the more judicious of them calculated that even with the Democrats they could not muster a majority against the friends of the administration in the Senate. Trumbull and his friends had a splendid opportunity to-day to bolt the caucus and go before the country upon the issue of whether or not a rigid examination should be made into the alleged frauds upon the national Treasury. It was manifest, however, that they had neither the pluck nor the disposition to make an open, square issue with the administration. The only bold man among them was Tipton, of Nebraska. Had the others followed his lead there would have been a rupture. Trumbull and those who supported his resolution by remaining in the caucus until the final vote was taken were bound to abide by its decison.

When the caucus proceedings were developed in the open session of the Senate by the presentation of Morton's programme for a standing committee of the Senate only, instead of a special joint committee, the difference became at once apparent. The former could only investigate such matters as are referred to it by the Senate, while a special committe could go promptly into every nook and corner of the New York Custom-house with fear, favor, affection, or instruction. Mr. Trumbull moved his resolution as a proviso. A spirited debate lasting nearly four hours, but without a vote, followed. Messrs. Sherman and Wilson warmly supported the caucus action: It was humiliating to see the former, who had voted for every arbitrary measure for the past six years, decrying the powers of a special committee on the ground that it could search the private apartments and papers of every man in the land. Messrs Thurman and Casserly pointed to the good results of the old Retrenchment Committee, and commented on the defects of the substitute proposed for it. Mr. Schurz, however, opened a rattling fire on the administration Senators, and brought to full view again the damning record which his old committee had made on the general order business of the New York Customhouse. He read the evidence of A. T. Stewart, William E. Dodge, S. B. Chittenden, and other New York importers, sustaining his declaration that the general order business, as conducted by Leet & Stocking, was a system of monstrous wanton robbery on the merchants of New York. The Secretary of the Treasury had investigated it in May, 1870, and had written expressing his opinion against it. "Senator Patterson," said Mr. Schurz, "has that letter. And yet," he added, "that monstrous system of robbery exists at the present day. What power in this government sustains things? Where is that mysterious power located? This system reminded him of an ancient time when the lord of a castle on the Rhine stretched a chain across the river and levied tribute of every vessel that attempted to pass. The general order of business was not in the interest of commerce, not of trade, but simply to fill the pockets of certain parties, one of whom Leet, had admitted that he pocketed $25,000 a year, while the general estimate of the profits placed them at seventy-five or a hundred thousand dollars. Of Leet & Stocking, who seemed to be higher than the Treasury Department, but little was known, except that Leet had been an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Grant. The committee proposed by Mr. Trumbill would unearth these abuses, "and I warn you," said Mr. Schurz, "that the American people are on the point of demanding an honest government." Mr. Conkling replied, but in all that he said he talked around and not at the general order swindle. He insinuated, like Edmunds, what Morton charged openly, that the speeches of Trumbull and Schurz were covert attacks on the administration.

World.

France.

The Assembly and the Orleans Princes.

Paris, December 5—The National Assembly effected an organization to-day by re-electing President Grevy and the Vice Presidents of the last session. The report that Thiers had sent his message to the Assembly was premature. Although its contents are known, it has not yet been received or published. It is rumored that Thiers withholds the document because he is averse to declaring himself in favor of the admission of the Orleans Princes to the Chamber, and some avowal on his part is expected in the forthcoming message, more especially as it is supposed that he received notification that the Princes intended to claim their right to seats as the legally elected representatives of the people. The status of the Orleans Princes promises to be one of the questions before the Assembly.

The bills restoring to them their confiscated estates and all their rights as citizens of France are preparing and will be introduced at an early day. It is anticipated that these measures will give rise to long and exciting debates. The Extreme Left will meet them with the propositions for a general amnesty, which setting free the thousands of communists still held prisoners will be considered only as an equitable return for the justice proposed to be done the House of Orleans.

The Left will not take the initiative in moving the return of the Assembly and government to Paris, but there is no reason to doubt that the removal will be effected during this session of the Legislature.

A decree appears this evening appointing M. Biron ambassador to the German Empire, to reside at Berlin.

IS THIERS A BONAPARTIST?

