The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Sept. 6, '72

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Constitutional Delegates,
JOHN M. BAILEY, of Huntingdon.
ANDREW REED, of Mifflin.

Assembly—JOHN H. ORVIS.
Prothonotary—AARON WILLIAMS.
Register—JOHN H MORRISON.
Recorder—ISRAEL J. GRENOBLE.
Sheriff—BENJ. F. SHAFER.
Commissioner—AUSTIN HINTON.
Auditor—JOHN SMITH.
Coroner—P. S. FISHER.

The Indictment Against Hartranft.

The Lancaster Express, an old Republican paper, can not go for Hartranft, because he is the Cameron ring candidate, and it brings six specific counts against him, which the radical press have not yet answered. The Express says on the 6th of August the lettter of Senator Billingfelt, on retiring from the Congressional canvass in Lancaster county was published. In that letter he said he retired from the canvass "in order that I may be left free to oppose what I believe is wrong in principle and at variance with the true interests of the Republican party and the Commonwealth at large." What he was thus "left free to oppose" he clearly expressed in the following six specific charges:

1. That "the Auditor General has permitted the practice of a system in his department of settling some of the most important public accounts without requiring duly authenticated or properly qualified vouchers, to which no prudent business man in his individual transactions would submit."

This is a direct, specific charge of malfeasance in office, which, if denied, Senator Billingfelt is ready to prove by official documents.

2. That "our State war claims against the General Government, amounting to nearly three millions of dollars, were permitted too long to slumber in the hands of irresponsible parties, and all information in regard to the same, such as the plain act of Assembly requires, withheld by the Auditor General from the public and denied to individuals who had the right to demand such information, until public opinion throughout the entire commonwealth was aroused to indignation in consequence of this neglect of official duty."

This is a specific charge which Gen. Hartranft, or no one authorized to speak for him, has attempted to deny, and which Mr. Billingfelt stands ready to prove.

That "The Sinking Fund, of which the Auditor General is one the three Commissioners, and who holds the balance of power in the Board, has been used, to a large extent, by individual favorites for speculative purposes, instead of being applied to the purposes for which it was solely created—The extinguishment of the public debt."

This is a grave specific charge of a high misdemeanor in office, which, if sustained in a court of justice, would subject the guilty party to a fine and imprisonment, and deposition from office. Senator Billingfelt knows the facts, and is prepared to prove them whenever they are denied.

4. That "due diligence has not been used, nor have proper efforts been made, to 'reduce our State debt as rapidly as the funds in the treasury may justify,' as both the law and a proper regard for the interests of the public require.

Gen. Hartranft took a solemn oath to truly and faithfully perform the duty which Senator Billingfelt here specifically charges him with neglecting. He is prepared at any time to meet the issue on an appeal to the official documents.

5. That "overfive millions of our state loans have for some time been overdue and still bearing interest, while, according to official reports, there has been for years an average unexpended balance of over a million and a half of dollars in the State Treasury."

This is a specific charge, and it is moreover a notorious fact, which has been sustained by official documents.

6. That "upon several occasions efforts were made to secure legislation which, had they been successful, would have increased the public debt millions of dollars, and decreased the assets in the Sinking Fund millions more. It is well known to the public that the Republican candidate for Governor recommended the former, and the candidate for Auditor General was conspicuous in the latter attempt."

Here is a specific charge against General Hartranft and his associate on the State ticket, which Senator Billingfelt is prepared to sustain whenever called upon to do so.

How can Gen. Hartranft and his friends expect honest men to vote for him so long as he permits such a damning indictment to hang over his head unchallenged?

Surely, if he is an honest man and has a clean official record, three weeks time ought to be enough for him to prepare such a vindication as would satisfy all reasonable men that the foregoing indictments cannot be sustained!

Senatorial Conference.

Senatorial Conferees of this District assembled in Huntingdon, Saturday the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m.

The meeting was organized by the election of John Hoffer, Esq., of Centre Co., Chairman, and Amos G. Bonsall, of Juniata, Secretary.

