# THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 5., '72


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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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

As soon as the cars commenced running on the Lewistown and Selins grove railroad, coal fell one dollar per ton at the former place.

H. L. Dieffenbach retires from the Bloomburg Columbian, and takes charge of the Williamsport Standard. We are pleased to find Diffy getting nearer home. He is one of the staunchest and most clearheaded democratic editors in this state—his pen never fails to give standing to whatever journal he edits, and under his management we expect to see the Staudard take front rank among the papers of old Keystone.

Judge Bucher held his first court in Snyder county, two weeks ago, and left a very favorable impression among all classes, who witnessed Joe in the discharge of his duties. Even the Lewisburg Chronicle which slandered Mr. Bucher before the election now speaks in his praise. The people of the district have an able and upright Judge, and will never regret the choice they made.

We are informed, that as soon as the weather permits, a corps of engineers will be ordered to run a line from Milroy, via Bear meadows, to intersect with the railroad in this valley. It is supposed that a line by that route would intersect at Linden Hall. Engineer Warrell, we are told, has been over a part of the territery in question, and thinks a favorable route can be found. It is claimed that this route would make the distance between Bellefonte and Lewistown 45 miles, or ten miles shorter than a connection by way of Havice valley.

## Sumner in Favor of the One Term Principle.

Grant has not yet squelched Sumner. The Massachusetts Senator, on the 21st ult., in the Senate, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, limiting the President to one term. Mr. Sumner, who is the greatest mind in the radical sanhedrim, long ago became disgusted with Grant's imbecility, and thinks the radical party is disgraced by Ulysses. We think Sumner is right, and we feel that the country alike is disgraced with the party, and the cause of the stain ought not to be allowed to exist longer than the 4th of March 1873, unless Providence, having pity for our people, interferes sooner. But it is certain as fate, that the great present-taker will be the nominee of the radical party, for another four year's lease; for Grant has it in his power to have himself again nominated next summer. The immense patronage he wields, and the bayonets which he commands, are all to be used, and are now being used, to secure this end. All the best men in the radical ranks, are opposed to Grant's re-nomination, and are longing to see him leave the white-house with the end of the present term. Sumner, Fenton, Schurz, and a dozen of other radical senators, who are not in the ring of plunderers at Washington, are opposed to Grant, and so are hosts of other radical leaders, in and out of congress.

We think such an amendment as Mr. Sumner proposes, should be adopted—let the term be extended to six years, but limited to a single term. This will prevent the president from prostituting his high office and gathering wicked and unprincipled men to his support by bribes in offices, and intriguing for a re-election. Mr. Sumner's joint resolution is preceded by a number of preambles, citing authorities in favor of the one-term principle. First, he cites Andrew Jackson, who in his first and second messages was impressed with the peril to our institutions, from the temptations acting on the President who covets a re-election, and spoke in favor of an amendment to the constitution, rendering the President ineligible, after one term.

2nd, William Henry Harrison is cited by his declaration in favor of the one term principle.

3rd, Henry Clay, in a speech, June 27th, 1840, and subsequently in a letter, strongly advocated a one-term amendment.

4th, The Whig party, in 1844, when Clay was nominated for President, had a one term plank in its platform.

5th, Benjamin F. Wade, in 1866, in the Senate, urged a one-term amendment.

6th, De Tocqueville, the able French writer, in his work on the "Democracy in America," set forth the evils that threaten our institutions, from the temptations which surround a chief magistrate to intrigue for his re-election.

After citing these authorities, in the preambles, comes the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the following Article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, to wit:

ARTICLE 1—Section 1. No person who has held once the office of President of the United States shall be hereafter eligible to that office.

Section 2. This amendment shall not take effect until after the 4th of March, 1873.

Mr. SUMNER, in introducing the amendment, said: I shall content myself with a brief remark. This is an era of Civil Service reform, and the President of the United States in his message has already called our attention to that important subject and he has made a recommendation with reference to it. It may be remembered that I hailed that massage at once as it was read from the desk. I forebore then to state that I missed one important recommendation—a very important recommendation—one without which all other recommendations I fear may be futile. I missed a recommendation of an amendment to the Constitution in conformity with the best precedents in our history, and with the recommendations of illustrious men limiting the person holding the office of President to one term.