Paris, December 5—Evening.—Thiers appears to have made up his mind to oppose the admission of the Orleans Princes to the National Assembly, for the purpose of listening to his exposition of the reasons influencing him against their taking seats in the Legislature, and of endeavoring by argument to change his decision. The President received the Prince courteously, but owing to the pressure of public business was unable to hear or reply to them to-day. He however, appointed an interview for Friday next, at which time he will be prepared to develope fully his reasons for restraining them from taking their seats in the Assembly.

Suicide of an Ex-Congressman.

Colonel John D. Ashmore, formerly a State Senator of and a Congressman from South Carolina, committed suicide yesterday morning at Sardis, Miss., by shooting himself with a Derringer pistol. Colonel Ashmore was, before the late war a distinguished representative in Congress from South Carolina. The Disastrous result of the late war deprived him of a large amount of wealth, a fact which had an evil effect on the habits of the unfortunate. A few years since he with his family removed to the Mississippi bottom ten miles from Sardis, Miss. But Colonel Ashmore's agricultural efforts became failures, and he removed to Sardis for the purpose of resuming his profession as a lawyer. He was addicted to intemperance, and left Sardis for Batesville, Miss., on last Monday evening. Yesterday morning, he returned on the early train, and was apparently not under the influence of liquor. He went to his boardinghouse, retired to his room, and in a few minutes a loud explosion was heard. The lady of the house rushed in and discovered the unfortunate man in a death struggle. Captain F. B. Randolph, of the Panola Star, was on the spot in a few seconds, and found the suicide lying on the bed. In his right hand he held the fatal Derringer, which he convulsively shoved against his neck, and was endeavoring to pull the trigger even in his death agony. The ball entered the right side of the head, passing out through the top, inflicting a horrible wound, from which death resulted in a few minutes. The brains of the unfortunate man were scattered in all directions Colonel Ashmore was a polished and cultivated gentleman, and had a large circle of friends in Mississippi.

Seventeen Persons Frozen to Death.

St. Louis, Dec. 12.—A gentleman who arrived in Kansas City on Saturday last informed the Kansas City Times that the Sunday previous a terrible affair occured in Saline County, Nebraska. A party of emigrants with their families were passing through the county westward, when, the cold constantly increasing, they concluded to camp and light a fire. They were on a piece of high prairie several miles from any house, but three miles from them was a piece of timber land. After unhitching their teams the men started for this timber to procure fuel. Not returning for several hours the women left their children and started to hunt for them. This is all that is known save that the bodies of seventeen persons who perished from the intense cold were found. The children who were left in the wagons were the only survivors of the party.

MUST BE CONVERTED.—The Philosopher of the New York Tribune has lately taken to telling the truth as glibly as a christian, especially when discanting upon the rascalities of his party friends. If Greeley continues to utter the truth in his present manly way, we will not be surprised to hear of his dismissal by the stockholders of the Radical bible. In his issue of 2nd, among other things, he said:

We are heartily sick of the sentimental attempts of "party managers" to cover up the corruption, dishonesty and extravagance of the carpet-bag governments. The plea that exposure of these frauds will injure the Republican party is as wicked as it is silly. Better a thousand times that the party be rent assunder than that any crimefor which it can be justly held responsible be covered up in its own house. No party can live long with such a cancer concealed in its bosom.

Officers who disregard the laws for which they are selected to prosecute, should take warning by the following case from the Sunbury Gazette: Ephraim Miller, of Shamokin township, some time since brought suits against Freeman W. Sober and Furman Farnsworth late Auditors of said township for neglecting or refusing, while they were in office, to publish an annual statement of the Bounty finances of the township. The suits were tried before Esquire Brice, in this place, on Saturday last, and resulted in the defendants being fined, (in conformity with the law of 1866) in the sum of $50 for each neglect or refusal to publish as aforesaid. Mr. Sober's fine amounted to $100 for two years omission of duty (1869 and 1870, Mr. Farnsworth's $50, for one year 1868.) Half of the fines go to the informer and the other to the school directors of said township.