The following Conferees presented their credentials and were admitted to seats in the conference:

Centre—D. F. Forney, W. A. Tobias, John Hoffer.

Huntingdon, John S. Miller, G. Ash-Miller and S. E. Fleming.

Mifflin—Reed Sample, C. P. Dull, J. B. Selheimer.

Juniata—T. J. Middagh, R. E. Parker, A. G. Bonsall.

On motion the Conference proceeded to nominate and elect candidates for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—each Conferee to have two votes—one for each of the two Delegates to be nominated.

The first ballot resulted in an election, as follows:

P. G. Meek, 6 votes; J. M. Bailey, 7; And. Read 11.

On motion Messrs. Read and Bailey were declared the unanimous choice of the Conference for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the Conference adjourned.

RIGHT.—The nomination of John H. Orvis, Esq., for Assembly by the democrats of Centre county, is eminently proper. Fill our Legislature with gentlemen of his ability, and corruption and special legislation will be the exception and not the rule.—We will be very much mistaken if Mr. Orvis' ability will not place him in the front rank in the House, and after one term the leader, unless better material is selected for members of that body than has heretofore graced it from a majority of the counties.—Clearfield Republican.

The Grantites of this county had considerable difficulty to get material to serve upon their ticket; they sent out drummers in all directions to coax men to accept a nomination, and met with little success. But they have fixed upon some gentlemen, *nolens volens*, and set them up to be knocked down. The majority of their nominees feel like declining, and we would advise them to do so at once. We know it was the wish of the better thinking portion of the republicans on this side, that no nomination be made by their party for Assembly. They thought it due to the eminent talent, worth and fitness of our nominee, John H. Orvis, that he be elected without opposition, and we shall not be surprised if the result in October tell that there was no opposition; he will at all events, get a large share of republican votes, and the solid vote of the democracy. He will make an honest representative; his abilities will make him the terror of the rings, and our people think, and rightly too, that Mr. Orvis should be sent there, backed by a vote of confidence. The pledges Mr. Orvis made in his speech, in the court-house, on Tuesday evening of last week, he will be faithful too, as every one knows who knows the man.

The Berichterly bewails not having received any extra funds for some years. Its memory is short. We think our honest and faithful county treasurer, Col. Weaver, and the democracy generally, have an idea that it was hired only last fall to injure the Colonel's election, and thus assist a radical candidate. The $250 is a big thing on ice; but we can't give you more notice gratis, as we require 15 cents per line in advance for noticing one who stands as a pitiable ambush for P. G. M. to fire from and who boasts of his control over the profound chap of the Berichterly.

Our mention that Grant funds had been used upon pretended democratic papers seemed to hit and cause a squeal, in a quarter which we did not have in our mind when we wrote it, and which we did not know was so prominent that it was vuinerable to a random shot from our pop-gun, hence we'll be *keerful* hereafter.

A. B. Hutchinson, a former radical leader and orator of this county, now living in Kansas, don't train with the Grant crowd, but goes for old Horace.

The committee of radical wet-nurses, sent from Bellefonte, last week, to see Andy Curtin, and offer him the nomination for congress, if he'd stick to Grant, came back like from a funeral. They saw Andy, but Andy could not *see it*.

Minister Curtin is ill, and his physicians have advised him to go to Saratoga. We think Grant has soured somewhat on Andy's stomach, and that's what's the matter.

Spotted Tail has not yet changed and thus heads the list of important personages who are for Grant.

Wilson denied having been a know-nothing, and now the thing is out on him. So grant and Wilson have both been caught in fibs.

In 1860 the United States Army cost the people $16,001,167. In 1871 it cost $44,080,085. In 1860 the Navy cost the people $11,513,150; one million and a half of which was for new vessels. In 1871 it cost $19,431,027, with not a cent for new vessels.

Here we discover a difference in items of expenditure for a single year, of $35,986,795, in favor of James Buchanan's Democratic Administration over U. S. Grant Radical rule.

These are facts which the Secretary of the Treasury cannot cover up with all his proverbial cunning. They are too palpable to escape the notice of any but the wilfully blind.