Sir, that is the initial point of Civil Service reform; that is the first step in that great reform. The scheme of the President is the play of Hamlet without Hamlet. I propose, by the amendment that I offer, to see that Hamlet brought into play. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHERMAN—Does the Senator propose to postpone the play of Civil Service reform until we adopt this amendment?

Mr. SUMNER—No, but I propose to put Hamlet into the play. It need not take long to do it.

The joint resolution was then read and laid over.

Mr. SUMNER called attention to the fact that the amendment was not to go into effect until March 4th, 1873. Therefore it would not interfere with the preference of Senators for any particular condidate next year.

## Grant's Whitewashing Committee.

Says the *Sun*.

The whitewashing Committee agreed upon in the Republican caucus at Washington, and then foisted upon the Senate, will satisfy neither the country nor independent Republicans. In refusing to place upon it a single one of the dozen Republican Senators who had sustained Mr. Trumbull's motion for raising the Committee, the Grant Senators set at defiance the plainest principles of parlimentary law. We venture to say that in the whole history of Congressional proceedings, never before, under like circumstances, was a committee of inquiry so openly and so shamelessly packed as this has been. Except in very extreme cases those who propose an inquiry of this sort have been allowed to have a majority of its members; and never in any legislature in this country was there a case so exceptional in its character that the movers of a measure were not permitted to have a large representation on the committee even though that representation might fall short of a majority.

The composition of the Grant Senatorial Committe of Investigation violates these long and well-established rules. With the exception of Mr. Bayard, a Democrat, the Committee, as agreed upon in the Grant caucus, was made up exclusively of those who had voted ogainst Mr. Trumbull's propositions; and even in selecting the Democrats in the Senate were not consulted.

Why this violation of parlimentary law and common fairness? There can be but one answer to this question. The friends of Grant in the Senate were afraid to commit an inquiry into the alleged abuses of his Administration to an impartial and fearless Committee of Republicans.

Senators Conkling, Nye, Morton, and others, give another reason of their strange course. They tell the Republican party and the country that Trumbull, Sumner, Schurz, Logan, and their eight or ten Republican coadjutors, are opposed to Grant's Administration, and hostile to his renomination. Take these champions of Grant at their word? Do they imagine that on the plain issue of an honest, searching inquiry into the abuses of the Administration, it and its head can survive the attacks of these eminent Republican leaders? Do they not remember that it was precisely in this way that the renomination of Pierce was prevented, and the Administration of Buchanan overthrown, and the Democratic party hopelessly prostrated? Do they forget that it was distinguished Democrats in the Legislature who led the assault of the people upon the decaying dynasties of those eras, who exposed their frauds and corruptions, and finally brought them to the ground?

The Republican advocates of Grant, by this left-handed attack upon Trumbull and his friends, unconsciously admit away their whole case. Are Trumbull, Sumner, Fenton, and the rest, really opposed to Grant's Administration, and is this the reason why they are not willing to see it whitewashed by a committee packed by a caucus? Then, Grant's Administration is doomed? And the sooner the Republican party takes note of this fact and prepares to bring out a new candidate for the better; for the bare statement of the case, as put by his apologists, shows that he cannot be reelected.

But the debate proved that these were not alone the reasons why Grant's backers shrunk from the adoption of Mr. Trumbull's resolution as proposed by him, and the subsequent creation of a fair committee under the diluted and emasculated resolution as fixed up in the caucus. Senator Schurz had, during the discussion, specifically pointed to a certain glaring abuses existing under the Administration. He did not deal in general charges, but refererd to such as had been proven to exist, and the knowledge of which he had taken no steps toward extirpating or reforming. These abuses, and especially those in the New York Custom House, which were of a most flagrant and scandalous nature, touched some of the President's near and dear friends and benefactors. Messrs. Conkling, Morton, and their allies, very naturally supposed that a committee of the Trumbull type would probe these rascalities still deeper, and lay them bare to the observation of the Reformers of this State. Now intent upon unearthing fraud and corruption in every branch of governmental affairs, So these gentlemen who were so brave in leading the attack on Tammany showed the white feather and retreated into a caucus room when their good friends in the Custom House and their great friend in the Executive Mansion were about to be arraigned at the bar of public opinion.

