THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with ethcash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.

For President
HORACE GREELEY.

For Vice President
B. GRATZ BROWN.

For Governor—CHAS R. BUCKALEW.
Supreme Judge—JAMES THOMPSON.
Auditor General—WM. HARTLEY.

Congressmen at Large:
Jas. H. Hopkins | Rich'd. Vaux | H. B. Wright

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The Two Ulysses.

History will tell the readers of the REPORTER that there was an Ulysses, a king of Ithaca; and every one knows we have a modern notoriety of the same name, Ulysses the 1st, of America.

Ulysses, of mythology, when he had gained the hand of Penelope, daughter of Icarius, returned to his own country, when his father resigned him the crown. The abduction of Helen by Paris, however, as this pretty story goes, did not long permit him to remain in his kingdom; and as he was bound, in common with the rest, to defend her against every intruder, he was summoned to the war with the other princes of Greece. Not wishing to leave his beloved Penelope he pretended to be insane, he yoked a horse and a bull together, and ploughed the seashore, where he sowed salt instead of grain. The artifice was soon detected by Palamedes, by placing before the plow of Ulysses his infant son Telemachus, and convincing the world that the father was not insane because he had the foresight to turn away the plow and not hurt his child. Now our Ulysses has also gone to the seashore, with horses, jackasses, and pups, and is pretending there to be plowing for civil service reform, and is as loathe to leave the presidential chair, which he disgraces, as was the ancient Ulysses to go to war. But the test of Palamedes has been applied, and Grant's profession has all proven a humbug—he has placed all his relations in office; these have been robbing and plundering at so enormous a rate, that the people have become alarmed and cry for reform, and, in order to help his election, Grant has now joined in the cry, but when an outraged people hold up to his gaze his plundering cousins, he will not carry out civil service reform by removing them, but takes good care not to harm his battalion of Telemachuses. And as this test proved the affected insanity of Ulysses of Ithaca to be a humbug, so it now proves the civil service reform cry of our Long Branch Ulysses to be a humbug.

Our Ulysses is sworn to protect the treasury against the thieves and plunderers who are bankrupting the country, as was his old namesake to protect Helen, yet when he comes along with his plow, under the pretense of civil service reform, he always turns it out of the furrow, when he comes across one of his stealing, office-holding relations, and not one of his plundering tools is harmed.

Many of our readers having requested us to publish the Cincinnati platform, which was endorsed verbatim by the national democratic convention, we comply with their request, and it will be found in this issue. We ask for it a careful perusal—every democrat will find it good ground to stand and fight upon; it is in opposition to the bayonet rule, tyranny, nepotism, and plundering of the Grant administration—these are the issues of the day, and upon these Horace Greeley has been sound ever since he traveled through the south and saw the tyranny and oppression that was practised upon those people, and by which they are still tortured. Mr. Greeley from that moment, when in Texas, commenced writing letters to the Tribune, exposing the wrongs and outrages committed by Grant's carpet-baggers.

On his return he made a speech at the Lingcoln club room in New York in which (as we find on referring to the newspaper report in the next morning's journals) he used the following just, rough and characteristic words:

"I allude," said he, "to what are known as the thieving carpet-baggers! (Applause.) The thieving carpet-baggers are a mournful fact; they do exist there, and I have seen them. They are fellows who crawled down south in the track of our armies, generally at a very safe distance in the rear; some of them on sutlers' wagons, some bearing cotton permits, some of them looking sharply to see what might turn up, and they remain there. They at once ingratiated themselves with the blacks, simple, credulous, ignorant men, very glad to welcome and to follow any whites who professed to be the champion of their rights. Some of them got elected senators, others representatives, some sheriffs, some judges, and so on. And there they stand, right in the public eye, stealing and plundering, many of them with both arms around negroes, and their hands in their rear pockets, seeing if they cannot pick a paltry dollar out of them; and the public looks at them, does not regard them as honest northern men, but calls every carpet-bagger a thief, which is not the truth by good deal. But these fellows—many of them long-faced, and with eyes rolled up, are greatly concerned for the education of the blacks, and the salvation of their souls. [Great laughter.] 'Let us pray,' they say; but they spell pray with an 'e' and, thus spelled, they obey the apostolic injunction to 'pray without ceasing.' * They got into the legislatures; they went issuing state bonds; they pretended to use them in railroads and other improvements. But the improvements were not made, and the bonds stuck in the issuer's pockets. That is the pity of it. * * * What the southern people see of us are these thieves, who represent the north to their jaundiced vision, and, representing it, they disgrace it. They are the greatest obstacle to the triumph and permanent ascendancy of republican principles at the south, and as such I denounce them." [Applause.]

Gratz Brown, himself a Southerner, both by birth and life-long residence, and an eye-witness of the abuses which he decounces, corroborates Greeley's testimony against the carpet baggers as follows:

"At the south," says Mr. Brown, "the spirit of dominion has been the synonym of federal authority in the shaping of all local organizations open control of large bodies of dependents, interference to sustain worthless officials and ruthless violations of the rights of persons. There the substance of entire sections has been plundered, debts and mortgaging generations of labor contracted, taxes levied to the point of confiscation—all done under agencies upheld by the national government."

SO WE GO.—Col. Freeman of McKean county, and one of the Grant electors from this state, has resigned that position, and comes out for Greeley and Buckalew.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Indiana's talented democratic congressman, who, before the Baltimore convention, was opposed to the nomination of Greeley, made an eloquent speech a few days ago, at Terre Haute, in favor of Greeley and Brown.

D. F. Glassmier, of Potter county member of the radical state committee and chairman of the county committee, sends in his resignation, and in his own language, says he is "from top to toe for Greeley, Brown and Buckalew."

Hon. Isaac Benson, another prominent republican, of the same county, has gone off in the same direction.

Hon. Thomas Marshall, the eloquent republican leader of Western Penna., and, also Gen. Morehead, have both pronounced for Greeley.

Hon. Austin Blair, a Republican member of Congress from Michigan, is on the stump against Grant, and his speeches are producing good effect in the west. His comment upon the administration are of a peculiarly telling character, especially in relation to defalcations on the part of the Federal officials.

Six members of Grant State Central Committee of New York, have declared for Greeley, making a nasty rent in the present takers committee up there.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Galusha A. Grow, as well as Andrew Curtin and his Secretary, Coffey, are coming home to stump for the Greeley ticket.

Ask a radical, why, if he could swallow Ben. Butler, the spoon thief, who voted 150 time sfor Jeff Davis, for president, in the Charleston Convention, why a democrat should not be able to swallow Horace Greeley.

Very singular as it may seem, many of the radicals are trying to make out Horace Greeley a bad man. They can't succeed—the democrats tried that for 30 years and failed.

We see it announced that Pomeroy's La Crosse Democrat has been sold out, and now goes for Greeley. This leaves only one bolting paper, the Watchman, a religions sheet. We think our neighbor will take the advice of the REPORTER, and get over his balk soon.

The Morning Patriot speaking of such subjects remarks:

The ambition of certain nominal democrats to be noticed and patted on the back by the Grant editors, is just now pretty sure of gratification. The supporters of the Great Nepotist are sadly in need of the indirect help afforded them by such democrats as prefer the re-election of Grant to the manly and patriotic sacrifice of their prejudices in support of the nominees of the Democratic National Convention.

The liberal republicans of the 16th Illinoi's district, in their convention resolved to support the democratic nominee for congress.

Hon. Carl Shurz has gone to St. Louis where he will make his first speech. He will then speak in North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Sumner on the Situation.

His Opinion of the Contest in Pennsylvania.

Ex-Senator James J. Stewart has written a letter about his visit to the politicians in Washington. He used to be a straight republican, but now goes for Greeley. What he says is of interest, and this is a part of his letter:

"The administration forces in Washington are fearfully demoralized. Cameron was over last week, and is in great distress over the Pennsylvania situation, having endeavored, as I know, to invoke the services of a good friend of mine for a reconciliation with Forney. He was told "It is too late." Robeson, also, puffing in distress, asked what could be done in heaven's name to save Pennsylvania, and was told 'Nothing.' They are at their wits' end about Pennsylvania, and have lost head as completely as they did about consequential damages. What will they do when Governor Curtin arrives, as he will shortly, and takes the stump for Greeley and Brown? Colonel M'Clure assures me this is a fact.

"I mentioned it to Mr. Sumner in an interview I had with him on Friday, and he exclaimed, 'That settles the question.' I had a long and free interchange of opinion with Mr. Sumner, being an old friend, and I think succeeded in removing some embarrassments he expressed as to coming forward.

Vote for Hartranft and you vote for the chief of the Cameron plunder ring. Vote for Buckalew and you vote for a statesman of spotless character.

The Platform.

The Baltimore platform was made at Cincinnati, but it was made to be offered to the Democracy. It was the renunciation of Radicalism by the Liberal Republicans. The Grant party, one year ago, determined to bolster their sinking power with the bayonet. They framed a Ku-Klux law to make Grant a military dictator. When Butler offered it, Republicans revolted at it, and refused to pass it. Then Grant came to its aid with a special message, and made it a party question. But to quiet opposition, this proviso was put into it: "That the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress." As soon as that session came, the Radical struggle began for the repeal of this proviso, so as to get military control of the Presidential election. Butler's dodge was to call the adjournment a recess, and pretend there was no end of the regular session. This failed, and then the attempt was made to repeal the proviso. This struggle for a free government united all its friends. It was the revolt of the Liberal Republicans against Radicalism; it was their acceptance of the sound Democratic principles of free government now expressed in the common platform. Most of the planks in it are acceptable to all Democrats. The expressions about the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are taken from the Missouri and Virginia platforms of former years, and the Pennsylvania platform of last year. Prepared with an eye to its acceptance at Baltimore this platform has been accepted as a matter of course.—Age.

An Ominous Growl From Forney's Press.

[From the Philadelphia Press of 19th.]

Perhaps President Grant has truer friends than the Press, but we don't know it. Perhaps Pope Cameron may drive us out of the Republican party, but we don't think so. He can never, at any rate, drive us out of our Republican convictions. These are a religion to be followed even to the stake. And now one word of business. The Press is a newspaper. It wins by its worth. It is in no one sense a party organ, though it is in every sense a radical, progressive Republican paper. It lives only by its enterprise, and if it ever loses it is because it does not fear to attack public crime and error even in its own party. It would support Senator Cameron to-morrow, in any cause that was right, and denounce Grant in any cause that was wrong, but the Press, like "any other man," owes something to itself, and a great deal more to truth. So, gentlemen of the Grand Commandery—Mr. Cameron, Mr. Russell Errett, and the rest—if you can do without us this year, why, "leave off you damnable faces and begin."

Selling Offices.

Why do not the moraltoned radical journals, say something about the sale of the Consulate at Callao, Peru, for $2,500 cash, by Grant's brother-in-law, Lewis Dent, and of the appointment by Grant of the person who made the bargain with Dent and paid him the money. This is a much more important subject than nicotian taciturnity, and we should be glad to know what the respectable advocates of Grantism have to say about it.

The buyer of this appointment was one William D. Farrand. He brought from Peru a present for Grant worth $600, a fine carriage robe sent by Gen. A. P. Hovey. Having delivered this gift he proceeded to bargain with brother-in-law Dent for the Callao Consulate. He paid Dent the $2,500 about two months after Grant's inauguration, and soon after received his commission from Grant and sailed for Callao on June 9, 1869, to enter on the functions of the office thus acquired.

These are the simple facts of the case, and the people would like to know what high-toned journals, which advocate Grant's reelection solely because he has got the Republican nomination, think about keeping a brother-in-law as an office-broker around the Executive Mansion.

"Doubt not, whatever scoffers may say or doubters doubt, that there is a moral government of the world. There is such moral government; and to an enlightened, instructed people, the fact should always be a source of hope and consolation in the darkest hour. When men in public life are suspected of being evil, and unjust laws are enacted and free institutions are menaced with peril and destruction, let it be still remembered that there is a moral government of the world, and that a people, true to itself, can rescue its freedom, its liberty and its rights from the utmost extremity of danger. I invoke your friendly and earnest aid in the elections of the present year. Our cause is just. We appeal to men who have been classed with various political organizations heretofore to uphold our hands and bid us God speed in the good work in which we are engaged. If you render that assistance great good will ensue, but if you permit the political managers to betray you evil will result. 'Choose ye this day, which cause you will support—justice, and right, or degradation, evil and wrong. As you choose, so will results come to you in the future."
—*Charles R. Buckalew.*

Letter From Horace Greeley.

[From the Hartford Times.]

The following is an extract from a private letter to a gentleman in this State. Though it was never intended for publication, the gentleman to whom it was addressed has deemed it of sufficient interest and importance to justify its publication:

NEW YORK, June 11, 1872.

* * * I have no possible claim to Democratic support and never made any. The Democrats will, of course, be governed by a consideration of their own interest. It is nowise proper or probable that they should be influenced in making their decision by any consideration personal to myself, and if they could be I do not desire it. Hence I have said nothing to any Democrat unless he first addressed me. And even then I have gone no farther than to say that if I should be elected I would treat all those who supported me alike, not asking whether they had been in the past Republicans or Democrats.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

The Merchant Prince Goes Back on Grant.

A. T. Stewart, who has heretofore been supposed to be in favor of the re-election of Grant, has manifested a substantial preference for Greeley by sending his check for $20,000 to the National Democratic Executive Committee.

By way of bringing Grant up in the race with Greeley, the President's friends have got for him the degree of LL. D. from Harvard College. Grant, like Greeley, is now a Doctor of Laws! What laws he is doctor of, it would be difficult to say. Few men in the world are, in a literary or academic sense, more unfit for this degree than our military President.

Can I A Democrat, Vote For Horace Greeley?

The Answer Must Satisfy Three Additional Questions; What is His Platform? What is A Democrat? Who is Horace Greeley?

Concerning the first I know his unqualified approval has been given to the platform of principles declared by a convention of Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati. But that does not surprise me. He could consistently endorse the principles of a Republican convention. Those principles must be eminently Democratic before my judgment can yield assent.

What then is a Democratic platform? Four years ago I was assured that the genuine principles of my party were embodied in the platform formed and announced by a Democratic convention in New York. Last week another convention, chosen and authorized like the former, met and declared that the Cincinnati platform was Democratic. Since former platforms of my party have been determined by the highest tribunal, the National convention, and recognised as sound Democracy, I conclude that the Cincinnati platform is essentially Democratic and any principle declared and sanctioned by that convention is equally Democratic. Hence a Democratic platform is a set of principles passed and announced by a Democratic National convention. But it may well be asked what means this harmonious union of Republicans and Democrats? "It means," said J. R. Doolittle to the convention, "a union of the living upon the living issues of the present." It means what is so forcibly put in one single sentence by M. P. O'CONNOR: "the whole nation is at present in a crisis when all issues should be merged in one great and overshadowing issue—the defeat of the present national administration—that the republic may no longer suffer any detriment". The hour demands that men of honest hearts should come forward and lay on the common alter of our country all past political antagonisms. The two conventions have arranged a common platform of principles on which honest Democrats can unite with honest Republicans to redeem the Republic from imminent danger of destruction. Believing now as in the past that he is a true Democrat who recognises the binding force of the National Democratic convention, I sacrifice neither honor, consistency, nor sound Democracy by giving my adhesion to the Cincinnati platform.

But lastly, who represents the platform? Horace Greeley. What have been his antecedents? I know him as a ferocious enemy to the Democratic party when slavery and the manner of prosecuting the war were the dividing issues. His pen wrote words of fire against any class or party that opposed his views. His party and mine fought hard and long over slavery and the war. When, however, the former was abolished by a successful issue of the latter, I found him humane to the conquered South. Since he has differed on some things with my party but his vigorous pen too has demanded pardon for the rebellious and peace to the whole country. Although an inveterate enemy to my party, I always knew him through men I believed, as honest and pure. When the Senatorship of New York was within his reach, he sacrificed it to do a simple act of justice—bailing the chief rebel of the South.

For a year or more he has strenuously opposed many of the measures of the administration. But what is he now? He claims still to be a Republican. Can I, then, a Democrat, vote for Horace, a Republican? Yes. Why? Because the highest tribunal known to my party has declared the principles on which he runs Democratic. I think there is still another reason. Parties are organized to meet present necessities. I read over the platforms of '52, '56, '60 '64, '68, in vain to find those steady principles that know no change. There is but one local self-government which the platform of '72 secures for me. But every succeeding platform is framed to meet the issues of the present, not the past. On these Horace Greeley and my party agree. Therefore I can endorse him. But still I cannot freely endorse him, I can unite with him in the platform of principles, think he is democratically sound, but still I should prefer another man. Ah! there's the rub, I am prejudiced, I dislike because I dislike him.

He has been able to say hard things about my party. But I just recall now that we paid him back in equal coin. I am sure Lyman Trumbull would have displeased me less, but then I merely dislike Greeley because he turned his pen against us when he opposed us. But now that the questions over which we faught, right or wrong, are the accomplished facts of the times, and Liberal Republicans and Democrats mainly agree in the measures that a good administration should adopt, I gladly cast my ballot for Greeley. His party and mine are now alike in principles,—alike in opposition to Grantism.

But one thing remains. Let the Liberals show me that they can divert themselves of prejudice by pledging themselves for Buckalew and other Democratic nominations. Such a pledge I have from McClure and others. They are earnestly proceeding to make it good.

Therefore, I am preparing to cast former prejudice aside, vote and speak for Horace, first, because I think the two parties substantially identical in principles; secondly, because I yield to the superior wisdom of the party court at Baltimore which has hitherto determined my Democracy, and thirdly, because I think Greeley eminently fit in intellect and character for the office. As between Grant, the examplar of public plunder, and Greeley, the philosopher, there can be one choice for an honest man.

Democrats of Centre, can you do likewise. DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Hartranft and the Evans Fraud.

Hiding out of sight the stock-gambling operation, of General Hartranft with the funds of the State, all honest men will concede that if he was complicated in any many with the Evans fraud, he is unfit to be Governer of the State.

How is this matter? General Hartranft was Auditor-General when Evans was selected to collect certain war claims for the State. He made the bargain with Evans in relation to the compensation for collection. He knew Evans was receiving money and holding it. And yet, knowing there facts he never looked after this agent of the State, and utterly failed to make any report in regard to him, as required of the Auditor-General by the law. A loan of $7,000 brought directly home to Hartranft the knowledge that Evans was successful in his collection of the claims of Pennsylvania at Washington. But instead of awakening his vigilance in behalf of the public interests, it caused him to neglect them, and Evans get possession of over $900,000 of the money of the State, which was divided among the war claims. "Ring." Had General Hartranft done his duty in relation to the Evans matter, had he refused the seven thousand dollar loan, the State would not have lost a cent. Do not these facts connect General Hartranft with the Evans fraud? Does not this state of facts show simplicity with wrong-doers?

But, say the friends of General Hartranft, the report of the investigating Committee of the Senate exonorates him from any connection with the Evans fraud. Not so. On the contrary, the condemnation of his silence is most marked and significant. Look at the following passages taken from that report:

"Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bad an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize those in official position who seek to palliate or excuse the wrong.

"Evans collected $184,168.34 and retains the whole. State officials knew this fact for three years before it became public, and the neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature, is regarded by us as a gross dereliction of official duty.

"Nor can we perceive the necessity for such absolute silence in regard to the whole subject as seems to have prevailed in official circles at Harrisburg, until the scrutiny of an intelligent subordinate dragged the whole into the public gaze.

"We cannot but express our disappointment of the looseness of official routine that placed in the hands of Evans over a million of dollars of valuable assets, without requiring from him any security whatever."

Honest men will fail to see in these official utterances any release of General Hartranft from the Evans bondage. He was cognizant of the whole transaction, from first to last. He made the bargain with Evans by which the State was fleeced; he knew Evans was holding the money instead of paying it into the State Treasury, and he neglected to inform the Legislature of these facts. If this does not put him in the same disreputable category with Evans, then evidence is of no account in fixing facts and determining responsibilities.

General Hartranft is complicated, badly complicated, in the Evans fraud, and that will prevent him from being Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

In an article entitled "The War Against the Ring," the *Press* exclaims: We have asserted that Auditor General John F. Hartranft and ex-Senator Harrison Allen would be defeated, and with means for knowing whereof we speak, we make the assertion again. These two men, if they continue in the field, will be the worst-beaten candidates that ever ran for official position in Pennsylvania. In themselves they are bad enough, but as the representatives of the unscrupulous ring that has ruled the republican party, they have controlled the legislature, and accumulated millions of wealth by fraud, they are doubly odious. The infamous ring that owns them as its slaves has influenced every campaign of the last half dozen years. Many of the best and ablest republicans of the state, under a mistaken sense of duty, have submitted to be its slaves, but they have at last rebelled, and the rule of corruption and fraud in Pennsylvania approaches its end.

Game and Fish.

The following is a synopsis of the game and fish laws of the State, which it will be well for persons interested to preserve for reference:

Deer.—It shall not be lawful for any person to kill, hunt or take by any device, means or contrivance whatever, sell or expose for sale, have unlawfully in his possession, or worry or hunt with hound or dogs, any deer or fawn between the 31st day of December, in any year, and the 1st day of September, in any year; *Provided*, that nothing in this section shall apply to tame deer or those kept in parks

Any persons violating the foregoing provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall likewise be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Pheasants, Partridges Turkeys, &c.—No person shall kill or have unlawfully in his possession or expose for sale, any ruffed grouse or pheasant, between the 20th day of December and the 1st day of August, or any quail or Virginia partridge between the 12th day of December and the 1st day of October, or any wild turkey, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of October, or any fox squirrel or gray squirrel, or rabbit, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of August, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird or squirrel so killed unlawfully and in possession, or exposed for sale.

Woodcock.—No person shall kill, capture take or have in his or her possession, any woodcock between the 15th day of November and the 4th of July, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed or had in his possession or exposed for sale.

Insectivorous Birds.—No person shall at any time, kill, trap or expose for sale or have in his possession after the same is killed, any night hawk, whippoorwill, finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, woodpecker, dove, bobolink, robin, or starkling or any other insectivorous bird, nor destroy or rob the nest of any wild birds whatever, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed, trapped or exposed for sale, and for each nest so destroyed or robbed.

Hunting on Sunday.—There shall be no shooting of birds, hunting or trapping on the first day of the week, called Sunday, and any person offending against the provision of this act, shall, on conviction, forfeit, and pay a sum not exceeding twenty-five nor less than five dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail where the offence was committed, not less than ten days nor more than twenty-five days for each offence.

Trapping Birds.—No person shall at any time feed, bait or build blinds for the purpose of killing or to trap or snare any wild turkey, ruffed grouse or pheasant, quail or Virginia partridge or woodcock, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so taken, trapped or snared; *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent individuals or associations for the protection, preservation and propagation of game from gathering alive by net or traps, quails or Virginia partridges, for the sole purpose of preserving them alive over winter, from the fifteenth day of November to the first day of January, and for no other purpose whatever.