The Lawrence Tribune thinks grapes will be so plentiful this season that they will be sold for two cents a pound.

Rad. Co. Convention.

The radical county convention met at Bellefonte, on Wednesday of last week. Jas. P. Coburn was elected chairman. Col. Wm. Brown had a letter read declining to be a candidate for congress, because Milliken, Wilson and Yocum wanted it. After which followed a lively fight between the bullterriers who championed the different gentlemen named, in which also some admirers of Curtin joined, who thought Andy should be the nominee.

The first resulted—Yocum 41, Wilson 23, Milliken 21.

Second ballot—Yocum 38, Wilson 16, Milliken 23.

Third ballot—Yocum 42, Wilson 16, Milliken 24

Mr Yocum was declared nominated on 3rd ballot, as second choice of the convention, Andy Curtin having been previously decided upon as the first choice.

For Assembly—J. G. Kurtz had 45 votes, and Wm. W. Brown 35, and the nomination of Mr. Kurtz was made unanimous.

A. O. Furst by acclamation for constitutional delegate.

For Sheriff Levi A. Miller had 53, B. D. Brisbin 7, and Geo. Alexander 18. Mr. Miller declared nominated.

For prothonotary Henry Meyer of Miles had 46, D. P. Shope 12, and John E. Murray 9—Mr. Meyer was declared nominated.

For commissioner J. N. Stewart had 5, Henry Keller 4, T. F. Patton 3, John Boozer 3, John I Thompson 31. Mr. Thompson was declared nominated.

Henry Eckenroth was nominated for Register. Andrew Gregg for Recorder. Wm. J. Thompson for Auditor, and Dr. C. P. W. Fisher for Coroner.

A pertinent illustration of the manner in which Grant pays the office-holders, who he depends upon to keep him in office for another term, can be drawn from the First and Second Districts of Texas. In the First district the amount of revenue collected in 1871 was $38,987 27. Cost of collecting the same, $21,000; cost for collecting nearly fifty-four per cent. Amount of revenue collected in the Second district, $29,329 69. Cost of collecting the same, $21,000, or over seventy per cent. When the whole transaction is summoned up it appears that the whole amount collected in the districts named was $67,266 95, out of which the government got $25,256,96, and Grant's officeholders and electioneerers $42,00. This is a fair illustration of the manner in which the people are being robbed in order, to re-elect General Grant and perpetuate the San Domingo and New York General Order "Rings," with their thieving dependents. We do not believe the people are willing to pay so heavy a price for another four years of General Grant's administration.

Grant's Beef-Eaters in North Carolina.

The receipts from the four articles still remaining to be taxed of internal revenue in the Seventh District of North Carolina in 1871 were as follows:

From spirits	$16,671.25
From tobacco	2,080.34
From fermented liquors	—
From banks	—
Total collection	$18,751.59

Amount appropriated in 1872–3 for collecting the above was $16,000, which is a fraction over 85 per cent on the collection. Or, in other words, the Treasury receives $2,751.55 and Grant's beef-eaters receive $16,000.

Honest Men, Read!

What the Republicans Say of the Evans Ring Candidate for Governor.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the Republican State ticket, viz; Hartranft, by his connection with the Evans swindle, and Allen, Because of his votes for the nine Million steal.—Lancaster Volksfreund.

We regret that as long as Auditor General Hartranft was on the stand before the Evans Investigating Committee he did not tell all he knew concerning the affair.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bold an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize those in official position who seek to palliate or excuse the Wrong.—Hon. Jas. Graham.

If they are not disproved [charges against Hartranft] they will be accepted as true by the people. It will not do to make Hartranft our candidate.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

They cannot but express their disapprobation of the looseness of official routine that places in the hands of Evans over a million of dollars of valuable assets without requiring from him any security what ever—Hon. Harry White.

Evans collected $184,168.34 and retained the whole. State officials knew this fact for three years before it became public, and the neglect to report the transaction to the legistature is regarded by us as a gross dereliction of official duty.—Hon. D. N. White.