In fine, we warn those Senators who are by these dishonorable tactics endeavoring to shield their patron, that the popular indignation will strip off their flimsy covering, and expose to view the iniquities of Grant's Administration with as pitiless a hand as it did those of Tammany Hall.

## HARRISBURG.

The Penn'a legislature met on 2nd inst. Speaker Broadhead, dem., called the senate to order and the returns of the newly elected senators were read at the close of which the speaker announced that an order for an election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Connell, rad., would be issued today, 2nd. This vacancy leaves the senate a tie, 16 to 16. The senate then adjourned to next day, without the new senators being sworn in.

Under democratic usages speaker Broadhead vacates the chair at this point. Commencing the election for a new speaker on the 3rd, the vote, of course will be a tie, and then what? will there be a dead lock? There is but one of two courses left for speaker Broadhead, and these I find so well defined in a daily journal, that I cannot pass them over, viz:

First. He can declare or assume that the term for which he was elected Speaker has expired, and vacate the chair.

This retirement of the Speaker at the opening of the new term would be in strict accordance with the usage and precedents of the Democratic party, and has been insisted upon by them for many years. They held that under the 10th and 11th sections of the 1st article of the Constitution, the Senate "shall" (imperatively) elect its new Speaker on assembling "on the first Tuesday of January.

The Republicans, on the other hand, have contended that from the necessities of the case, the Speaker can (legally) never die; that neither the Constitution nor custom ever designed that there should be a single moment when that office should be a nullity. In support of this view, they say that one of the duties of the Speaker (under the 14th section of the 2d article of the Constitution) is to supply any vacancy caused by the actual death of the Governor. To meet this exigency the office of Speaker of the Senate must be continuous. (The two political parties raise many other points, but the above are given simply as illustrating their respective positions.)

Assuming that Speaker Brodhead should vacate the chair, one result follows, viz: There would be no Speaker to issue a writ of election for a new Senator for the Fourth Philadelphia District. But in all subsequent ballotings, which would ensue under the call of the Clerk, there could be but one decision viz: Sixteen Republican votes opposed to sixteen Democratic votes, and no election for Speaker. It is not easy to predict the end of this. If a single member of either party broke faith with his colleagues, a Speaker could be chosen. It has been suggested that the Supreme Court might be appealed to, but the jurisdiction of that tribunal might be questioned. There is no precedent for its action in the premises. If Speaker Brodhead continued in his office, and then refused, or neglected to issue the writ, it is argued that it might be within the range of the duties of the Supreme Court to compel him to comply with the section of the Constitution which says: "When vacancies happen in either House, the Speaker shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies."

Second. The other alternative of Speaker Brodhead is to continue in office sufficiently long to issue his writ of election (whether his party or himself would regard such a course as a violation of their principles is not here asserted.) In that event the Sheriff would require fifteen days' notice, and the election in Philadelphia ten days' preparation, so that a new Republican Senator could take his seat at Harrisburg on or before February 1st. The new Senator would, of course, unlock the tie and give the Republicans control of the Senate and its patronage.

In view of the above difficulties, it has been suggested that a compromise be made between the two political parties by which the officers of the Senate would be divided. This plan has some luke-warm friends and some bitter opponents on both sides. Up to the present time it exists only as a mere suggestion.

Another question is raised—if there is a deadlock in the Senate, can the House transact any business?

The Constitution requires the General Assembly to meet at a certain time. It has been the rule for years for either House to appoint a committee to notify the other that it was organized and ready to proceed to business." If the House receives no such message from the Senate, the question is asked "By what authority can it assume that the General Assembly has actually met?" It has also been that rule for the two Houses to appoint a joint committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the "General Assembly" was organized. If the Governor receives no such joint committee, it is asked, how can he legally recognize the Legislature as being in session?

As the Democrats Control the present officer. of the Senate that political party of necessity takes the initiative, by assuming some position. What the position will be has not yet been ascertained.

Pending the contest, a warm fight is going on for officers of the Senate whenever that body shall organize.