It is proposed to lay down a cast-iron tube for railway purposes between England and France. The tube would commence at one side of the channel, and laid at the bottom of the sea, being built up inside a horizontal cylinder or bell, to be constantly pushed forward as the building up of the tube proceeded. The line selected for the tube to be thus submerged is close to Dover on the English side of the Channel, and would extend to Cape Crisniz on the French coast, the distance between the two points being twenty-two miles, and the average depth of water one hundred and ten feet. According to this plan, the tube would be made large enough for the passage of railway carriages of ordinary construction, whilst the traffic could be worked by pheumatic pressure, thus securing a constant supply of pure air, and at the same time precluding the possibility of collisions It is estimated that a slow train will be able to accomplish the distance in one hour and six minutes, but an express train in forty-six minutes. Five thousand passengers and ten thousand tons of goods could be conveyed through the tube daily.

A method of rendering wood measurably incombustible, and for preserving it when underground, is proposed by Dr. Reinsch. The wood, which must not be plained is placed for twenty-four hours in a liquid composed of one part of concentrated silicate of potassa and three parts of pure water. After having been removed from this liquid, and dried for several days, the wood is again soaked in this liquid, and, after having been again dried, is painted over with a mixture of one part cement and four parts of the liquid above described. After the first coat of this paint is dry, the painting is repeated twice. Of the paint alluded to, too large quantities are not to be made up at once, because it rapidly becomes very dry and hard. No tests or experiments are reported of the value of this method over other processes for the same purpose, but the Chemical News states that wood thus treated is rendered uninflamable, and does not decay underground.

The debt of the state of New York, under Gov. Hoffman's administration has been reduced upwards of ten millions of dollars. Gov. Hoffman being a democrat, no radical paper will breathe about this large reduction of the debt. What a pity we have not more democratic governors so that some of the burdens under which the people smart might be removed by a faithful management of affairs.

Duke Alexis has contributed $5,000 to the poor of New York. It is understood that he has given $2,000 for the poor of Boston; and that he will add $5,000 to the Chicago relief fund.

Dedication of the M. E. Church.

The dedication of the M. E. Church of Spruce town, near Potters Mills, took place on Sabbath, Dec. 17 1871. The occasion called out a large and appreciative concourse of people.

The day was mild and sunny. Coming to the church from the South West it was pleasant to behold the glitering whiteness and massive beauty of the church's spire. Its location on the summit of the hill, too, adds greatly to its appearance.

The architecture of the house is molded on the general plan of churchs now built in cities and towns—basement below and audience room above. A few steps with a slight turn ushers you into a room as commodious, comfortable and pleasant as any in the valley. On the day of its dedication, this room was densely filled with an intelligent and happy people. This large audience, doubtless, is to be taken as a compliment to Rev. Bowman, D. D., from the University of Indiana, who was present to deliver the dedicatory sermon.

Among his assistants were Revs. McMurry, P. E. Houghawaut, pastor in charge, and Crosthwait.

After the customary exercises in the morning, Dr. Bowman arose and preached from the following text: "For the Son of man is come to save that which is lost," Matew, XVIII. 11."

It is impossible to convey a correct impression of the D's discourse, without a publication of the entire sermon. This we have not the power to do. But we think the main thoughts would be suggested by a few simple propositions.

I. Sin is in the world beyond doubt.

a. Neither Science nor Religion can explain its origin.

b. But religion tells how sin entered, and, with that, all our woe with loss of Eden.

c. Science is wont to set aside the claims of religion, because it can not fathom the depth of the mystery.

Mystery is in everything. Illustration: water is oxygen and hydrogen. But the *how* of the union science cannot explain, and yet it must believe the fact. We ask the same in religion.

II. The Bible alone has a remedy for sin. Science admits sin, but proposes no remedy. Under this head the Dr. showed his greatest ability. The plan of salvation was thoroughly explained from the bottom. The system of Jewish types, the relation of the ancient worship to the death of Jesus, and all the auxiliary means instituted by God to culminate in the death of Christ, received a lucid treatment. In the death of Christ culminates the plan of salvation. That glorious death was held up in a new light, at least, new to some. In what did the glory of Christ's death consist? Did not martyrs die singing in the flames? What mean the strange words, "O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me?" Why was he reluctant to suffer the death on the cross, while good men everywhere render themselves up cheerfully?

