THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 26., '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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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. Cessna Not to Get a Seat.

The Committee on elections on Thursday agreed to report against Cessna, of Pennsylvania, in his claim to the seat of Myers. The vote was seven in the negative and two blanks. The committee also for the third time refused to favor an extention of time for Edwards, of Arkansas. This is hostile to Senator Clayton, so far as the House committee can pass upon the merits of the controversy.

We rejoice that this scheming villian, John Chorpenning Cessus, for once, is defeated in his plans of villany. There is not a more corrupt, unprincipled and loathsome politician in the whole country, than Cessna. B. F. Myers will be quite an improvement in the seat disgraced by this vile wretch.

Examination of candidates for office under the rules of the civil service will hereafter be rigid and conducted in a much more systematic manner than heretofore. This, we suppose, is all owing to Grant's "imbecility."

So says a radical paper. The "rigid" examination will be to find out who are anti-Grant republicans, all of which will be "civil service reformed" *out of office*, in a very "systematic manner."

Hon. Alexander K. McClure has accepted the nomination of the Reform Republicans of the Fourth District of Philadelphia, for Senator. We understand that there will be no Democratic candidate, so that the fight will between Mr. McClure and the Ring candidate of the Radicals.

The Bugaboo.

From the Watchman.

The objects of this bill, (repeal of the Law Library,) are so well known to the tax-payers of the county that a synopsis of its provisions are unnecessary here. It simply puts into the County Treasury the money the lawyers of Bellefonte have been receiving from fines and forfeited recognizances, since 1866, to purchase themselves a library with. While petitions are being numerously signed in all parts of the county praying for its repeal, we have yet to learn of the first man outside of the lawyers of Bellefonte and Mr. Kurtz of the Centre Hall Reporter, who passed the bill originally, and who thinks is demagogueism to attempt to repeal it, who would be willing to place his name to a remonstrance against its repeal.

Wall, neow du tell! But who'll guarantee that the names to your petitions are not forged, *a la* the Lytle-Chambers, and Twitchell letters? Now here's piece of candy, be a good boy; and when the building commission swindle comes up, don't help the radicals again to choke it in committee, and help vote away eleven thousand dollars again for law books &c., on the state library and five thousand to the doctors of Philadelphia, and when we see you again you shall have a nice sugar plum.

Specie Payments.

Mr. Sherwood, our member in Congress, on Monday offered a bill providing for a return to specie payments and the reduction of the public debt. The provisions are that from and after the passage of the bill the legal-tender notes shall be receivable in payment of all debts, public and private, and shall be redeemable at the option of the holder by the Treasurer of the United States in gold coin, at their par value. The fractional currency to be redeemed by silver and other coin similar in value to the fractional currency, no more than $10,000 to be redeemed in any one month; the fractional currency to be cancelled after redemption and not reissued. The Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to call in and redeem in legal-tender notes or coin bonds issued to the national banks, 90 per cent. of such notes or coin being retained as security for the redemption by the national banks of their outstanding circulation. The amount of bonds stipulated to be withdrawn is not to exceed $10,000,000 a month. The bill was refered to the Committee on Banking, who now have the subject under consideration.

The following is the text of Mr. Greeley's note, declining the office of President of the Union Republican General Committee in New York city:

New York, January, 8, 1872.

Dear Sir—I accepted the chairmanship of the Union Republican General Committee for the year 1871 with a single purpose, frankly avowed—to prevent a disruption of the Republican organization in our city and to restore harmony to its councils and power to its local organization. That object, earnestly and assiduously pursued, has not been attained (I believe through no fault on my part), and its realization seems now far distant. I am therefore hopeless that good would be secured by accepting the post you so kindly tender me, and must therefore most respectfully but peremptorily decline it. Remaining,

With grateful regard, yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. F. J. Fithian, Chairman Com.

President Grant yesterday made good his defalcation of $5,000 during the Mexican war, sending his check for the amount, without interest, to the proper accounting officer.

