THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Aug. 9., '72

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Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with etheash, 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

Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention:

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

Sumner's Letter.

Senator Sumner has written the promised letter, in reply to one addressed him by a large number of colored people, who ask his advice upon the present political situation. The letter is rather lengthy, which precludes us from publishing it.

The tone of it is just what we would look for from Mr. Sumner, and is in accord with his life as regards the colored people, and, of course, could not have been otherwise as addressed African element. He pronounces for Greeley unequivocally, and proves him deserving the support of the colored population as their life-long friend with him, when Gen. Grant was nobody, and unknown, and who only espoused their cause since he (Grant) left the demecratic party and joined the radicals to be elected president. Mr. Sumner goes on in this line of argument in the most powerful and convincing strain, and his letter will have a tremendous effect with the colored voters, for whom alone it is intended. He shows up Grant's moral character, his present-taking, nepotism, and also his utter incapacity for the high office which he fills, his outrageous San Domingo job, and the many other discreditable acts of which he has been guilty.

Addressed to colored men, we repeat, Mr. Sumner could not have written differently, to influence that class of people, and advise them as to the stand it is proper for them to take in the pending presidential campaign. Under these circumstances no democrat will quibble at Mr. Sumner's letter and find fault with it. The colored people will be guided more by Charles Sumner's advice, than by that of any other living man, and the tone of his letter could not have been different if those people are to be gained to the support of Greeley.

North Carolina.

The old North state has repudiated the white-house smoker. The democrats and liberals, on Thursday 1st inst., made a clean sweep of this State, by a majority which promises to roll up to 2000. Last year North Carolina went radical by 10,000 majority.

The democrats elect Merriman governor and seven out of the eight congresmen, with a legislative majority of 73, which secures a conservative U. S. Senator. This is a glorious result, and a deserved rebuke of the Grant dynasty at Washington, showing that the people are tired of nepotism and plundering. Grant tried every thing, fair and unfair, money and promises, to keep North Carolina in line, but her people gave him an emphatic rebuke.

North Carolina is good for 20,000 majority for Greeley. Let democrats and liberal republicans take fresh courage, and give the Grant corruptionists a dab in Pennsylvania in October by the triumphant election of that good man, Chas. R. Buckalew.

And this is the way the Tribune puts it to Grant's bosom friend, the affidavit maker, Carpenter.

Mr. C. S. Carpenter is the person who made an affidavit that he had seen a positive declaration in favor of the payment of pensions to Rebel soldiers in a letter from Horace Greeley; that he read the letter several times over, and was perfectly positive that this was its true purport and intent—and who next wrote over his signature that he was not all clear in his recollection about it, that on the whole probably he had formed his opinion from what other people told him about the alleged letter rather than from what he saw himself, and that until further notice he withdrew the statements in his affidavit! Since then, we believe, he has turned one or two more somersaults, and the last we heard of him he was writing a personal letter to Mr. Greeley, demanding of that gentleman an autograph answer to tell whether what Mr. Carpenter had sworn to was true, or whether Mr. Carpenter's retraction of what he had sworn to was true,—the answer to be promptly forwarded in time for his next issue, and nothing short of a specific statement to be excepted. This foolish person makes a mistake. He has no business with Mr. Greeley; but he has with the District Attorney. The trouble with him is a matter of perjury. Either he lied in his affidavit, or he lied in his retraction; and he is altogether the most wonderful person ever heard of in this or any country, for proposing to suspend the operation of his affidavit until the man he slandered decides for him the locality of the lie. This is a mess of your own making, young man. You got into it yourself. Now *get out!*

The picture of Grant, which the Lewisburg Chronicle floats at its head, is an awful sorry and sour looking concern, and the North Carolina election does not seem to have gladdened it a bit. Take it down, neighbor, and put it in a corn-field to scare crows.

Addition, Division and Silence.

The radical papers think of making a point against Buckalew, by charging that by holding office twenty years of his life, he had drawn $70,000. Well, that's immense, and divided by 20 makes $3500 per year, for the services of a statesman of the honesty and ability of Mr. Buckalew, and he remains a poor man to this day of course, as he never enriched himself in all that time by stealing.