The house organised by electing Elliott, rad., speaker, the democrats voting for Mr. Woolever.

Gen. Selfridge was re-elected clerk with Smull and Morrison for assist's.

The Lock Haven Republican, in pointing out the families that have the small pox, in that city, mentions the following circumstances:

Two in the Bantleon family, on west side of Jay street, between Main and Church.

These are two young women, sisters of the first case reported. About three weeks ago they ceased to appear as usual upon the streets, and, under the circumstances, the neighbors judged that their non-appearance was caused by their having contracted the disease. To all questions as to where the girls were, and as to their health, the parents and their brother answered that they were out of town and well. To some they reported that they were on a visit to Reading; to others that they wre in the mountains cooking for wood choppers. In the uncertainty as to whether their statements were true, Officer Keller went into the house and made a partial examination, but that was not satisfactory. The Mayor then authorized Chief of Police McGill to offer $5 to any one who would act as special policeman, and go into the house, and make a thorough search. But no one could be procured. They were away a part of the time, probably, but not more than a few days. On Monday afternoon, the continued apprehensions of citizens led Doctors Hayes and Richards to thoroughly search the house themselves. They were shown all through the house by the father and every room opened to them except one. "That is the one in which John was sick, and there has not been anything in since, and there is nothing in there now." The doctors insisting on admission, the door was finally opened to them, and entering, they found both the girls sick with small pox.

The conduct of this family cannot be too severely condemned. The son brought the disease here. How much he is to blame for that depends upon his knowledge of his case when he left Altona for Lock Haven. But as soon as it was known that his disease was small pox, the City Counsil passed an ordinance restricting him, and all others similaly afflicted, as well as all persons communicating with them to a certain course of conduct. This ordinance he and all his family must have been cognizant of; and yet, in defiance of it he paraded our streets and exposed himself in crowds, at a time when the disease was most liable to be imparted. The family were on the streets in all stages of the son's sickness, and it seems made no effort to rid the premises of the contagion, but rather seemed to desire its diffusion, by concealing the reappearance of the disease in their house, contrary to the provisions of family were going in and out of the house, the ordinance, while the well members circulating freely among our citizens. The result of this reckless disregard of the law and of every dictate of humanity is but partially realized in the cases of small pox hitherto reported, all of which are traceable to the first Bantleon case. As the family were about the streets until Monday last, we may expect another crop of cases from the same seed of more recent sowing. We trust this case will be probed to the bottom and that proper punishment will be administered where it is due.

When the City Council of Richmond presented Jefferson Davis with the Brockenbrough house, one of the finest residences in Virginia, he thanked them, but said he could not consistently with the dignity of his office and his own self-respect accept the gift. General Lee also refused to accept a house from the citizens of Richmond

At Akron, a canal boat driver twisted a mule's tail to make it go. There was a funeral the next day.

It is thought that Colorado, New Mexico and Utah will be admitted to the Union at this session, notwithstanding that the new apportionment bill requires each territory to have a population of 137,000 persons to entitle it to admission.

## The Height of El Captain.

The great weather-stained scarred face of El Captain was on our left, and though its base was almost half a mile away, it towered so high above and seemed so to hang over us, that we should almost have said we could throw a stone against it from the path. No picture by pen or brush can ever convey an idea of the vastness of this view; its magnitude baffles description; nor can the spectator begin to realize it except after seeing it from all points, and studying for days at a time its colossal features in detail. I know of no better way to convey even an inadequate idea of it than by taking some familiar object, as a church spire for instance, for comparison. Let the reader then take as the unit of measurement a church spire, say 200 feet in height. Put yourself upon the curbstone opposite and run your eye along it to the top.

Fix that measure in your mind. Now go back a little way and double church and spire—fancy yourself looking upward to the top of two such spires, 400 feet Have you fixed your distance? Then go back still farther and double the height of your two spires—imagine yourself looking up to the top of the fourth spire piled one above another. There's a distance of 800 feet strait up. Take a little time to think it over. Then back still farther, to save something of the effect, and double up again— count them up from the bottom—eight spires high 1,600 feet. Rest a little, and, if you can, familiarize yourself with the thought and with the distance, for I have not not yet done with the eye of your fancy. Now for the last leap in this perpendicular geometrical progression—double the whole eight—and at the top of your sixteenth spire—if I haven't lost you on the way in some of these tremendous upward leaps—reach just a hundred feet beyond—the height of half a spire—then draw a long breath—put your knife into a cloud—you are at the top of El Captain, 3,300 feet in air.