"For some years past I have been acquainted with J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania. I have at various times purchased and sold stocks of different kinds, and carried the same, with money belonging to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which the same J. H. Hartranft han caused to be deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer." The same witness further declared under oath; "That this deponent did pay to J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General, on the 10th of December, 1870, the sum of $2,700, which sum was derived from profits on purchases of loss an of the Commonwealth and sale of the same to the Sinking Fund, which sale was made on the 29th of April, 1870. That said deponent has also paid to said J. F. Hartranft, various amounts of money for profits arising from stock speculations with money deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer at the instance of the said Hartranft."—Affidavit of Chas. J. Yerkes.

"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.

The Geneva Arbitrators will propably award between three and four millions of pounds sterling to the United States.—The latest returns of the elections in Spain show a large Radical majority.—Severe orders against smuggling have been issued in Cuba.

Gen. Banks delivered a stirring campaign speech at Lynn, Mass.—Two freight trains were wrecked near Philadelphia by the breaking of a bridge.—A woman, age 78, was shot in bed Baltimore.

"Morton put it in." Grant was asked what a certain paragraph meant in his message when this ignoramus of a President said, "I do not know, Morton put it in." Thinking men of all parties, are you not ashamed of such a President? Let us send this ignoramus into private life and put a man in his stead whom Morton cannot stuff.

The Thieves Who Support Grant.

A table of statistics showing the debts of the Southern States before the war, compared with the increased debts of those same States under their present carpet-bag Governments:

	Before the war.	At present.
Alabama	$ 7,945,000	$32,761,917
Arkansas	2,084,179	19,398,000
Florida	370,617	16,797,587
Georgia	2,670,750	42,500,000
Louisiana	11,000,000	40,021,734
Mississippi	None	1,697,431
North Carolina	12,689,245	34,887,464
South Carolina	4,407,068	22,480,516
Texas	2,000,000	14,930,000
Verginia	33,248,141	47,090,866
Total	$76,415,890	$291,626,015

Under Johnson the whole Judiciary system cost the people, in 1867-8 just $723,368, 57.

In 1870, Grant squandered $2,610,352.53 on this branch of the Civil Service.

In 1871, Grant managed to increase this gross waste of the public money up to $3,320,918.98.

Boutwell claims that nearly $300,000,000 of the debt has been paid off by Grant in three years. Admitting this to be so, what credit attaches to Grant? These hundreds of millions certainly didn't come out of his breeches pocket. No part or parcel of it was paid out of the bonds, houses, or money received by him in the form of presents from expectants of Presidential favor. It came from the pockets of the people in the shape of duties and taxes.

This same Boutwell was a member of Congress, and in one of his speeches in the House in June 1868, said that from the 1st of January 1865 to the 1st of January 1868, two years and nine months, we have paid out of the public Treasury *one thousand five hundred and fifty two millions* of money, of which *one thousand and sixty-six millions* were on account of the public debt.

Now, as Andrew Johnson was President during these two years and nine months, it is plain that he paid off $384,000,000 per year—Mr. Boutwell himself being the witness.

We claim no merit for Johnson, nor can any merit be claimed for Grant it is as 100 for Grant to 384 for Johnson.

Organize!

The work of party organization is so important that every possible means for its perfection should be regarded with favor. The political situation in Centre county is exceedingly favorable to Democratic accessions from Republican ranks. The Republicans are almost totally disorganized In vain do they cast about for worthy men to accept party nominations. They do not mean to win, for that is impossible, but they desire to keep their forces together. It is to our advantage to keep the party as it is—indifferent and negligent to party completeness. Hence our organization should be of such a sort as will most likely absord the indifferent element of our opponents. There is still another want to meet. Quite a number of honest Republicans are dissatisfied with the state ticket of their party. It is Democratic gain to have either these Republicans stay away from the polls or vote for Buckalew. What shall we do? Let the Chairman of Centre county have faithful helpers in each township. One man is not sufficient this fall. Would not a committee of young, earnest Democrats in each township with the members of the county committe for chairman, be available for many purposes?

First, the various members could circulate and explain the dishonesty of Hartranft and the Cameron ring.