But take Hartranft, he, with Evans, and Kemble who wrote the "understands addition, division and silence" letter, robbed the people out of over $300,000 in a few short months, which they "divided" among themselves, and kept "silence" until deputy attorney McClure exposed the gigantic robbery.

Now, then, honest voters of Pennsylvania, choose you between Chas. R. Buckalew, with twenty years of useful service, at the beggarly sum of $70,000, and Hartranft, who, in a few months, helped to swindle our state out of $300,000 in the Evans job.

S. J. Bowen, a radical, and ex-mayor of Washington and ex-postmaster of the same city, under Grant, charges Grant, in a public letter with having cheated him out of $25,000 like a regular blackleg. *Mr* Bowen, in his letter says:

I intend to prosecute Grant before our courts, and have made arrangements to commence suit against him at the next term, when the whole matter will be shown up to the world in evidence that cannot be disputed. This affair is only an index to Grant's private character. He is a miserly, sordid man, and will resort to anything else that an honorable person would depise, or put money in his pocket. By his speculations in Seneca stone rings and other scandalous jobs, through his military coterie about the White House, his presents, and farming out of official positions he will leave the Presidency on the 4th of March next as rich as a jew and as infamous as he who betrayed his Lord and Master for thirty pieces of silver. His habits are of the worst possible kind, and his associates of the lowest order. Indeed, his instincts are low and vulgar, and he is never so well satisfied as when in company with horse jockeys, smoking cigars, drinking whiskey, and "talking horse." Demoralization and corruption are the order of the day in all sections of the country, and these have their origin in the White House and at Long Branch. Examples set there are followed by their parasites until their influence has ramified every town and county in the nation. Greeley will end this in a trice.

S. J. BOWEN.

A. D. S.

Here is the addition, division and silence letter written by Kemble, Hartranft's chum in the Evans embezzlement:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENN'A, HARRISBURG, March, 1867.

"MY DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend, Mr. Geo. O. Evans. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, division and silence. Yours, W. H. KEMBLE,
To Titian J. Coffey, Esq., Washington.

Hartranft's duebill for $7000, to Evans, we published some weeks ago.

This addition, division and silence arrangement, of Hartranft, Kemble, Evans, & Co., cost the state $300,000.

"Don't attempt to drive!" is the awe-inspiring language of the Bellefonte 'Watchman.' It is hoped no one will undertake to pick up Meek, set him down on his head, and then with a tack-hammer "attempt to drive" him straight through the earth into China!

The above paragraph is from the Selinsgrove *Times*. It had better let our "Osceola" alone, or we will be after the *Times* with a stick.

A party of sap-heads in Cincinnati have organized the "Nellie Grant Blues." They will catch the "blues," double-breasted, by the fifth day of November next.

The Globe, the old radical organ of Huntingdon, Pa., last week took down the Grant & Wilson flag, and now goes for Greeley. These things occur all over the Union, and the old white hat will take the white-house.

The stampede to Greeley is becoming so great that it is thought Grant will be the next one heard from as declaring for Greeley.

The liberal republicans and democrats, of Ohio, last week, united upon one electoral ticket. This will knock the lights out of the Grant concern in the Buckeye state.

Spotted Tail, the Indian chief, is still for Grant. Ditto—Moseby, the notorious rebel guerilla leader.

The Clinton Republican mentions that Wm. M'Kibben, of Porter twp., stepped upon a large copperhead snake, and jumped awfully. Gen. Grant is about trying the same thing, and will be worse "skeered" and jump clean out of the white house.

Terrible, terrible!—Holcombe declares he saw Buckalew in Canada, during the rebellion, and that makes him out a northern plotter with rebels. Well, that's awful—this *see saw* of Holcombe. But, what is worse, it now turns out, that Stanton and Lincoln sent Buckalew over, with two republican senators, on business with Indian tribes.

But what did Holcombe do there? The rule he tries to apply to Buckalew would also make him out a conspirator.