The Radicals Alarmed.

It was reported from good sources that the chief officers of the Custom-house and leading radical republicans in this city and State have had a consultation with reference to the Custom-house investigation, and they have decided that as long as the sessions of the committee are kept up, and Messrs. Bayard and Casserly—two democratic members—are allowed to subpœna witnesses and examine them, that the publication of the evidence is doing the Republican party more damage than could possibly be done if the Republican majority of the committee took the responsibility and adjourned to Washington. This course is now seriously contemplated. In discussing it many Republicans who have been counted "Grant men," protested against staving the investigation. They assert that the public have a right to know all the facts that exist with reference to public officials, and the modus operandi of conducting the public business. They declare that it would be evidence of guilt on the part of the administration to undertake to stifle this investigation; that the evidence already elicited is sufficient to show that the New York Custom house should be thoroughly reorganized; that the general-order business is an organized swindle, and should be broken up; that the carting business is a job for speculating contractors, and should be taken out of the hands of the Collector and placed under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, with certain restrictions, and the whole establishment so managed that the importer may be unembarrassed and commerce encouraged. The Astor House, where the committee is in session, is constantly swarmed with Custom-house officials and interested outsiders engaged as counsel by the general-order warehouse proprietors, who seem more alarmed about their "precious plums" than almost any other of the sinecure holders.

The New Legal-Tender Decision by a Packed Supreme Court.

One of the greatest affronts and outrages ever perpetrated against the people of the United States was consumated yesterday, in the legal-tender decision of a packed majority of our highest judicial tribunal. We will not dwell on its tendency to undermine respect for judicial decision, although it is a scandalous spectacle to see the same court promulgating diametrically opposite opinions on the self-same question, within the short period of three years. The essence of this great scandal is, that this is no true decision of the Supreme Court, but the decision of Ulysses S. Grant, dictated by him when he packed the court for the very purpose of over-ruling a former decision of that tribunal on the same question. It is the most flagrant instance, even in our recent history, of striking at the very roots of justice and undermining the great cardinal principles of of the Constitution. Nay, it subverts the fundimental principles of all free government. The separation of the judicial from the executive departments, has always been regarded as the chief bulwark of English as well as of American freedom. In England it was extorted from the crown after long struggles; but in this country we possessed it from the beginning, and kept it until it was taken from us by President Grant. This ignorant man disliked the decision on the legal-tender question rendered two or three years ago, and determined to pack the Supreme Court with judges on whom he could rely to reverse it. This was the sole reason for his appointing Justices Strong and Bradley, thus reinforcing the minority of the court and creating a majority whose decision would coincide with his views. This virtual usurpation of the judicial power by the President, making the decisions of the Supreme Court a matter of personal will and executive dictation instead of the solemn judgements of a body of independent judges learned in the law, is all the more dangerous because it is perpetrated within the forms of the Constitution. General Grant is the Supreme Court. He has so packed it with subservient partisan judges that he is able to decide all legal questions in which he feels a personal or party interest.

Judge Strong, one of Grant's appointees, delivered the opinion, and Judge Bradley, his other appointee, supported it by a separate opinion, thus bringing the results of General Grant's packing into bold exposure. Judge Strong's argument is a tissue of chicaning sophistry which affronts justice and common honesty, as well as the Constitution. He derives the authority to make Treasury notes a legal tender from the war power. This pretence was tersely exploded in advance, so far as it applies to the present case, by Mr. Clarkson N. Potter in his very able argument before the court. Mr. Potter's neat exposure of the fallacy is worth inserting here:

The constitutional power of Congress is always the same. Whatever power to raze, to burn, to impress, or to destroy it, it has because these powers are appropriate, and plainly adapted to the exercise of the authority expressly delegated to it make war. *That the government can only use its powers in this respect in time of war is because it is only as a means of exercising the power of making war that it has authority to use them at all.* Nevertheless, the power of Congress to make war remains always the same. *If the power to issue Treasury notes, and make them a tender for pre-existing debts, was a necessary and proper means of executing the power to make war, and that power alone, then indeed the right to exercise that means would have begun when the war began, and ceased when the war ceased.*