Because he *tasted death for every man.*" Do we understand the force of that word *taste?*" Then think, "for *every man.*" In yielding up himself he made an offering for the sins of the entire race. The benefit of this death, so glorious in itself and so important in its results, the earnest divine pressed home to each conscience. The force of the sermon was seen in the tearful eyes of a convinced congregation. At its close, the congregation contributed almost three thousand dollars. In the evening Presiding Elder McMurray, preached an eloquent sermon, after which the additional amount was collected, amounting in the total to thirty five hundred dollars. Dedicatory services of the M. E. Church were then performed, after which the Rev. Dr. Bowman, pronounced the benediction. May the God of holy energy and peace keep his people of the church, in the narrow way to the sunny land of immortal rest. May he lead erring men and women, through the instrumentality of these working christians, to a humble trust in his death, and deliver them from sin.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Cure for Cancer.

There being several serious cases of cancer in Pennsvalley we copy the following cure, sent to the Pittsburg Post, by one, who says he has tried it, and hope it may prove beneficial to others:

I wish to make known through your widely circulated paper to the many now suffering with cancer. In 1863 a cancer came on my left hand after much suffering, all remedies failing me. I had it burned out with costics. It made its appearance again in my right arm, being more troublesome than before; I suffered almost death again with costic burning; this seemed to check it for a while. It next broke out in my right hand. In the spring of 1871 it grew very fast until the hand became helpless and I carried it in a sling; all remedies and costics failing me this time I feared my hand must be taken off. On hearing of several persons cured by drinking wild tea and poulticing the cancer with the tea grounds I commenced using wild tea in earnest. I abstained from using coffee and other tea and in four weeks was cured as well as it ever was. I am acquainted with two citizens of Pittsburg that have been cured of cancer by drinking wild tea within the last few months. For the the sake of suffering humanity I make known these facts. Wild tea grows in most of the States and is well known. This remedy should have the widest publicity.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Health Officer, Allegheny City P

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

For 1872. Twenty-seventh year. This splendid weekly, greatly enlarged and improved, is one of the most useful and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed on fine paper, and elegantly illustrated with original engravings, representing new inventions; novelties in mechanics, manufactures, chemistry, photography, architecture, agriculture, engineering, science art.

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An official list of all the Patents Issued is Published Weekly. Specimen copies sent free.

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In connection with the publication of the Scientific American, the undersigned conduct the most extensive Agency in the world for procuring Patents.

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A Musical Treat.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY for January comes to us in a new dress. It is printed on thicker paper, and is in every respect superior to its many predecessors. The selections are evidently made with great care, and it is really wonderful how few poor pieces appear among the hundreds that are given. Volume IX, commences with the January number. Price 30 cents; or $3 per year The publisher offers six back numbers for $1, and we advise all our Musical readers to take advantage of the offer. Address J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, New York.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for January, 1872. This number of Godey contains a handsome steel plate with the title "The Secret," a steel plate title page, a tableau picture, and fashion plate. In addition to these an extra fine plate will be found of parlor ornaments, printed in a variety of rich colors. Then we have the double plate—"Mr. Lollipop's Party"—the first of the promised series. "A New Year's Call" in a choice wood-cut. A goodly number of stories and miscellaneous, an excellent piece of music by the musical editor, and a suburban residence in the Italian style by the Messrs. Hobbs.

1872. Splendid Inducements. 1872

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT.

Greatly Enlarged and Improved.

The old favorite Democratic Weekly, the Patriot will appear on the first of January, 1872, Greatly enlarged and changed from present quarto to a mammoth folio. It will contain more Reading Matter than any other Weekly published in Pennsylvania.

It will furnish all the Political and General news of the current week in condensed form.

It will give an accurate report of the markets of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg and Harrisburg.

Its Literary Department will contain Tales, Essays, Poetry, etc., by the best American and European writers.

It will contain such full and faithful reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings as will afford its readers a clear understanding of the doings of the public servants. During the session of the Legislature it will be of special interest and value to every Pennsylvanian.

The Next President.