When in the city of New York a parcel of scoundrels, calling themselves Democrats, were detected in a huge system of frauds on the public treasury, they were instantly stripped of power and party honors, and were arraigned as thieves. In this work formost Democrats, as Tilden and O'Conor, took the chief labor, and the whole party and its press sustained them. How has it been with Radical plunderers here in Pennsylvania? Their party press tried to show that "Evans had commited no defalcation at all," and one of his colleagues, Hartranft, was nominated for Governor! That is the way the Radicals reward those who commit crimes against the people.

D. C. Forney Explains.

The New York Herald of Monday contains a long and severe review of the political character and personal career of Senator Cameron from the pen of D. C. Forney, the publisher of the Washington Sunday Chronicle. This article is provoked by Senator Cameron's allusions to the Forneys in a recent interview with a Herald reporter. D. C. Forney's letter concludes as follows:

When I was in Harrisburg, a few weeks ago, General Cameron followed my brother, Wien Forney, and myself to the railroad depot, while we were on our way to Lancaster city, declaring that he wanted to see us both, and insisting that we call upon him. We consented to do this, and when we went we found him in his library engaged in conclave with some of the lowest and worst political characters of Harrisburg—of the old Fagin school Bill Sykes and Artful Dodgers—instead of, as a statesmen should have been engaged, and particularly the chairman of the committee on foreign relations, with his books, with Vattel's Law of Nations. At this solicited meeting on the part of General Cameron, he proposed to me to get Colonel Forney to change his course of opposition, but I declined to interfere, reminding Cameron of how often I had tried to make peace for him in that quarter and how repeatedly he had violated its honorable compacts. I called to his recollection his conduct at a private dinner given by Colonel Forney, just before the republican national convention, at which he, Senators Chandler, Anthony, Speaker Blaine, Secretary Robeson, and others were present, when he, Cameron, replied to a proposition to make Andrew G. Curtin the candidate for vice president, that "if that were done he would knock hell into both Grant and Curtin." I repeated, in reply to Cameron's urgent solicitude, my unwillingness to interfere between him and Colonel Forney, while he confessed that the Press was a power in Pennsylvania; that John W. Forney could have anything he desired if he only stopped fighting Hartranft; that they would take Allen off the ticket, and allow Forney to name a successor "Indeed," said the wily old trickster, "we had almost frightened Allen into declining but he has been stiffened by somebody, and is now resolved to stick on the ticket." To all this I merely replied that Colonel Forney knew his own business, and could conduct his own fights; but that so far as I was concerned, I intended to stand by my own blood in all their honorable struggles for right and justice.

At this same dinner referred to his abuse of Curtin and every other independent man in the state was so insulting to the hospitality of Colonel Forney that even Cameron's personal friends who were present protested, and expressed surprise at his arrogance and dictation. He even went so far as to state—backing it up with a strong adjective—that no man should be recognized politically in his state without his consent; that he had controlled it so far, and could, if he desired, transmit the same power to his posterity.

I have made this communication already too long, but give me room for a few more words.

The republican party is sure to be defeated in Pennsylvania in October, and Simon Cameron's personal rule and political prostitutions are the causes which will produce the disaster. It is the only way for the people to get rid of him and break up the vile combination which he calculates to fasten on the state after he descends to his grave. It is the only escape from his pollutions and the plunderings of those he has trained as his followers. It is the only way to light up the dark places in the financial affairs of Pennsylvania; to cleanse its auditing office; to fix proper guards around its treasury, and prevent its chief magistrate from being made a vassal of the clan Cameron. A republican defeat at this time, I admit, is a fearful venture, but the tremendous influences demanding it in Pennsylvania are like the knife of the surgeon, which cuts deep into a rotten part to save an entire body from festering corruption and death. I rejoice to feel, therefore, that the people of Pennsylvania are moved by such a spirit, and the people of the whole country will be glad when this corrupt ring is sent to the grave of Tammany.

Yours, D. C. FORNEY.

Gen. Banks Declares for H. G.

The Results of the War Must be Established by a Union of Men of All parties.