Black Bass.—It shall be unlawful for any person to take, catch or kill, by any means or device whatsoever, any black bass in the Delaware or Susquehanna rivers, or any of their tributaries, until the first day of August, A. D. 1872: *Provided*, That the accidental taking of black bass shall not be construed as a violation of this act if the same shall be immediately returned alive into the said rivers and tributaries. The fact of any persons having such black bass in their possession shall be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of their having been taken from said rivers or tributaries in violation of this act. Any person violating the above provisions of this act shall upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, pay a fine of five dollars for each and every fish so taken or had in possession, without being able to prove that they were not taken from the said rivers or streams, and in default of the payment of such fine to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a term of ten days.

Pike.—The species commonly known as Susquehanna salmon, pike, perch and jack salmon, shall henceforth not be taken in any of the streams meant to be included in this act during their spawning time, this is to say between the first day of February and first day of June in any year; and the mode of proof of such taking and the penalty for the same shall be the same as in the case of black bass.

Trout.—No persons shall at any time, with intent so to do, catch any speckled brook trout or any speckled river trout, with any device, save only with a hook and line; and no person shall catch any such trout, or have any such trout in possession, save only during months of April, May, June, and the first fifteen days of August, under a penalty of five dollars for each trout so caught or had in his possession; but this section shall not prevent any persons or corporation from catching trout in winter owned by them, or upon their premises, to stock other waters in any manner or at any time.

Dragging Fish.—No persons shall place in any fresh water stream, lake or pond, without the consent of the owner, any lime or other deleterious substance with the intent to injure fish, or any drug or medicated bait with intent thereby to poison or catch fish, nor place in a pond or lake stocked and inhabited by trout or black bass any drug or other deleterious substance, with intent to destroy such trout or bass, nor place in any fresh water, pond or stream stocked with brook trout, any pike, pickerel, black bass or red bass, or other piscivorous fish (salmon excepted), without the consent of the owner of the land upon which the pond or stream is situated. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall in addition thereto, and in addition to any damage he may have done, be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Fishing with Seines.—It shall not be lawful for any person to fish with seines in the waters of the Raystown branch of the Juniata river and its tributaries, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

Fish Baskets.—The sheriff of the county is authorized and required to declare fish baskets and brush nets common nuisances in the rivers of Susquehanna and Juniata and their tributaries, and on failure of the owners to remove them the sheriff shall destroy or remove them himself.

A note by a minor is void.
A note issued on Sunday is void.
It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.
Ignorance of the law excuses no one.
A contract that is made with a lunatic is void.
The law compels no one to do impossibilities.
An agreement without any consideration is void.

Local Option.

The following is the new local option law, as signed by the governor:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted etc.*, That on the 3rd Friday in March, 1873, in every city and county in this commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of elections in the cities and counties to receive tickets either written or printed for the legal voters of said cities and counties, labeled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license" or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets so received shall be counted and a return of the same made to the clerk of the proper county, duly certified as is required by law, which certificates shall be laid before judges of said court after said election, shall be filed with the other records of said courts, and it shall be the duty of the mayors of cities and sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for three weeks previous to the time of holding the next annual municipal election in every such city and county, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter. *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors or prohibit the granting of licenses: *Provided*, That when the municipal elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said city or county

And provided further, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, 1873 shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, 1875, if the district which they shall be granted determine against the granting of license, and the Treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of said license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said Treasurer shall be entitled to credit in his account with the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this commonwealth regulating general elections, and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks voting at and in accordance upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever, by return of elections in any county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license it shall not be lawful for any license to issue for the sales of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any mixture thereof, in said city or county at any time thereafter, until a majority as above provided a majority shall vote in favor of license: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of liquors for medical and manufacturing purposes. *Provided*, The citizens of Lebanon shall vote upon the question on the third Friday of March, 1875, on the same day and time when the townships of the county of Lebanon hold their spring elections.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
Allegheney Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS
PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—AND REASONABLE Charges.
The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Centrally located in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte on business or pleasure.
An Omnibus will carry passengers and baggage to and from all trains free of charge.

FURNITURE!
Grand Opening
FOR 1872.
AT
JOHN CAMP'S
MILROY,
where he has opened with a very large stock of the latest styles, both fancy and common
Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.
CHAIRS,
of all kinds.
All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch having four good workmen at the bench. I am prepared to do all kinds of custom work, fine or common.
Thankful for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business you and everybody else will show smiling faces at my new ware rooms.
JOHN CAMP.
Jan12.tf.

NEW HARDWARE STORE!
J. & J. HARRIS.
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW
A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.
Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at
June5'68,1y. J. & J. HARRIS.

Carriage
MANUFACTORY
Centre Hall, Pa.
GEO. B. HARPSTER
Has on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every description of Wagons both
PLAIN AND FANCY
warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. He will also have a fine assortment of
SLEIGHS
of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best materials.
An inspection of his work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country. aug25.tf.

PUMPS!
Wooden Pumps,
AND
PIPING.
The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Centre county, and Pennsvalley in particular, to the fact that he is manufacturing
THE BEST PUMP,
made at home or elsewhere. He uses none but the best material, WARRENTS THEM to give satisfaction, as being the most lasting and durable, SUPERIOR TO THE OLD wooden pump, being arranged to let the water off and prevent freezing in winter.
Pine, poplar or cucumber pumps always on hand. His material for pumps is all sawed from large timber, and are thus Secured against Checking or Cracking.
All orders by mail promptly filled.
PIPING, made of the best material, of five inch scantling, joined together with coupling blocks, thoroughly banded, and warranted to stand any pressure required for ordinary use. Prices of piping range from 12 to 18 cents per foot. Send orders to
sept.30.1y J. TEILER,
Milesburg, Pa.

RULES

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF CENTRE COUNTY.

The Democracy of Centre county Penn'a in county convention met, *Resolved* that the following *new rules* be adopted for the future government of the party in said county:

1st. The elections for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual democratic county convention, shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections for each district, on the Saturday preceeding the second Tuesday in August, in each and every year, beginning at two o'clock P. M. of said day, and continuing until five o'clock P. M.

2nd. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of the county committee for such district, and two other democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case any of the persons so constituting the board, shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places, shall be filled by an election to be conducted *viva voce*, by the democratic voters present at the time.

3rd. Every qualified voter of the district, who, at the last general election voted the democratic ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the delegate elections; and any qualified elector of the district who will pledge his word of honor to support the democratic ticket at the next general election shall be permitted to vote at the delegate elections.

4th. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot; upon which ballot shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot shall be received from the persons voting the same, by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle prepared for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle, no person but the members of the election board shall have access.

5th No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided in Rule Fourth nor shall such instructions if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegate, unless one half or more of the ballots contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such election shall be held to be instructed to support the candidates having the highest number of votes for such office.

6th. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections; which list of votes together with a full and complete return of such election containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates and all instructions voted shall be certified by said board, to the County Convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the County Committee.

7th. Whenever from any district, qualified democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegates which such district has in the County Convention, shall complain in writing of an undue election or false return of delegates or of instructions, in which complaint the alleged facts shall be specifically set forth and verified by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complainants shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or the validity of such instructions. Such complaint shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the President of the convention; which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be, report to the convention what delegates are entitled to seats therein, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates Whereupon the convention shall proceed immediately, upon the call of the *yeas* and *nays*, to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties. In which call of the *yeas* and *nays*, the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed, shall be omitted.

8th. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

9th. Delegates must obey the instructions given them by their respective districts, and if violated, it shall be the duty of the President of the Convention, to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the Convention, and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two years.

10th. In Convention a majority of all the votes shall be necessary to a nomination; and no persons name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the first ballot or vote, when the person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and and so on at each successive vote until a nomination is made.

11. If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before a county convention, shall be proven to have offered or paid any money, or other valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence, to secure the delegate from any district, or shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward to any delegate for his vote, or to any other person with a view of inducing, or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge or consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates, or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office, and before the final adjournment the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case, such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention, that any candidate put in nomination, has been guilty of such acts or of any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the County Committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

12th. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered, or secured to him or any person for such candidate, as an inducement for his