General Grant's packed majority not only falls into unsound logic and bad law, but insults the public conscience by attempting to obliterate the eternal distinction between right and wrong. According to this decision, it is just for a man who borrowed a hundred dollars to discharge the debt by making a tender of the value of thirty dollars. There is no such thing as intrinsic justice, no distinction in the nature of things between right and wrong, the only rule being whatever Congress declares to be right is right, however revolting to the moral sense of mankind. If Congress may legalize the payment of thirty dollars to discharge a debt of a hundred it may equally legalize the payment of one dollar, or even of a nickel cent, to discharge the same debt. Every healthy conscience unhesitatingly decides that such a doctrine abolishes all just moral distinctions, annuls promises, destroys the obligation of contracts, and makes the dictates of immutable justice the sport of legislative caprice and packed tribunal. A laboring man who just before the passage of the Legal-tender act deposited a hundred gold dollars in a savings bank, and was paid two years afterwards in paper worth only thirty-seven dollars, was not cheated or robbed, according to General Grant's packed court, but received back a just equivalent for his deposit. It requires nothing but an act of Congress and the decision of a packed tribunal, to transform rascality and robbery, the violation of contracts and defrauding of creditors, into public virtues. There could not be a more melancholy proof of the unsettling of the foundations of morality than the promulgation of this scoundrelly doctrine in the face of the community by what was once a tribunal of justice. A community is frightfully demoralized in which such a decision can be received without provoking indignant remonstrance and scorn.—Sun

Five Persons Roasted Alive.

Bradford, Ont., January 15.—A dwelling was burned here yesterday by which five lives were lost, a woman named Terger, her two children, a niece and a man who was boarding in the house.

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND.—This is the name of a new eight-page original and illustrated story and family weekly, published by Messrs. Waters, Eberts & Co., Chicago. The paper presents a neat and pleasing appearance, and exhibits much taste in its make-up. Its contents are varied, and rich in interest and full of instruction. It contains well-written continued stories of great interest, beautifully illustrated, and entertaining short stories, sketches, poems, etc., with departments especiall devoted to the Farmer, the Housewife and Children. One of the principal feautures of this number is Will M. Carleton's great Poem, "The Burning of Chicago," which the publishers have beautifully illustrated. Our Fireside Friend will find a welcome in every family circle. The Publishers will send a specimen copy free to any address.

Indiana, Pa., had six cases of small pox.

The Pennsylvania Fisheries.

Interesting and Authentic Information on the Subject.

In 1866 a hole was cut in the Columbia dam, and in 1867 that hole was assisted by a breach, which was caused by the ice, and that permitted the shad in large numbers to pass into the reach between there and the next dam below. About that time a law passed preventing fishing within half a mile of the hole, and in consequence more fish went through the perture than would otherwise have been the case.

In 1868, in consequence of local agitation, the distance from the dam for the "fish ladder" was reduced from half a mile to that of two hundred yards. Hence, afterwards, the ascent of fish was not as great as in 1868. But notwithstanding this and the large increase in shad fishing in the Susquehanna, due evidently to the Columbia dam openings and the fact that shad generally return to their place of spawning in from three to four years, the grand increase took place in 1870, as had been prophesied by experts. Five shad were then caught in the vicinity of the Columbia dam to every one taken there during the previous thirty. This experience corresponded with that of Connecticut, where in 1867 8 vast numbers of fish were propagated in the Connecticut river fisheries, and in 1871 these shad returned to the Connecticut river as "adults" and in greater numbers than had ever been known for seventy years previously. Thus the experiment of opening the dams to the access of anadromous fishes was a success in the Connecticut and likewise in the Susquehanna—in the first instance by artificial and in the second by natural propagation.