Boston, August 1.—The rumors of the defection of General Banks from the support of Grant and Wilson are confirmed by the following letter:

BOSTON, July 31.—*Dear Sir*: I have the honor to acknowledge by this note, in addition to our conversation, to address the citizens of Lynn on Thursday morning in support of the re-election of General Grant and the policy of his administration. No invitation could have greater weight with me from any part of the country, nor from any portion of my fellow citizens, and it gives me great pleasure to assure you that nothing could be added to your suggestions as a representative of the citizens of Lynn to induce me to accede to the request. Their kindness to me many years since is a continuing life remembrance, and nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to renew the associations with them, but I regret to say that I am not in accord with them in regard to the presidential canvass. Against my wishes and my personal interests I am compelled to believe and to say that perpetuation of the present policy of the government is not for the advantage of the country and that it will not tend to establish its former good and prosperity nor to promote the interests of any class of citizens. No personal feeling of any form or character enters into this judgment. It is in view of general principles and public interests alone that I am led to this conclusion. The uniting of the masses of the people of all parties, sections and races in support of the ground results of the war is indispensible to the permanent establishment and general recognition of those results. It can be secured by no other means. We shall all be forced to this conclusion sooner or later. This united action upon this basis has been the hope of my life. I fervently desired it during the war and in the reconstruction of the states after the war. I believe it is now tendered in good faith in the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and for one I cannot reject it. It was what I desired. Its consummation, although sudden and startling, does not alarm me. My duty to myself and my country require me to give him my support. I cannot advocate before your friends a different course, when neither my judgment nor my heart approves. It grieves me most deeply to separate myself in thought or act from any one of those with whom I have been so long associated, to whom I am so greatly indebted; but I believe that the result will justify my action in giving to the country peace and prosperity which is the object of all our labors, and secure to every citizen the civil and political equality and freedom which was won by the sacrifice of so many valuable lives. Accept the assurance of my lasting friendship and esteem, and believe me yours, etc. N. P. BANKS.

To James S. Lewis, esq., Mass.

Honest Voters, Do Your Duty.

It is a consoling fact that, though political life is alarmingly corrupt, there still are well-meaning and honest voters in both parties. They mean to wield their ballots for the good of the country. It is to such that I appeal.

Honest voters, upon you has fallen a solemn duty. Since the Republic was organized, there never existed such a singular conjuncture of public affairs. It is a painful picture for the patriot. The chief of the nation, by his greed for presents, his mysterious connection with the "Rings," military and Senaterial, his inordinate desire to amass wealth, has set an example to his subordinates all over the land, so pernicious and distructive to the public good, that it is time for honest voters to pause and think. It is to this example of Grant that I trace so much of the official corruption in office. Everywhere the peoplecry, "Down with the party thieves." Everywhere good men doubt the continuance of the Republic. States complain that their debts are enormous, cities groan, townsare loaded down with taxes, and the poor rise up in strikes against their employers.

What does it mean? It means political robbery by party leaders. Both parties are doubtless guilty. But the party in power always feeds upon the public. These constant takings of public moneys increase taxation, make the poor poorer and therefore strikes. The example of Grant reaches to the meanest office in the gift of the people. "If the president holdes office to amass riches, why shall I be honest and stay poor? I'll make the most of my office." This is the solution of the most of official corruption.

Then the simple question for honest voters is to chose an honest man for office whether it be great or small. Let offices be stations of public honor, as in former times. Once again the privilege of placing upright men in office is ours. Will we do it? Yes. But, you ask, who are they? There is the difference. At this point come in our prejudices. O political prejudice! What a host of evil thou hast entailed upon this country! How leaders of parties have put in slavery their adherents. How independent man has been merged into the abject slave. Do you not see, honest voters, who are the guilty ones? can you explain the cause of Grant? can any one account for his conduct except upon the dishonesty and avarice of the man?

Contrast Buckalew and Hartranft, who is the honest man? Who is clear of suspicions?