Keeping that point in mind, down from it and spread out under it, for half a mile, a granite curtain, seamed, and scarred, and discolored by the storms and tempests of uncounted ages—at its base pile up a scraggy slope of rocks and mountain debris—plant along the dizzy far-off edge a row of giant pines, that from its foot shall look like bushes—turn a river along its front, and set a grove beside it, and over it all throw the halo and witchery of a golden sunset deepening all its shadows, bringing into relief its outlines, and bathing in a tender light its hoary summit—and you have El Captain as I saw it on that August afternoon, and seeing it wondered and worshiped.—*Isaac H. Bromley, on "The Big Trees and the Yosemite," Scribner's for January.*

## A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

BY CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

In the bleak mid-winter
Frosty wind made moan;
Earth stood hard as iron,
Water like a stone;
Snow had fallen, snow on snow,
Snow on snow,
In the bleak mid-winter
Long ago.

Our God, heaven cannot hold Him
Nor earth sustain,
Heaven and earth shall flee away
When He comes to reign:
In the bleak mid-winter
A stable-place sufficed
The Lord God Almighty—
Jesus Christ.

Enough for Him whom Cherubim
Worship night and day,
A breastful of milk
And a mangerful of hay;
Enough for him whom Angels
Fall down before,
The ox and ass and camel
Which adore.

Angels and Archangels
May have gathered there,
Cherubim and Seraphim
Thronged the air;
But only His Mother
In her maiden bliss
Worshiped the Beloved
With a kiss.

What can I give Him.
Poor as I am?
If I were a Shepherd
I would bring a lamb;
If I were a Wise Man
I would do my part,—
Yet what I can I give Him,—
Give my heart.

—*Scribner's for January.*

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January is still in the advance. For reading at once spicy, vigorous, spirited and high-toned, its bulky January number has our warm commendation. A capital of the new year. Among its articles are: E. B. Washburne, our Minister to France; What can I do Best; Cheerful Living; Joseph P. Thompson, D D; Expression; Sol Smith Russell; Passages from Dyak Life; Only a Head; Taking Cold; &c. Numerous illustrations are given. $3 a year. Valuable premiums offered. S. R. Wells, publisher, New York.

## SMALL POX.

The following succinct facts, in reference to this terrible disease, have been indisputably established by the careful observation of scientific men at home and abroad:

1. That infants should be vaccinated in a month after birth.
2. That vaccination should be repeated at the age of fourteen years.
3. That the older persons grow after that, the less danger there is of an attack of small pox or varioloid, which is small pox modified by previous vaccination, and that after fifty years there is no danger of an attack.
4. Still, if there is any danger of unusual exposure to the disease, or if it prevails largely in a community, it is safer to be vaccinated again.
5. Nurses in small pox hospitals who are re-vaccinated are almost wholly exempt, while other nurses, who are careless of revaccination, have varioloid in cases ten times more numerous.
6. That the father the remove of the vaccine matter from what was taken from the cow, the more necessary is revaccination—that is, vaccine matter loses some of its power in every person it passes through, hence if city practitioners should take all their matter from the cow direct, every ten years, the community would be greatly safer.
7. No authenticated case has yet occured where any disease has been communicated through vaccine matter, other than modified small pox. This statement should be fixed upon the memory of the intelligent reader, as bare assertions to the contrary are recklessly made by a certain class of uneducated persons, who write on matters pertaining to health and disease.
8. It is a very rare occurrence that any person who has been once well vaccinated and was in good health at the time suffers from varioloid. Those who have varioloid after having been vaccinated once suffer because it did not take well or some other disease was in the system at the time, or the matter was at too great a remove from the original source, the cow.

SHERIFF SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, levari facias venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the court-house in Bellefonte, on Saturday, January the 20th, 1872.

The following real estate of defendant, situate in Walker twp., Centre county, Pa. Bounded and described as follows: Est in Hublersburg, on the North, by land of Adam Deckerd, on East, by land of Joseph Shafer, on South, by public road, leading through Hublersburg from East to West, and on the West by road leading from Hublersburg to Howard, and known as the Carner Hotel, containing about 12 acres. Thereon erected said Hotel building, stable, and other outbuildings. Also, a certain tract of land situate in Walker township, aforesaid, bounded on the North, by lands of Benjamin Tighman, on East, by land of Jno. Carner, on the South by public road, leading from Hublersburg to Howard, and on the West by Land of Jno. Carner, containing about fifty acres, about forty acres cleared and under Fence. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christina Hubler.

ALSO:

A certain tract or piece of land, situate in Miles township, Centre county, Pa. Bounded on East, by land of Jacob Brumgart South by land of Jerry Haines, West by ——— Bowersocks, and on North, by land of ———, containing twenty acres more or less. Thereon erected a log dwelling house, Stable, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Shutterback.

ALSO:

All that certain lot or piece of ground. Situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa. Bounded and described as follows: Begining at a post on the north side of Buffalo run, along a line of lot of Timothy Kelly, north 40 degrees, west 149 feet to post, thence north 57½ degrees, east 50 feet 6 inches to post, thence south 40 degrees, east 142 feet to post, thence south 50 degrees, west 50 feet to place of begining. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, and other outbuildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George W. Shafer.

ALSO:

All that certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa. Surveyed in the name of Casper Lawrence, begining at a quaking asp, thence by land of William Dutton, south 50 degrees, west 320 perches to a white oak, thence by land vacant, south 40 degrees, east 230 perches to a black oak, thence by land of Samuel Chestnut, north 50 degrees east 320 perches to a hemlock, thence by land of Daniel Brumer, north 40 degrees, west 230 perches to the begining, containing 433 acres 153 perches and allowance, which said tract was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated 15th May 1793, granted to said Casper Lawrance (excepting and reserving 15 acres of said tract at the maple corner at the pond.) Also all that tract of land situate in Rush township, aforesaid, begining at a maple or black oak, thence by land surveyed in the name of Mary Floyd, south 40 degrees, east 220 perches to a hickory, thence by land surveyed in the name of Jacob Slough, north 50 degrees, east 320 perches to a birch or pine, thence by land surveyed in the name of Owen Jorden, north 40 degrees, west 230 perches to a hemlock or post, thence by land surveyed in the name of Casper Lawrence, south 50 degrees, west 320 perches to the place of begining. Containing 453 acres 153 perches and allowance. Surveyed on a warrant in the name of Samuel Chestnut, dated May 15th 1793, (excepting and reserving 40 acres of land off, the south corner of the above tract adjoining the maple or black oak corner.) Thereon erected two dwelling houses, two stables, and other outbuildings, about two acres cleared.- Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles W. F. Calvert.

ALSO:

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate, lying and being in Snow Shoe township, Centre county, Pa. Bounded and described as follows: Begining at a maple tree, thence by land conveyed to Edward Scott, north 1 degree, east 120 feet to post by a pine, thence by land surveyed to Peter Hall, south 89 degrees, east 208 perches and 1-16 of perch to a pine tree, thence by land surveyed to James Gilliland, south 1 degree, 120 perches to a post by pine, thence by land surveyed to Francis West, north 89 degrees, west 208 1-16 perches to place of begining, containing 198 acres, 8 perches and allowance, the same more or less. Said tract of land in warranted name of Henry Vandike and sold by MacManus to Charles McCafferty by him, sold to P. Cryder and R. McCormick and by them, sold to said H. A. Litchenthaler together with the heriditaments and appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. A. Litchenthaler.

ALSO:

All the right title and interest of defendent in and to the following real estate, vis: All those certain pieces, parcels or tracts of land situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa. One thereof with warrentee name of Peter Brutzman, containing 433 acres and 153 perches, (No 35,) another thereof, in the name of Thomas Edwards, containing 453 acres 153 perches, (No 36,) another thereof, in the warrantee name of Robert Irwin, containing 433 acres and 153 perches, (No 37,) the residue of the tract in the warrentee name of Thomas Hamilton, containing 216 acres and 153 perches, (No. 38,) the residue of the tract in the warrantee name of Thomas Grant, containing 216 acres and 153 perches, (No. 45,) another thereof, in the warrantee name of Thomas Reese, containing 433 acres and 153 perches, No. 46,) and also parts of tracts, Nos. 85 and 75, surveyed in warrantee names of Wm. Potter and Martin Meyer, begining at a post corner of land of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and E. W. Hale, thence along land of said E. W. Hale, north 69 degrees, east 47 perches to a post, thence south 15 degrees, east 24 perches, thence south 20 degrees, east 9 perches, thence south 7 degrees, west 14 perches, thence south 18¾ degrees, west 14 perches, thence south 4 degrees, west 34 3-10 perches to a post, thence north 50 degrees, west 47¼ perches to a post, thence along land of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, north 40 degrees, east 39 perches to a post, thence along same, north 34 degrees, west 48 perches to the place of begining. Containing 21 acres 112 perches, net measure and also lots Nos. 192, 193, 194 and 195, in the borough of Philipsburg, and the square bounded by north 8th street, Pine street Athertons lane and Spruce street, in the borough of Philipsburg. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of E. W. Hale.

ALSO:

All the personal, unreal and real property franchises and rights of the defendant, The Eddy run Improvement Company, Situate lying and being in the township's of Curtin, Snow Shoe and Burnside, in the County of Centre, in and upon Eddy run and two run tributaries of Beach creek, from their sources to their mouths, for their whole length, together with the dams, sluices, sluice gates, cribs, canals, and other devices, for the floating of timber, saw logs and timber, down the said runs, and improvements made and constructed under and in pursuance of an act entitled, an act to incorporate the Eddy run Improvement Company, passed the 30th day of April, 1868. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of The Eddy Run Improvement Company.

ALSO:

All of defendants, right, title, interest and claim of in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa. Bounded and described as follows: begining at the corner of Laurel and North Centre streets, thence north by Centre street 66 feet to the line of lots, thence by lot No. 90, 120 feet, thence at right angles and across the middle of said lot 66 feet to Laurel street, thence by the same, 120 feet to the place of begining, being one half of lot No. 91, as designated on the plot of said borough, with a large two story frame dwelling house, thereon erected, with bakery, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John L. Barr.

ALSO:

The following described building and lot of ground of Joshua Reynolds, James McManigal owner and contractor and Martin Houser, trustees of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, at Julian Furnace, to wit: The building is a frame church, bounded on the north by public road leading from Julian Furnace to Port Matilda, east by lands of Jacob Loom and south and west by street or alleys, and known as the property of the United Brethren in Christ, at Julian Furnace in Houston township, Centre county, Pa. Said building has a front of 36 feet on said public road and extending back 46 feet, one story of 16 feet and surmounted with a belfry or spire. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the United Brethren in Christ, or Joshua Reynolds, James McManigal and Martin Houser, trustees.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day.

D. W. WOODRING, Sh'ff.

Sh'ff's Office, Bellefonte Dec. 28th, 1871.

## MILROY MARKETS.

Corrected by John M'Dowell.

White wheat 1,45.....Red wheat 1,40....Rye 70.....Corn 70.....Oats 40.....Barley 65.....Cloverseed 5,50.....Timothyseed, 350..... Salt 2 50 per sack,..... Bacon 10c.....Ham 16.....Butter 20... Eggs 20.....Plaster 9 50

## BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

Corrected by Keller & Musser.

White Wheat $1,35, Red 130.., Rye..... 75..... Corn 60,.... Oats ,40,....Barley 65, 70.....Cloverseed 5,50 .....Potatoes 45. Lard per pound 7.....Pork per pound 09 Butter 30.....Eggs 30. .....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 10.....Bacon 8 .....Ham 12.

Thursday morning—snow 3 inches.

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.

dec13-3t.

## 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 decry 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 undelicted 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 all 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 quarto 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 AGRICULTURAL 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 Farmer's 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 WORLD 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 elections; 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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