It has been discovered that fish baskets and extravagant fishing—the sort of fishing that destroys vast numbers of the smaller fry for the sake of taking the adults—have proved a greater cause of the deterioration of our inland fisheries than the navigation dams which have been erected in the river. Accordingly there has been a strong fight against this system of fishing for the last four years. Prejudice was encountered, of course; a natural disbelief of new-fangled notions. But the beneficial results of the more recent legislation on the subject are already apparent. Even in this neighborhood the tribes that had disappeared during the last thirty years—yellow perch and rock bass—were caught in appreciable numbers during the last season. The catch of shad in the neighborhood of Columbia and about the dam there was four times greater than ever for many years before, and had it not been for the concession of limit made to the fisherman in the neighborhood of the Columbia dam a respectable catch might have been reported in the reach immediately above the dam. In addition to this the enterprise of the introduction of new species has been inaugurated. Private enterprise in Pennsylvania had placed in the Susquehanna some two or three hundred black bass, and these have multiplied to such an extent that it is very rare to cast a net now in the river, in this neighborhood, without taking some of the progeny of these fishes, new to this vicinity. There are numbers of other fish that might be introduced in the same way in the Susquehanna. A list of these will be reported by Fish Commissioner James Worrall, who will also in that report discuss in detail the subject of fish ladders. Investigation has shown that even 600 hundred years ago fish baskets were prohibited by *Magna Charta* in England, and they have disappeared from the English streams ever since.

London, Jan. 4.—Advices received in this city from Persia state that the famine still continues in that country with undiminished fatality. The mortality in the more thickly populated districts is appalling. It is estimated that the deaths now average three thousand daily. In province of Khorassan the ravages of the famine and the pestilence are rapidly devastating the population,

Thousands of sufferers are dying in the houses and streets from sheer starvation. The government having no resources is powerless to relieve the widespread distress.

In the large cities of Japan and Teheran the ravages of the plague and famine are very marked. Hundreds of the dead remain unburied.

In the United States Supreme Court yesterday Associate Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the constitutionally of the legal-tender acts of Congress, Messrs. Swain, Davis, Miller, and Bradley concurring. The last named read his views on one branch of the question. Chief-Justice Chase delivered the dissenting opinion for himself and Messrs. Field, Clifford, and Nelson. Views on the same side were read by Messrs. Clifford and Field. Mr. Nelson was absent.

The Price of Nineteen Votes.

Lawrence, Kansas, January 19.—The Standard of yesterday publishes the names of nineteen members of the last State Legislature who, it says, were bribed to vote for Caldwell for United States Senator last winter, and gives the sums paid to each member. The Standard declares itself prepared to sustain its charges with abundant proof.

The Legislature is spending time and money doing nothing.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Parties wishing a first-class daily paper should by all means subscribe for the Pittsburg DAILY DISPATCH, one of the largest, liveliest and cheapest papers in the United States. The DISPATCH has been established over a quarter of a century; is independent in politics, advocating always those measures which promise the greatest possible good to the largest possible number; gives daily thirty-six columns of matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph, the most reliable market reports, the latest cable telegrams, the freshest Legislative news, the latest Congressional reports the fullest local reports, with all the news by mail, including the most interesting personal and political items, full telegraphic market reports from all points of importance, East and West, and much other matter of an entertaining and instructive character. The DISPATCH is furnished by mail at 8,00 a year, or may be had from our agents in any town or village within one hundred and fifty miles of Pitsburg at fifteen cents a week.