Buckalew, in office for twenty years, has a character for honesty as clear as sunlight. Hartranft, in office as Auditor General, is accused, by men of his own party, of conniving at the Evans Swindle. Free from prejudice, I read his record, but I cannot explain how he, Hartranft, could deliver to Evans, the swindler, a million of dollars to collect from the government at the enormous commission of ten percentum. I can not explain that he knew of Evans's swindle, audited his accounts, received a loan of seven thousand from him through a Philadelphia banker, and yet did not bring him to justice until he was compelled to do so. I have read all the vindications that I could find. But this man Hartranft can not be cleansed of suspicions.

On the other hand, Buckalew is, to my certain knowledge, poor. Public offices never made him extravagant or rich. He is poor. That is more argument to me than a car load of speeches and documents. He is an honest man, the noblest work of God. Experienced in office, learned in statesmanship, a lover of his race, honest above suspicion, he should receive the support of every honest voter in the state. Let us only have two parties—one for honest men, the other for rascals and blackleggs.

Honest voters do your duty.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

For the Reporter.

A Trip to Lancaster City.

A few mornings before we bade farewell to Gettysburg, its historic hills, and classic shades, we took a drive to "Little Round top," "Devil's Den," "Culp's Hill," and the "National Cemetry," about each of which we may have a word to say hereafter. We took our departure on the morning of the 5th ult., a beautiful but warm day. Saw here and there through York and Adams, busy farmers reaping an unusually slim harvest. Many fields were destitute of every vestige of what had been sown—naught but weeds could be seen. The scenery evrywhere through these counties is attractive, often grand and imposing. The country is rolling, and on all sides are mountain ranges bounding the view. Cemetry hill, south of Gettysburg is noted for the beauty extended and varied scenery which it affords, and for the surpassing grandeur of its sunsets and sunrises. South mountain, running in a north east and south westerly direction, allows the sun to set full and clear behind it without being intercepted by any opposing hills or trees; and Pigeon Hills on the east give a beautiful sunrise—specially grand and beautiful to one who rises only betimes to see it. We arrived at York a little before noon. Dined at the city hotel of which a Mr. Ross is proprietor. Judging from observation and the amount of dinner we ate, this city can boast of one good stopping place at least which is more than can be said of many towns. We would like to speak of the enterprise and business spirit which characterize this rapidly increasing town, of its many fine dwellings and numerous churches, its workshops and the general wealth of the place, but space will not permit. On leaving York the next day for Lancaster city, we saw, as we passed, the shop in which two boys had been burned to death by being knocked upon plates of red hot iron, which was occasioned by the bursting of a large fly-wheel. The shop itself was more than half blown away. The country between these two young cities exhibits unmistakable signs of richness and fertility. The crops are good, and everywhere you behold large and handsome barns and beautiful houses. Land, in consequence of the facilities of market and trade, commands the very highest price. Both these counties are thickly settled. We crossed the "blue Susquehanna," on the newly rebuilt bridge between Wrightsville and Columbia which was burned down to prevent the rebels from crossing. Columbia is full of life and business—will soon have a quarter of a mile of rail road shops now building by the "Pa. Central Co." On to Lancaster at a fearful rates where we arrived at 2:30 P.M. We have now penetrated to the heart the "Garden of the State"—are in the city, see its central site and suburban beauties, for here a number of the aristocrats have built themselves fine mansions on the outer portions of the city, visit its places of interest and attraction and come away in hot weather and pronounce it "splendid." Lancaster is an old town, but a young city. Its founder dates back to the days of royalty, for its streets bear the names of "King, Queen, Duke, Prince," &c. It now numbers more than 25000 inhabitants, hosts of the finest court house in the state, has many fine churches—furnishes considerable support to Franklin and Marshall college, and prepares students for college in the High School. There are also two beautiful cemeteries, "Lancaster" and "Woodward Hill," one in the Northern, the other in the Southern part of the city. In the latter lie the remains of Ex. Pres. Buchannan and Rev W. V. Gotwald and in the former Gen. Reynolds, who fell near Gettysburg in the first day's fight. To his memory is reared a beautiful marble shaft around the base on which are engraved the names "Fort Brown, Monterey, Buena Vista, Chancellorville, and Gettysburg,"—there were others too. In an out-of-the-way cemetery, Hon. Thad. Stevens is buried. Here are said to be no restrictions on color—all bury here. By his side should be buried the negroes with whom he lived. Our visit was made thrice more pleasant by our friends who reside here. On the 9th, a party was gotton up to go to Litiz, a watering place of some note, 8 miles north of Lancaster. Here we spent the afternoon at croquet and *seeing* all that was to be seen. The spring and the grounds for pic-nics and promenading are lovely. Our trip back to Lancaster, was a delightful one—plenty of fun and some singing.