The great impending struggle for the Presidency will soon commence. Within one year from this time the American people will have determined whether or not the centralization of the powers of the government in the hands of a corrupt oligarchy, the plundering of the tax-payer by thieving officials, the denial of equal political right to the proscribed citizens of the Southern States, and the substitution of the will of a party for the fundamental law of the land, shall cease or continue. It shall be the earnest and unflagging endeavor of the Patriot to educate its readers in the belief that the time has come when an earnest and determined effort must be made to arrest political power from the hands of our present rulers. It should, therefore, be read by every voter who can be induced to cast an honest, intelligent and patriotic ballot. To this end it has been determined to fix the following exceedingly low rates for the

WEEKLY PATRIOT:

One Copy, one year	$2,00
One Copy, six months	1,25
Four Copies, one year, each	1,75
Ten Copies, one year, each	1,50
Twenty Copies, one year, each	1,25
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An extra copy free, is furnished to the Agent sending in clubs of ten or more. A copy of the Daily Patriot will be sent, free, to the Agent sending in clubs of fifty or more. All papers will be separately addressed, but must go to one post office. (See direction below.)

Chairmen of Democratic County Committee, and others interested in the cause of good government, are respectfully requested to act as Agents for the formation of Clubs for the Weekly Patriot.

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Published every morning, Sundays excepted, is a first class newspaper, containing full telegraphic reports, special Washington dispatches, the most complete and accurate market reports, full accounts of proceedings of Congress and Legislature, spicy editorials, etc.

One Copy, one year, by mail, $7; Five Copies, do., $32; Ten Copies, do., $60.

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DIRECTIONS.—Additions to Clubs may be made at any time in the year at the above Club rates. Changes in Club Lists made only on request of persons receiving packages, stating date of subscription, edition, post office and State, to which it has been previously sent.

TERMS.—Cash in advance. Send Post Office Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Bills sent by Mail will be at the risk of the sender

Send for prospectus and specimen copy. Adress "THE PATRIOT," Harrisburg, Pa.

BOALTS for Buggies and Carriages of all sizes in use; Fire Bolts, ditto, at IRWIN & WILSON'S p10'68

NOTICE.—All persons having unpaid vendue notes in the hands of the undersigned, are hereby notified that the same fell due on the 8th inst., and that immediate payment of the same is earnestly requested.

BENJ. BITNER.

dec15.3t.

1872. THE WORLD. 1872.

In the year 1872 General Grant's successor is to be chosen; the Forty-third Congress to be elected.

The people's votes, white and black, North and South, will thus decide the future destiny of the Republic, select its rulers, prescribe their course.

How to influence the people's votes?

By the newspaper—for it includes every other agency. It makes known events and facts—among all influences the chief. It assembles the vaster outside audiences which cannot gather to the State-house, the pulpit, or the stump. It is the constant interpreter of men's affairs, and of error or truth is the daily seed-sower.

Next November is our political harvest-time. As we sow we shall reap.

The World's seed-sowing will be fruitful to the extent that its circulation is widely pushed by those who approve its aim.

The World will aim to represent and combine the labors and the votes of

1.—All those who find best insurance of the people's prosperity, peace, and progress in a government administered on the principles and in the pure practice of Jefferson and Jackson, and who descry the fount and origin of the present corruptions, extravagance, misgovernment, subversion of public liberties, and insecurity of private rights in our rulers' lawless usurpation of interdicted and underdicted and undelegated powers—usurpation that today marches deliberately on to the subjugation of popular rule and the possession of dictatorial power—for by acts of Congress General Grant may even now destroy the freedom of State elections, invade the States at his pleasure, and declare martial law of his own mere will.

2.—All those who would maintain the honor of republics, and would preserve public credit by punctual payment of public debts.

3.—All those who would cut down to fewer and fit objects all appropriations of the people's money (to-day more than double, nearly treble, the appropriations of a Democratic Congress eleven years ago, not counting annuities to Indians, pensions to soldiers, and interest on debt), and who would oblige all spending of the people's money got by taxes to be with honesty and thrift; likewise all those who would spare a little of the people's landed estate for the landless millions hereafter and stop its squandering dominions in a day upon those who already own too much.

4.—All those who would reduce the number of commodities taxed by our tariff from thousands to a few dozens, and so empty our custom-houses of half their officials, rid the statute-books of half their odious snares for honesty or bribes to fraud, and unfetter scores of our native industries.

5.—All those who would lower the rates also of our tariff taxes to the point of most easily yielding the largest revenue—who would abandon the protectionist system of reducing the public revenue whilst increasing the extortionate profits of a few at the expense of all other industries.