To those wishing a good and reliable city weekly we would recommend the WEEKLY DISPATCH, one of the handsomest, cheapest and most reliable weeklies published. The WEEKLY DISPATCH gives thirty-six columns of matter, printed in clear large type, and is one of the handsomest, as it has long been one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weeklies in the country. It contains all the latest news of the day—political, commercial and general—and as an entertaining and acceptable family newspaper is not excelled by any journal in the State. The WEEKLY DISPATCH is furnished to single subscribers at $1 50 a year, or in clubs of ten, to one address at $1 00 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club. Subscribers may remit by mail either in money or by postoffice order, which is the safer mode. Postmasters receiving subscriptions for the DISPATCH, either Daily or Weekly, are authorized to retain twenty per cent. on published rates for single subscribers, or ten per cent. on our club rates. Address, O'NEILL & ROOK, Publishers of DAILY and WEEKLY DISPATCH (DISPATCH Iron Building), 97 and 99 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

That veteran in the Radical ranks ex-Senator Morrow B. Lowry, was recently interviewed by a reporter of the Erie Observer, when he thus expressed himself concerning the white-washing Senators at Washington:

Trumbull's resolution, he said, was not only well timed, but eminently proper. The Republican party ought to have no secrets and they should be willing to expose all unfaithful officers. The good name of the Republican party had been deeply injured by these senators, who act as if they owned it. Conkling struck a foul and cowardly blow at Senators Fenton, Schurz, Sumner and the men who acted with them. Instead of striking or injuring those men he has but injured himself. And that branch of the Republican party that voted with him to stifle investigation would not lead the honest masses of the country. The caucussing of the Republican Senators to get up plans to whitewash officers who had been derelict of their duty will not satisfy the country. Schurz, Sumner and Trumbull ought to have been on the the committee to investigate, and if they found any rascal, General Grant ought to have been too happy to have cut off his head. The Republican party has everything to gain by exposure of every rascal within its organization and if every thief that holds office under the general government was turned out, the Republican party would be the gainer thereby. The Democracy of New York has resurrected itself by the exposure which O'Connor, Tilden and others have made of Tammany.

In answer to the question: Is there not a corrupt ring at Harrisburg? Mr Lowry said:

Yes, a ring that has stolen more from the State and National Government than the Tammany Ring of New York has stolen—five times over. A ring of the vilest of men, who sell law by the section and Republicans by the pound. A ring who compel corporations by pinch bills in dull times to seek their aid. A ring who seduce or murder every honest man who goes to Harrisburg. A ring, who, if God is just, will come to a sudden and a more disgraceful end than that of Tammany. This ring is presided over to-day by a Hessian, "which is Postmaster" at the capital of the State. A faithful, honest, fearless soldier, who had served his country in the hour of its greatest extremity, was turned out of office to make way for this statue of corruption, known to be corrupt by every intelligent politician in the United States.

Reporter—What is your opinion of Senators Buckalew and Wallace?

Mr. Lowry—Mr. Buckalew is as honest a man, in my opinion, as God ever made. I have been nine years in the Senate with Mr Wallace. Politically, I nearly always differed with him, particularly on the war, and all questions growing out of it, but during all this time I never had occasion in the least degree to doubt his integrity. Such men though, as Clymer, Buckalew and Wallace are scarce.

He then referd to general politics:

My opinion is that the Democrats should make no nominations for a time. The corruptionists and thieves have got their feet on the necks of the honest men of the Republican party. The honest men of the Republican party are evrywhere ready for revolution. They have no intention of stopping short of ripping up and breaking down cliques and rings and organizations of dishonest men everywhere.

Disgrace of the Supreme Court.

In these days of judicial declension it is a trial and a grief to see the Supreme Court of the United States set its feet in slippery places, as it has done in reversing its own decision in the Legal Tender case.

When the Court was composed of eight members, it decided by five to three voices that the Legal Tender act of 1862 was null and void so far as it related to preceeding contracts. This decision was in the interest of honesty and integrity. It was a rebuke to foul play, and elevated the standard of public morals before the world.

This Court has since been reconstituted by an increase of its members to nine, two of whom are fresh from the bar, where the paid counsel of great railroad corporations whose interests were and are adverse to the former decision. By the aid of these two attorneys upon the bench, the vote in the Court as now constituted stands five to four for the reversal of the former decision.