Next day at 3:30 we bade adieu to Lancaster and hasted away toward Bellefonte bearing with us pleasant recollections of the place and people. We rolled along at a rapid rate; soon a storm arose and passed leaving everything refreshed and considerbly cooled. On, on we hurried up along banks of the Susquehanna, whose scenery is equal to that of almost any other in the U. S., Hudson excepted. The high knobs of mountain which jut out into the river, the deep gorges that lie between, and the long, blue line of water that came in the range of vision can scarcely be unsurpassed. But the shades of night are thickening and the ease and comfort of a great arm-chair in a "Pullman parlor" occasioned some sleepy sensations which are more attractive for the present than a dark indistinct scene without. So here we go! Good night. D. W. F.

Horace Greeley.

His Letter Accepting the Baltimore Nomination.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The following is Mr. Greeley's letter accepting the Baltimore nomination, in reply to the letter of the committee appointed to notify him thereof:

NEW YORK, July 18.—Gentlemen: Upon mature deliberation it seems fit that I should give to your letter of the 10th inst., some further and fuller response than the hasty unpremeditated words in which I acknowledged and accepted your nomination at our meeting on the 12th. That your convention saw fit to accord its highest honor to one who ha l been prominently and pointedly opposed to your party in the earnest and sometimes angry controversies of the last forty years is essentially noteworthy.

That many of you originaly believed that the liberal republicans should present another candidate for President, and would more readily have united with us in support of Adams, Trumbull, Davis or Brown, is well known. I owe my adoption at Baltimore wholly to the fact that I had already been nominated at Cincinnati, and that a concentration of forces on any new ticket had been proved impracticable.

Gratified as I am at your concurrence in the Cincinnati nominations, certain as I am that you would not thus have concurred had you not deemed me upright and capable, I find nothing in the circumstance calculated to inflame vanity or nourish self-conceit. But that your convention saw fit in adopting the Cincinnati ticket, to reaffirm the Cincinnati platform, is to me a source of the profoundest satisfaction. That body was constrained to take this important step by no party necessity, real or supposed. It may have accepted the candidates of the liberal republicans on grounds of its own, or it might have presented them, as the first wig convention did Harrison and Tyler, without adopting any platform whatever.

That it chose to plant itself deliberately by a vote nearly unanimous, upon the fullest and clearest enunciation of principles, which are at once incontestibly republican and emphatically democratic, gives a trustworthy assurance that a new and more auspicious era is drawing upon our long distracted country. Some of the best years and best efforts of my life were devoted to a struggle against chattel slavery, a struggle none the less earnest or arduous because respect for constitutional obligations constrained me to act for the most part on the defensive in resistance to the diffusion rather than in direct efforts for the extinction of human bondage.

Throughout most of those years my vision was uncheered and my exertions were rarely animated by even so much as a hope that I should live to see my country peopled by freemen alone. The affirmation by your convention of the Cincinnati platform is a most conclusive proof that not merely is slavery abolished, but that its spirit is extinct; that, despite the protests of a respectable but isolated few, there remains among us no party and no formidable interest which regrets the overthrow or desires the re-establisment of human bondage, whether in letter or in spirit. I am thereby gratified in my hope and trust that the first century of American independence will not close before the grand elemental truths on which its rightfulness was based by Jefferson and the continental congress of 1776, will be no longer regarded as glittering generalities, but will have become the universally accepted and honored foundations of our political fabric. I demand the prompt application of those principles to our existing condition. Having done what I could for the complete emancipation of the blacks, I now insist on the full enfranchisement of my white countrymen.