6.—All those who would abolish every unlawful tax, like that on incomes; every unjust tax like that which gives banks the people's profits on a national currency; every unequal and indeterminate tax, like that levied most cruelly upon the poor—the tax of our irredeemable paper-money.

THE WORLD will aim—as the recognized and leading organ of the Democratic party in the great focus of national commerce and intelligence—to fulfill this it's mission and duty with steadfast boldness and fidelity; to inspire in the ranks of those who think the same things concerning the Republic an united, organized, determined, and persistent zeal; to win new recruits from among those who have been enemies to the Democracy in the conflicts of a dead past; and to marshal an unbroken phalanx to the triumph at the ballot-box (true battle-field of Liberty, Equality, and Law.

As a Vehicle of News,

THE WORLD will spare no expense, no energy, to maintain and advance its place in the first rank of metropolitan journals. Its fresh, abundant, varied, and accurate news, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence and literature, will be discussed, as becomes

A Trustworthy Organ of Opinion,

with candor, with steady devotion to sound public and private morals, with special knowledge for special themes, and with various and wide-reaching apprehension of the manifold interests of men and women in their homes, their market-places, their work-shops, and their farms.

THE WEEKLY WORLD.

A large qvarto sheet, printed throughout in large type, and published every Wednesday morning. Among its prominent features are:

1. ITS VERY FULL AND ACCURATE MARKET REPORTS, embracing the LIVE STOCK markets of New York, Albany, Brighton, Gambridge, and Philadelphia; the NEW YORK COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET, and GENERAL PRODUCE MARKETS of the country; and full reports of the NEW YORK MONEY MARKET. Each of these reports is complied with great care, and contains the latest quotations that can be obtained up to the time of putting the paper to press.

2. Its AGRICULTRAL DEPARTMENT, which contains each week articles on practical and scientific farming that are of great value to the American farmers.

3. A very full report of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute is printed in each issue of the Weekly WORLD, *the day after the meeting of the Club.* By this arrangement the report appears in the Weekly WORD one week in advance of its publication in any other weekly paper.

4. A portion of the Weekly WORLD is reserved for family reading matter, including original and selected stories, poems, waifs of humor, and extracts from books and periodicals. Particular attention will be given to this department during the year.

5. A special feature of the Weekly WORLD is a carefully compiled summary of the news of each week. It is made so complete that no one who reads it can fail of being well posted on all the important news of the day.

THE Semi-weekly World,

published Tuesday and Friday, is a large quarto sheet, containing all the news published in the Daily WORLD, with the exception of such local reports as may be of no interest to non-residents of New York City. Its market reports are as full as those of the daily edition, and it contains, besides interesting literary matter, on Friday of each week, a full report of the Farmers' Club.

The Daily World

contains *all the news* of the day that can be obtained by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world, and thorough discussions of all topics of interest.

The World Almanac,

commenced in 1868, has been published about the 1st of January, in 1868, 1870, and 1871. That for 1872 will be ready about January 1st

THE WORLD ALMANAC contains a great quantity of invaluable political information of use to every voter, and of such a character as can be obtained in no other publication. In it are printed the full official returns of every important election held during the year preceeding the issue of the Almanac; the vote of New York State by election districts, and New Jersey by towns; the names of and vote for members of both branches of the New York Legislature; the returns of the New York City municipal election; list of members of the United States Government, of Congress, and of the several State governments, and other statistical matter. THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1872 will be necessary to every Democrat who desires to keep himself thoroughly posted in facts and figures.

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The Post
FOR
1872.

The year 1872 will be one fraught with unusual political interests to the people of the whole country—there being a President and a Congress to elect, besides several important State elections.

Upon the result of that election depends the future welfare and perpetuity of our political institutions.

They can best be saved by circulating among the voters such newspapers as advocate a free, liberal, Constitutional Government.

In the future as in the past we shall continue to labor unceasingly for a government, of

FREE PRINCIPLES,

And at all times and under all circumstances defend and sustain such a government against all it attacks, matters not what pretext may be set up to accomplish its overthrow.

WE WILL ADVOCATE

The following propositions as essential to the preservation of our political institutions against the machinations of the unscrupulous leaders of the Radical party:

1. The administration of the Government in consonance with the pure and patriotic principles laid down by