"The decision of courts," said Lord Chatham on a memorable occasion, "is not law, it is only an evidence of the law." In the present case we must regard it as pretty poor evidence too. It is simply testimony of lawyers who were committed to their judgment under the stimulus of an endeavor to find an interpretation which should favor the interests of powerful clients. The decision is an attorney's opinion rather than a conclusion of an impartial bench of judges.

The argument, too, as presented by Mr. Justice Strong, is rather that of an attorney than that of a judge. What shall we say, for example, to these words taken from it?

"If now the decision of the court "establishes that these obligations "can be discharged only by gold "coin, and that, contrary to expec-"tations of all parties to contracts, "legal-tender notes are rendered un-"available, the Government has be-"come an instrument of the gross-"est injustice."

Who is so blind as not to see that this is the most formidable argument used against the decision itself when applied to contracts made before the passage of the act? It is almost impudence to attempt thus to twist it from its original legitimate uses and apply it as it is now applied.

And again, the following sentence from the same opinion is abhorrent to every sentiment of mercantile honor, as we trust it is against all sound law.

"The obligation of a contract to "pay money is to pay that which the "law shall recognize as money when "the payment is to be made."

We will alter just one word in this sentence, and then it will speak the language of common sense and true morals!: "The obligation of a contract to pay money is to pay that which the law recognised as money when the (contract) was made."

If anything else than this is law, it is very bad law, and unworthy any court of real justice.

Grant's Fondness for the Drama.

How He Sustains a Washington Theatre—A Sinecure Office for the Manager.

Washington, January 15.—The President has gone into the theatrical business. He is ex officio partner of Mr. William E. Spaulding, the proprietor of the National Theatre in the City of Washington. It was a financial necessity which induced the President to enter into this new compact. The Presidential demand for private boxes at the National Theatre is large, especially in view of the fact that the President's military family is so numerous. He seldom attends a theatrical performance or the opera unless he is accompanied by two or three members of his own family, General Porter and wife. General Babcock and family, if not one or two of the Dents. Mr. Spaulding, who is always desirous to be polite, found that politeness to such a family as Grants's did not pay at all times. General Babcock, who is an inventive genius, hit upon a plan of operations about eight months ago by which the "D. H." pass would cover the Presidential family. First, it will be remembered that General Babcock, after his great Santo Domingo expedition and a survey of the Cape Cod Canal, was detailed by the regular army to be Commissioner of Public Buildings in the District of Columbia, to the most important offices in the District of Columbia. One peculiarity of it is that the Commissioner, according to practice, stands very near to the occupants of the Executive Mansion, always consults the lady of the White House with reference to all the arrangements surrounding it, whatever relates to the buildings or the grounds, and in fact to the comforts of the President and his family. It would almost seem a strange thing if the President or his lady should attend any public occasion, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings was not present. Those who have visited the White House on the occasion of levees may not know the fact that the gentleman who does the honors to the lady of the White House, who introduces each guest to her, is the Commissioner of Public Buildings. Whenever the Presidential family desires to attend the theatre, Gen. Babcock sees to it that boxes are provided. If the regular prices were paid by the President, Gen. Babcock, and Col. Porter, for themselves, and families every time they attended the theatre, the bill would be quite large each year. Not being able, on account of their extreme poverty, to pay this bill, General Babcock conceived the idea of giving the proprietor of the theatre, Mr. Wm. E. Spaulding, a sinecure office. About eight months ago General Babcock induced Commissioner Pleasonton to nominate Mr. Spaulding assessor of internal revenue in the District of Columbia. Commissioner Pleasonton complied with request, and sent the nomination to Secretary Boutwell. The Secretary had been informed that Spaulding was a secessionist during the war, and refused to confirm the nomination. As the story goes, Babcock then appealed to Assessor Ketchum, of the Ninth District of New York (Fernando Wood's Congressional District), to recommend Mr. Wm. E. Spaulding to be an assistant assessor under him. The nomination was accordingly made to Commissioner Pleasonton, who sent it to Secretary Boutwell, who confirmed it. After Commissioner Pleasonton was removed, it was feared that his successor, Mr. Douglass, who did not like the manner of Spaulding's appointment would remove him. General Babcock had accordingly to "see Douglass." The latter has allowed the proprietor of the National Theatre to continue to hold this position. Mr. Spaulding, it is said, would have to get a guide to find the assessor's office in the Ninth District of New York. He was never there. He certainly has never performed any service in the district except the arduous one of drawing his salary monthly, which he manges to do with commendable promptness. In this way President Grant has connected himself with the theatrical business in Washington. The President only has to express a wish that he could see a certain performance on a given night, and the spacious state box forthwith is set apart.

The Mikado of Japan has ordered the closing of the Buddist temples, and the priests, like the monks of England in the days of the Reformation, will have either to starve or earn an honest livelihood. In a land where superstition and feudalism have hitherto held sway over a semi civilized race, this is a delicate and dangerous exercise of imperial power. The decree, it appears, has caused little excitement in the cities but was regarded as intolerable in the rural districts. The disendowed priests will no doubt help to fan the flame of discontent, and may yet succeed in seriously endangering the throne of the Mikado. Institutions venerable from age cannot be overturned without a convulsion. This has been shown in the history of all great reforms, both civil and religious.

The Duke Alexis and party had a fine buffalo hunt at Kit Carson on Saturday, in which fifty of the animals were slain. Alexis killed five, General Custer three and General Sheridan two.

THE SUN FOR 1872.

The New York Weekly Sun Doubled in Size without Increase in Price.

With the beginning of 1872 The Weekly Sun has been doubled in size. It now contains eight pages instead of four, making it equal in dimensions to any other weekly secular journal published in this country. At the same time its price has not been increased. It will be furnished to subscribers at the uniform rate of one dollar a year for each copy. To this rate no exception will be made and no reduction will be possible, either to clubs or agents. Every subscriber who sends a dollar will receive a copy for a year.

While The Weekly Sun furnishes as much reading matter as other papers published at double or treble the price, it will contain new features which will add greatly to its interest and value as a family newspaper. Its independence of opinion and its unqualified hostility to Tweedism and Grantism, and every form of public robbery, bribery, and corruption will be maintained, while in point of political news its readers may rely upon always receiving the most accurate as well as the freshest intelligence that can possibly be obtained. The enlargement enables us also to devote additional space to valuable agricultural intelligence, and to print interesting stories and romances more extensively than hitherto. For miscellaneous reading presenting the quaint and humorous aspects of life, and for useful information respecting not only what takes place in this metropolis and this country, but in all other parts of the world, we now have ample room.

In its new form The Weekly Sun is the cheapest paper of its class in the United States; and we appeal to such of our readers as approve its ideas and objects, and find it interesting and valuable, not only to renew their own subscriptions, but to recommend the paper to their friends and neighbors.

This year is destined to be a memorable one in the history of the country. We are on the eve of a most significant Presidential election, and political movements will for many months be watched with unusual interest. As a journal, free from the trammels of party, The Weekly Sun will continue to uphold the principles of true republican government. Its readers are invited to sustain it in that work. The truth, irrespective of party prejudice or official influence, will always be told in its columns.

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A journal containing eight large pages, published every Wednesday morning—To all mail subscribers, whether single or in clubs, one dollar a year each, always in advance.

Daily Sun, by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year. Semi-Weekly Sun, by mail, $2 a year. Addres THE SUN, New York City.

Subscribe for the Reporter and don't read it at other people's expense.