Let me say that the ban has just been removed from all but a few hundred elderly gentlemen, to whom eligibility to office can be of very little consequence. My view contemplates not the hundreds proscribed, but the millions who are denied the right to be ruled and represented by men of their unfettered choice. Proscription would be absurd if these did not wish to elect the very men whom they are forbidden to choose. I have a profound regard for the people of that New England wherein I was born and in whose common schools I was taught. I rank no other people above them in intelligence, capacity, or moral worth: but, while they do many things well and some admirable, there is one thing which I am sure they can not wisely and safely do, and that is the selecting for states, remote from and unlike their own, of the person by whom those states shall be represented in congress. If they could do this to good purpose then republican institutions are unfit, and aristocracy the only true political system. Yet what have we recently witnessed? Z. Vance, the unquestioned choice of a large majority of the legislature of North Carolina, a majority backed by a majority of the people who voted at its election, to which he was fairly chosen, and their legislature thus constrained to choose another in his stead, or leave the state unrepresented for years. The votes of New England have thus deprived North Carolina of the senator of her choice, and compelled her to send another in his stead; another who, in our late contest, was, like Vance, a rebel, but who had not served in congress before the war, as Vance had, though the latter remained faithful to the Union until after the close of his term.

I protest against the disfranchisement of a state presumptively, or a number of states, on grounds so narrow and technical as this. The fact that the same senate which refused Vance his seat, proceeded to remove his disabilities after that seat had been filled by another, only serves to place in a stronger light the indignity to North Carolina, and the arbitrary and capricious tyranny which dictated it.

I thank you, gentlemen, that my name is to be conspicuously associated with yours in a determined effort to render amnesty complete and universal in spirit as well as in letter. Even defeat in such a cause could leave nothing, while triumph would rank with those victories which no blood reddens, and which evoke no tears but those of gratitude and joy. Gentlemen, your platform, which is also mine, assures me that democracy is not henceforth to stand for one thing and republicanism for another, but that those terms are to mean in politics, as they have always meant in the dictionary, substantially one and the same thing; namely, equal rights, regardless of creed, clime or color.

I hail this as a genuine new departure from outworn feuds and meaningless contentions in the direction of progress and reform. Whether I shall be found worthy to beat the standard of the great liberal movement which the American people have inaugurated is to be determined, not by words, but by deeds. With me, if I steadily advance, and over me, if I falter, its grand army will move on to achieve for our country her glorious, beneficent destiny.

HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. J. R. Doolittle, chairman of the convention, Messrs. F. W. Sykes, J. C. M'Call, and others of the committee.

The Fire at Hunter's Point. Long Island.

New York, July 30.—A very destructive fire is raging at Hunter's Point, Long Island, and a number of boats have been burned. An oil yard is on fire near the Long Island rail road depot, which is threatened, together with the depot of Flushing and North Shore railroad. There is a very high wind.

Five large tanks of Naptha and refined oil, each containing five thousand gallons; fifty thousand barrels of refined oil, four ship and canal boats, laden with oil; a phosphate factory, oil works, Astral works, and surrounding buildings totally consumed—Loss Fully $600,000.

Alexander Johnson, father of Ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnson of this state, died at his residence in Westmoreland county, some days ago, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years.

CHICAGO, July 30.—A terrible steamboat explosion occurred on the Mississippi river, about one o'clock this afternoon, two miles above McGregor, Iowa. The raft boat James Milburn, bound up, exploded her boiler with fearful effect. Of twenty-five persons that were on board only ten are saved, so far as could be ascertained at the latest account, and several of these are badly scalded and otherwise injured.

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

GEO. REESER,
Aaronsburg, Pa.

July26.4t

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, and a excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, rendering 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 HARDWARESTORE!
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

J. & J. HARRIS.

June 26, 1y.

Carriage
MANUFACTORY
Centre Hall, Pa,
GEO. B. HARPSTER

Has on had 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, 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 matirial 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

J. TELLER,
sept.30.1y 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 *rule 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 instructns 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. ap5tf.

Piece goods of every discription, sold low to enable everybody to have his clothing made to order.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration