THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Aug. 2., '72

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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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Jeremiah S. Black,	G. W. Woodward,
Wm. Bigler,	Wm. J. Baer,
Wm. H. Smith.	T. R. Gowan,
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James Ellis,	S. C. T. Dodd,
George M. Dallas,	R. A. Lamberton,
A. A. Purman,	Wm. L Corbett.

Match and Scratch.

Four years ago, when Grant was nominated, the radical convention adopted as its motto, "Match him." Now about one-third of the radicals have adopted as their motto, the words, "Scratch him."

This reminds us of the newly married man, who at first was so fond of his wife, that he said he could eat her up, and some months after declared he was sorry he did not.

On Thursday, 1st, the North Carolina election was held. All the Grant orators, cabinet officers, and office-holders were down to stump the state, and lay plans to cary it for the radicals. Thousands of dollars were sent down from Washington to influence the election, and hundreds of anti-Grant men were put under arrest, under false charges, and are held, so as to prevent them from voting. These are the villanies the democrats and liberals have to contend against, and yet the field looks hopeful, and we expect to give a good return of the result in our next.

No Honor Among Thieves.

The saying that there is honor among thieves, don't hold out. A short time ago Grant's secretary of the treasury sent $125,000 down to North Carolina, saying it was to pay court expenses, when no such sum was needed for that purpose. But the real purpose was to influence the election with the peoples' money—hence it was a clear robbery. Now it turns out that the persons to whom this large sum was entrusted have disappeared with the money and the radicals loose the benefits of it. This is simply stealing among thieves.

The Dolly Vardens for Grant.

As the Grant platform contains a plank which is favorable to the women suffragists, and as the democratic convention gave the Dolly Vardens the cold shoulder, the strong minded have issued their proclamation in favor of Grant. Here it is:

To the Women of the United States.

The hour for the political action has come. For the first time in the history of the country woman is recognized in the platform of a large and dominant party. Philadelphia has spoken, and women are no longer ignored. This is the thin edge of the entering wedge which shall break woman's slavery into pieces, and make us at last a nation is which caste of sex, of color, and humanity alone shall be the criterion of human rights.

The women of the country have long looked to the Republican party in hope, and not in vain, for to-day we are launched into the political sea. It must hereafter fight our battles. This great party, this progressive party, have taken the initiative step, will never go back on its record. Many Republican leaders and Republican candidates extend their sympathy, while the other party gives no promise either in its platform or letters of its nominees. Horace Greeley has for years been our most bitter opponent. Both by tongue and pen he has heaped abuse, riducule and misrepresentation upon our leading women, while the whole power of the Tribune has been used to crush out our great reform, and now he continues his hostile course. Women and women speakers are earnestly needed to cooperate therefore with the Republican party.

The appeal is signed on behalf of the National Women's Suffrage Association by

SUSAN. B. ANTHONY,
President.
Matilda Joslyn Gage,
Chairman Ex. Com.

All Dough.

Our cake's dough, on both sides, says Shakespeare, and the Hartranft party may apply this to their cake. Hartrantt on the ticket or Hartranft off, it is bound to be swamped by Buckalew—their cake is dough on both sides. If Hartranft is taken off, on account of Forney's opposition, Cameron, holding the lash, will have one of his pets placed on instead, and Forney will not be pleased a bit better, and the cake will be dough on that side. If a friend of Forney's should be substituted, then Cameron and his clan would kick, and so the cake is dough on the other side. Let our radical friends view it as they will—turn upon their heads and view from that standpoint, and they will only see that their cake is dough all through. Buckalew will be the next governor.

We have been asked what the Louisville bolters convention will amount to. We answer, Nothing. There is not a corporal's guard of democrats in the country—comparatively speaking—who do not give Greeley and Brown their support. Again, there is no democrat of standing in the country, who does not support Greeley and who would not refuse a nomination by the bolters. Hence that movement is of no account with any body but one or two papers which have neither followers or influence. The Louisville convention will adjourn to be laughed at; it is a dog that will tie a tin-kettle to its own tail, and then frighten at its own work, and be laughed at by all bystanders.

Senator Hendricks for Greeley.