Brother-in-law Cramer, Minister to Denmark, and thorough linguist, appears to have got into trouble by too free a use of his tongue. At a dinner given by the German Minister, at which all the resident diplomats were present, Cramer stated that he had received a letter from his government containing an explanation of the Cataczy affair, and that he would read it to them. The Russian Minister objected on the ground that the place was not suitable, and the affair concerned the Russian and American Governments only. Cramer arose with the letter in his hand. The Russian Minister arose to leave, saying he could not listen to it. The German Minister then interposed, and said that he could not allow the letter to be read in his house, as it would be an insult to his colleagues. Cramer then sat down, say ing that he would call on each of the diplomates next day and read the letter to them separately. He did so, and of course the fact was communicated by the Ministers to their governments. This renders it necessary for Prince Gortchakoff to send an explanatory circular.

How long will Grant keep in office, simply because they are his relations, men who are bringing contempt on the Government, both at home and abroad?

WOODS HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

The Tenth Volume of WOODS HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE begins with January 1872. Its regular contributors include Horace Greeley, Gail Hamilton, Thos. K. Beecher, Dr. Dio Lewis, Dr W. W. Hall, James Parton, etc Harriet Beecher Stowe, Brick Pomeroy John G. Saxe, Maj. Gen Kilpatrick, Petrolium V. Nasby, etc., writes or it occasionally. Terms, $1 00 a year. In clubbing, three first-class periodicals are given for the price of one of them. The most liberal Premium List ever published. No periodical is more frequently or favorably mentioned by the press. "Wood's Household Magazine" is one of the monuments of business enterprise which mark the age."—*Methodist Home Journal*, Philadelphia, Pa. "It has been improving ever since we knew it—a good criterion for the future."—*Courier*, New Market, Canada. "It is a marvel of cheapness and first-class quality combined."—*New York Times*. Specimen copy sent free to any address.

S. S. WOOD & CO.,
Newburgh, N. Y.
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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 undivided one-sixth part of all that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Benner, in the county of Centre, and State of Pa. Bounded and described as follows: Begining at a white oak, thence south 37 degrees, west 184 perches to a white oak, thence south 44 degrees, east 139 perches to a post, thence south 54 degrees, east 72 perches to a pine, thence north 81 degrees, 450½ perches, to the place of begining containing 338 acres and 113 perches and allowance together with the hereditaments and appurtenances the buildings being a two story frame dwelling house and bank barn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William H. Longwell and Anna M. Longwell.

ALSO:

The following real estate of defendant, situate in Walker twp., Centre county, Pa. Bounded and described as follows: Lot 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 Carmer Hotel, containing about 1½ 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 Tilghman, 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 40 acres cleared and under Fence. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christina Hubler.

ALSO:

A certain tract of 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 Slutterbeck.

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 degress. east 142 feet to post, thence south 50 degrees, west 50 feet to place of begining. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, 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 beginning, 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, beginning at a maple or black oak, thence by land surveyed in the name of Mary Floyd, south 40 degrees, east 230 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 Owen, 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 459 acres 153 perches and allowance, Surveyed on a warrant in the name of Samuel Chestnut, dated May 8th 1793, (excepting and reserving 40 acres of land off, the west 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 beech tree, thence by land conveyed to James Gilliland, south 1 degree, 120 perches to a post by pine, thence by land surveyed to Frances 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 H. McCormick and by them, sold to said H. A. Litchenthaler together with the hereditaments 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. 86 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 92 perches, thence south 23½ degrees, east 9 perches, thence south 7 degrees, west 14 perches, thence south 15½ degrees, west 14 perches, thence south 4 degrees, west 34 3-10 perches to a post, thence north 56 degrees, west 171 perches to a post, thence along land of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, north 40 degrees, east 59 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 months, 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, south by lands of Jacob Loam 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 Holser, trustees.

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

D. W. WOODRING, Sh'ff.

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

COMMISSIONERS SALE of unseated lands. In pursuance of an act of Assembly passed on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1824, the Commissioners of Centre County will sell at public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday, the 27th day of January A. D. 1872, the following described tracts and parts of tracts of unseated lands purchased by the County at Treasurers sale, and which have remained unredeemed for the space