Mr. Hendrics, Indiana's distinguished democratic statesman, at a meeting in Indianapolis, July 22, made a speech, in which he spoke of the causes that produced the Cincinnati Convention, its action and the acceptance of its platform and nominees at Baltimore. This action had been accepted by the Indiana Democracy, who now stood side by side with the Liberal Republicans in their endeavor to relieve our country from the control of cliques and combinations.

He eulogized Mr. Greeley, and said unimpeachable integrity was conceded by his bitterest opponents. This he considered the best guaranty for an honest administration, and that if elected he (Greeley,) would faithfully redeem pledges made to the people. He thought the abuse account about evenly balanced between Mr. Greeley and the Democracy. Of Gov Brown he said, the pacification of Missouri showed his administration there to have been without reproach.

The Cincinnati platform so correctly and fully expressed the will of the people that it escaped even criticism. All could meet and harmonize upon it without dishonor or humiliation. He thought it folly to hesitate any longer in the recognition of the recent constitutional amendments, but would neither approve or excuse the method by which it was attempted to declare one of them ratified by the Indiana Legislature without the presence of a constitutional quorum. That proceeding must not become a precedent to be followed in future.

Mr. Greeley had agreed to a fair, safe and honorable adjustment of the tariff question, which was to be settled in the spirit of the Constitution, provides that tariff measures shall originate in the House of Represenatives. He read Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance, and said that the constitutional rights of the States were to be respected, and the local State Governments to be preserved. He thought that the success of Greeley would bring about real civil service reform. It was Grant's personal partisans who were wronging the people.

Speaking of the reduction of the national debt, he claimed that had proper economy prevailed the reduction would have been much greater. Referring to Senator Morton's recent speeches questioning his sincerity, he said:

"We turn our backs upon the past and look forward to the future. No fair minded man understands this language as a desertion of convictions of right or and abandonment of essential principles. I opposed the amendments to the Constitution, I thought then, as I believe now, that during a civil war, and until the passions excited thereby have cooled, the public mind is not in a condition safely to change the foundations and frame-work of the Government; but now that the amendments have been declared adopted, is it a humiliation on my part to cease that controversy, to turn my back upon it, and to declare that the amendments must be respected and obeyed?

"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.*

The Democratic State Committee have taken rooms at the Merchants Hotel, Philadelphia. Samuel Randall is chairman; Geo. R. Berrill, Treasurer; F. M. Hutchinson, A. W. Fletcher and P. Gray Meek, Secretaries. As this man, Meek, declared thatin case Greeley was nominated he would not support him but would turn the Watchman into a religious paper, we cannot see the propriety of making him one of the Secretaries of the Committee. Before Mr. Randall appointed his subordinates, it might have been well for him to have booked himself up a little!—*Selinsgrove Times.*

The Times is right—and we would further add, that common decency would dictate that he resign, just as the Grant electors and committeemen in New York resigned, when they made up their minds to support Greeley. No gentleman will sneak into and hold position under false pretense. The Watchman abused Greeley and Brown since their nomination by the democratic national convention, and gives them the cold shoulder—it has a perfect right to prefer the election of Grant to the nominees of the democratic party, but it is its characteristic double dealing and inconsistency that we point to. The Watchman's articles against Greeley are finding favor with the Grant papers, and are copied by them with great satisfacton.

Some men get so hungry for position that they would die if some place, no matter how petty, were not given them and they will stoop to any thing low and dishonorable to obtain it. There are parallels to this desire for something: Under a former president, a fellow, puffed up with self, applied for an important appointment, but did not succeed, and then applied for a position a grade lower, and thus kept on until he got down to the lowest, failing in every application, and then beseeched the president for some of his old boots and pantaloons. Then we know of an instance where one had served several terms in the state legislature, his hunger for place led him back, the winter following his last term, to beg for and accept an appointment as one of the pasters and folders for the senate. These instances of greed are always found thrusting themselves forward.

Governor Curtin's Position.

There is no longer any doubt in regard to the course which ex-Governor Curtin intends to pursue in the Presidential campaign. Letters have been recently received from him, in which he announces his purpose to support Mr. Greeley and to canvass the State of Pennsylvania for him as soon as he returns home next month. He also states that he had determined a year ago to oppose Grant, in consequence of his objectionable conduct and unfitness, even if he had been obliged to support an old-fashioned Democrat in opposition to his re-election. Although the vote of Pennsylvania is considered certain for Buckalew in October, and necessarily for for Greeley in November, this accession will serve to swell the popular current and to give it increased volume. Governor Curtin has been out of the country for several years and free from all the personal controversies which have arisen in that time. Consequently his judgment may be regarded as impartial, and formed without the influence of those motives which have perhaps unconsciously, affected others in public life.

The press of England favor Grant. And why not? Grant favors royalty and practices it too in republican America, and then Grant's administration knuckled under so handsomely to England in the Alabama claims matter, that it is quite natural these should be a fellow feeling for Ulysses across the waters. One good turn deserves another, and hence the "am and hegg" people go for Grant, and we Americans for Greeley.

The radicals must invent some new terms. Their old slang phrases, "Copperhead" and "Disloyalty," will not fit any more, they cannot be used any longer. The recent turn in political affairs has "played out" these favorite slang terms, and the rads have not yet been able to invent new mud balls to throw at the democratic party. We pity them, poor fellows; but no matter, old Nick will come to their aid and sell them a patent for something that will sound *nasty* enough.

Quite a number of the best leading republicans, of the lower end of Pennsvalley, whom we could name, have come out for Greeley and reform.

Centre county will roll up a tremendous majority in that direction.

The radicals used to delight in saying the democratic party is dead. Well, its giving them an awful sight of trouble for a dead body, and in October, with Buckalew we will show them that there is life enough left in us to pull their crew into its grave.

The liberal republicans of New York have resolved to support Sanford E. Church, Democrat, for governor. Mr. Church is one of the noblest democrats of the Empire state.

Our radical friends are sadly in the lurch—their two great organs, Forney's Press and the New York Tribune, have gone back on them. The only sound advice we can now offer these fellows, thus badly left in the lurch, is to subscribe for the Reporter at once.

Hartranft, the hangman of an innocent woman, Mrs. Surratt, will be hung so high in October, by the honest people of this state, that his carcass will be out of reach even for crow-bait.

Hartranft will be Hartrended after October, and the Evans swindle will leave him far from being *even* with Buckalew.

H. G. stands for honest government. U. S. G. stands for Usurped Swindling Government. Let "H. G." be your motto then.

Schurz Vs. Grant.

The President,s Corruption System—A Significant Letter from Senator Schurz.

The statement I made in my speech at St. Louis concerning the patronage in connection with the Santo Domingo business has been represented as incorrect in a dispatch of the Associated Press, apparently inspired by the President himself. It is now proper that I should give my authority for what I said. The letter quoted in my speech as coming from the gentleman who had with me the conversation referred to, was addressed to me by Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, late commissioner of internal revenue. It was written in reply to a note from me, of the contents of which I have a memorandum, which reads as follows:

"Ask Pl. whether he remembers the conversation he had with me concerning Santo Domingo, in which he said that if I would support Pres. I could have all the patronage I wanted, etc. And ask him whether he was authorized by Pres. to say so,"

General Pleasonton's letter in reply to this is quoted in my speech, and is as follows:

NEW YORK, January 25, 1872.—Dear General: Regarding the conversation you refer to in your note, I remember it was with the knowledge and consent and after I had a conversation with him (the President) that I called upon you and had the conversation you speak of. My impression at this time is, that the President desired your support for his Santo Domingo scheme, and wished to be on such terms with you that your support could be obtained. I do not now remember any particular language used at my interview with the President, and would not hazard doing him an injustice by attempting to quote from memory, but the impression made upon my mind by the interview was fixed and distinct. Truly yours, in haste,
A. PLEASONTON.

I have since received from General Pleasonton the following note:

NEW YORK, July 25, 1872.—Dear General: Of course I have no objection to your giving my name to the public. In explanation of the facts, I would say that, being a friend of the President as well as yourself, I desired that you should be on good terms, and you should understand that there was no personal feeling in the way of relations mutually satisfactory. Your statement is correct that the President wanted your support for his Santo Domingo scheme, and that you could have had the patronage of the government for giving it. That was the distinct impression the President's conversation made upon my mind, and I communicated it to you at the time. If the President positively denies having had any such conversation, I regret it. I may console myself with the reflection that this is the first time that any statement of mine has been questioned, while the President has had occasion before this to distrust the accuracy of his recollections. Truly yours,
A. PLEASONTON.

In justice to General Pleasonton I must add that the drift of what he said is correctly stated in his notes. When he found that I had conscientious objections to the Santo Domingo scheme, he urged me no further to support it. He desired me to go and see the President, to which I replied that if the President wanted to speak with me on public business, I should consider it my official duty as a senator to respond to a note from him requesting me to call. And that was the end of it. My recollection is that General Pleasonton intimated to me at the time that he spoke with the knowledge and consent of the President. I inquired about it afterward in writing, for the purpose of either strengthening or correcting my impression concerning that fact.

Although the President recently condescended in an interview with a Herald reporter to say that my opposition was owing to an unsatisfied desire for patronage, or words to that effect, I had, as will not now be denied some excellent reasons to think that if I wanted patronage I had a very good chance to obtain it, at the expense of my convictions of duty.

Truly yours, C. SCHURZ.
NEW YORK, July 20, 1872

The Santo Domingo Scheme—Grave Charges Against the President.

Schurz, in his great Speech at St. Louis, made the following grave charge:

I mean the acquisition of Santo Domingo. He pledged himself through his aide de camp, and it may be worthy of note that here for the first time the President's aides de camp appear as diplomatic agents of the United States, the President, I say, pledged himself through his aid de camp to the ruler of Santo Domingo privately to use his influence in order that the idea of annexing the Dominican repnblic to the United States might acquire such a degree of popularity among the members of congress as might be necessary for its accomplishment. It has been said that the President did not authorize such a pledge, but there is no reasonable doubt that he lived up to it; and it is no secret in congress circles that among his efforts to make the Santo Domingo scheme popular among members of congress, the patronage played its part. This is a grave assertion, for it involves an employment of the patronage which might be called corrupt, but I know whereof I speak. I will not deal in suspicions, but mention a case which concerns my self. The statement which I am going to give has long been withheld, in spite of many provocations. I should have withheld it altogether had not, as the papers recently informed us, the President himself put forth the assertion in a published interview that I opposed him because he would not give me as much patronage as I wanted. When the Santo Domingo scheme was pending, two gentlemen in relation with the White House came to me, each one separately soliciting my support of the project. They assured me that if I would give that support, or abstain from opposition, all the patronage I desired would be at my disposal, making me in that respect one of the most influential men in the land. One of the gentlemen subsequently admitted to me in writing that the offer was made to me with the consent of the President himself. If the facts should be questioned by authority the proof will be forthcoming. As to the President's assertion that I opposed him because I did not receive all the patronage I wanted, his excellency knows that the boot is on the other leg. I oppose him rather because I have good reason to think that I might have had of his patronage even much more than I wanted, had I consented to sell for it my convictions of duty. If one of us was in the market it was not I. How far such attempts were carried others may be better able to tell than myself, but the abuse of the patronage appeared in its most hideous form when the nomination for the next Presidential term became a matter of urgent interest.

Texas.

Grant's Myrmidons Begining to Show Their Hand—Arbitrary Arrests on Frivolous Pretexts the Leading Card—A Boomerang

Corsicana, Texas, July 24.—Seventy-four prominent citizens of this city were yesterday arrested for an alleged violation of the Internal Revenue laws, and required to give bonds on their appearance in Tyre or Austin for the first Monday of November. Warrants are out for over three thousand three hundred citizens of the district who will be thus taken a four days' journey from their homes at the same time on the same pretext.

The United States Court is held about four days' journey from the polling places, and the court commences its session the day preceeding the presidential election and these arrests are made so as to prevent these persons from voting against Grant.

ECCENTRICITY.—The following singular instance of eccentricity, illustrating the close connection, of this condition of mind with insanity, is related by Prof. Hamond in his work on diseases of the nervous system. A lady had since her childhood shown a singularity of conduct as regarded her table furniture, which she would have of no other material than copper. She carried this fancy to such an extent that even the knives were made of copper. People laughed at her, and tried to reason her out of her whim, but in vain. In no lother respect was there any evidence of mental aberration. She was intelligent, by no means excitable, and in enjoyment of excellent health. An uncle hadt however, died insane. A trifling circumstance started in her a new training thought, and excited emotions which she could not control. She read in the morning paper that a Mr. Kopperman had arrived at one of the hotels, and she announced her determinatrn to call on him. Her friends endeavord to dissuade her, but without avail. She went to the hotel and was told that he had just left for Chicago. Without returning to her home, she bought a ticket for Chicago, and actually started on the next train for that city. The telegraph, however overtook her, and she was brought back from Rochester raving of her love for a man whom she had never seen, and whose name alone had been associated in her mind with her fancy for copper tablefurniture. She died of acute mania within a month.—Scribner's for August.

Inhabitants of Mammoth Cave.

In addition to its eyeless fish, the Mammoth Cave furnishes a beetle, which is totally blind; two varieties of eyeless spiders, one brown and the other white; a blind centipede with very long hairs, by which the creature guides itself, and a blind crawfish. Regarding the last of these Dr. Telkamf says "the eyes are rudimentary in the adults, but are larger in the young." Prof. Hazen caught a specimen "with the eyes well developed."

In reviewing these facts Mr. A. S. Packard says:

"It seems difficult for one to imagine that our blind crawfish was created suddenly without the intervention of secondary laws, for there are the eyes more perfect in the young than in the adult, thus pointing back to ancestors unlike the species now existing. We can now understand why embryologists are anxiously studying the embryology of animals to see what originate *de novo*, thus building up genealogies, forming almost a new department of science,—comparative embyrology in its truest and widest sense."—*Scribner's for July.*

Party Harmony.

In a time of Radical dissertions and ruptures, no one doubts the absolute necessity of Democratic fidelity and unity. State politicts are in such a shape that, if the Democracy be true to itself, success will be ours. Hence the exertions of true Democrats should be directed toward the preservation of party peace and harmony. Are there any personal quarrels between rival candidates? Are there any bitter animosities between prominent Democrats? Are there any revengeful feelings to be gratified in candidates? Are there any politicrl tricks preparing to be played for the nomination of the party pets? Answers to such questions must be left, in part, to each one's mind. But the truth of some of them is painfully evident. Take the sheriffs, fifteen Democrats aspire to that office. The people know that it is simply a matter of choice without involving any principles. Who shall get the emoluments of that office, is the question. In the very nature of things, the contest will merge into a sharp personal quarrel between the candidates.

Beware, then, gentlemen, that you do not quarrel. Put the matter on party claims, personal integrity, and busines fitness. But whatever you do, keep the party peace. Take too the editors. The people have trusted you, gentlemen, with the best offices in their gift. They sustain your papers. They are proud of your past services. But they cast aside your bitter recriminations. Why is our sight afflicted with bitter charges of party infidelity, whether true or not? Why give this weapon to our enemies? No, gentlemen, we the people cannot appreciate your quarrel. We want you to stand together. He who ceases the quarrel for the sake of the party peace, will have the applause of the people. Before the dividing and broken lines of the enemy, let the chiefs cease their folly and achive victory. Take again the frequent assertions of men who wish to gratify revengful feeling in candidates.

'That man was against me when I was out, I'll spot him now." "That fellow sold me a horse which I afterwards lost, I've got a chance at him now" "That fellow could'nt notice me before he was a candidate, I'll make him mind me now." Such men there are—probably always will be. But it is beneath a democrat who is such on principle. Beware how you bring discord and hatred into our midst.

Again the tricks of nomination are another cause of dissatisfaction. Plans are sometimes laid to put in nomination party favorites—men who make politics a matter of gain and pursuit. Now, gentlemen, let the people select their own men, Do not totally destroy the people's belief in party government. People everywhere are loosing faith in party leaders. Do not then drive them further from political control. Hence the necessity of such political action at home here as will "calm the troubled waters." Towards the furtherance of this end—party harmony—let true Democrats help to settle personal quarrels, inspire confidence among the people by "fair play" in county nominations, discourage the editorial squabble, frown down, in short, everything that leads to party division and discord. Democrats, come together in unity.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Dr. Livingstone.

The "Herald" Man's Account of Dr. Livingstone's Appearance, Habits and Discoveries.

New York, July 15.—The "Herald's" letters from Stanley, giving a history of the meeting with Dr. Livingstone, and the latter's account of his explorations, say the Chambezi is the headwaters of the Nile. The stories the Doctor tells of the two countries through which the great river runs read like a fable. He tells of ivory being so cheap and plentiful as to be used for door-posts; of the skillful manufacture of fine grass cloth, resembling that of India; of a people nearly white, and extremely handsome, whom he supposes to be descendants of the ancient Egyptians; of copper mines at Katauga, which have been worked for ages, and of a docile and friendly people.

Dr. Livingstone and Stanley explored the head of Lake Tanganyika, and returned to Ujiji, where they spent the Christmas of 1871. Stanley says he found Livingstone in very destitute conditon, robbed and deserted by his men. He looks to be about fifty, and is quite hale and hearty. In March, 1872, he began to organize an expedition to explore a few doubtful points, which he thinks will take about eighteen months, when he will return to England.

The Platform

adopted at Cincinnati, and endorsed at Baltimore, is as follows:

THE PLATFORM,

We, the democratic electors of the United States, in convention assembled, do present the following principles, already adopted at Cincinnati, as essential to just government.

First—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color persuasion, religious or political.

Second—We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these states, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution.

Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth—Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of persons under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order for the state's self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

Fifth—The civil service of the government has become a mere instrumentality of republican government. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again posts of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth—We demand a system of federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people and which shall provide means necessary to pay the expenses of the government economically administered, pensions, the interest on the public debt and a moderate reduction, annually, of the principal thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst honest, but irreconcilable differences of opinions with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we refer discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional districts, and to the decision of congress thereon, wholly free of executive interferences or dictation.

Seventh—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth—A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Ninth—We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifice of the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

Tenth—We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh—We hold that it is the duty of the government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth—For the promotion of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the coperation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliation.

STEAM SEPARATOR and Shingle Mill for Sale—The undersigned offers his 10-horse power steam engine and Geyser seperator, and 8-horse power engine and shingle mill, for sale. These machines have only been run two years and are in good order. Terms easy. The undersigned will accompany the purchaser, if desired, to instruct in the use of the same. Apply to
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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 gine 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, HE 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 ranged from 12 to 18 cents per foot. Send orders to
sept.30.1y J. TELLER,
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 instruction 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 *sixth* 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 cadidate 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 and 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 vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled; and shall not be received as a delegate to any future convention and shall be ineligible to any party nomination.

13th. Cases arising under the 7th, 11th and 12th rules, shall have precedence over all other business in convention, until determined.

New Clothing Store
A. STERNBERG,
engaged to manage for I. L. Reizenstein, in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store, where the best bargains in the county are offered.
$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere.
HATS, CAPS
and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the line of Clothing.
Gent's Furnishing Goods
all directly from their own manufactory. Also.
Jewelry, Watches, &c.
They have engaged their old clerk, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. ap6tf.
Piece goods of every discription, sold low to enable everybody to have his clothing made to order.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKER
For sale by
apr.29 tf. WM. J. M'MANIGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Catharine Rankin, late of Potter twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.
ALEX. KERR,
july12.6t. Administrator.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the account of Robert Valentine (Committee of Elizabeth Stone, a lunatic) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and that unless exceptions are filed &c., said account will be confirmed at August term of court next.
JNO. MORAN,
July 19 4t. Prothonotary,

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.
MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS.
New Firm—New Enterprse.
DEININGER & MUSSER,
(Successors to B. O. DEININGER)
We would most respectfully inform the public, that they have taken charge of this old and successful establishment, and propose to carry on the same under renewed auspices.
They have on hand, and will make to order,
MONUMENTS,
COUCHES,
TOMBS &
HEADSTONES,
of any possible design, and price. We use the best grades of marble—
ITALIAN,
CARARA,
AMERICAN STATUARY,
RUTLAND &c.,
and say with perfect assurance, "Our work is our reference."
Shop, east f Bridge, Millheim.
apr26.1y.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS
No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

P. B. WILSON. THOMAS A. HICKS.
HARDWARE STORE!
WILSON & HICKS,
Bellefonte, Pa.,
(Successors to IRWIN & WILSON.,)
Respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stock of Hardware to be found, consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Axels, Spring Wagon Skeins and Boxes, Complete stock of carpenter tools and builders hardware, locks, oils, paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, cucumber pumps and tubing. Lamps of all kinds, scales, cutlery,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.
Full line of saddlery and coach makers goods, wood work for buggies and wagons, ploughs, harrows, cultivators and grindst