Do you say everybody knows this. But we have a class of voters in both parties who read little and understand less, willing always to vote right, let a good citizen take the trouble to explain and they may stay from the polls, or, where prejudice is not too deep, even vote for Buckalew.

Second, such member could help bring out the votes. In a large township, too much work is required from the committee man. Let his fellow appointees aid him in bringing out votes, use their own vehicles, raise a party fund for the purpose of defraying all necessary expenses, and be active and eager on the day of election.

Still more. Some Democrats still bolt Greeley and Brown. Of course we all expect that November will see them vote for the old white hat. But it is the duty of a live committee to consider such means as are best calculated to bring to our ranks the belters.

Be it remembered that few men can survey the entire political condition of the whole country. Hence, many still can not see why Greeley is our nominee. Their thoughts are wholly confined to Centre county. Here we are successful. Why not in the whole country? Therefore the necessity of enlightenment, by papers, documents and explanatory speeches, falls upon the earnest democrats of our county. Let the friends then of Greeley and Brown deliberate with the "higher powers" how best to reconcile the anti-Greeley men. A good party organization, therefore, ought to embrace such means as will amass in one solid body the dissatisfied Hartranft men and the bolters.

Furthermore let us have better township organizations—more effective and thorough. Don't let the work rest on a few men who seek the "loaves and fishes" of politics, but let a portion fall upon that class of men who are fast becoming disgusted with all parties. Good men ought not to stand back and let a few men control the parties.

We are in the verge of a great political revolution. In it parties may be broken up by the roots and past distinction totally wiped out. So be it. But let the good of all parties see to it that they will help raise a noble structure on their ruins. Let all Democrats, whether heretofore in politics or not, aid in completing a system of party organization with Harry Foster at its head that will absorb and make available all the opposing elements that enter into Centre county politics.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Terrible Disaster.

Watch Hill, R. I., via Stonnington Conn., August 30.—The propeller Metis, Captian Burton was wrecked six miles off the shore this morning. A dreadful storm prevailed during the latter part of the night. About 4 o'clock the propeller was struck by a schooner, knocking her bottom. She immediately became filled. The passengers were aroused and the women secured life preservers. In a short time the lower part of the boat went down, five miles from the shore. A large number of the passengers and crew climbed on the upper deck, which parted from the head and floated.

About 40 lives were lost out of 160 on board.

Havana, August 30.—The steamer Bienville left New York on the 10th of August, for Aspinwall. On the morning of the 15th inst., a fire war discovered among the cargo. Steam and water were immediately turned on, but the steam pump after a few revolutions broke down and could not be worked. Captain Maury then ordered the yachts battered down, hoping thereby to smother the fire.

There was powder stored in the hold and at 1:30 p m the Bienvile exploded and immediately sunk.

"The liberties of the country cannot be maintained without a one-term amendment to the Constitution."—Grant in 1868

GRANT'S INTEMPERENCE.

The Cold Water Men Moving.

The Hon. J. T Yarrington, the Rev. C. W. Denison and the Hon: James Black Call Upon Temperance Men to Vote Against Grant.

Rev. Charles Wheeler, Editor of the National Harbinger, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: The time has come for action.

We must have 'the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" in reference to the moral principles and personal character of our rulers, if it be possible to arrive at correct conclusions, so that temperance men, prohibition voters, who wish to be consistent in all their acts (using the ballot included) may cast their votes for both men and measures who are favorable to the prohibition of the liquor traffic first last, and forever.

If we believe that the temperance question is now the greatest national issue before the American people, we must labor for the culmination of that grand issue in all honorable ways, political as well as moral.

Already are our political opponents in different parts of the country busy at work building up a false character for General Grant on his temperance proclivities, as a nice little bait for catching the votes of temperance men this fall to help re-elect the general as our President for four years more, and thereby detract from our prohibition party vote.

Yes, our republican party friends (?) have been securing the aid of ladies, even, to assist in substantiating the temperance character of our President.

The important question now is, is President Grant a drinking man? Is he intemperate? and does he encourage the tippling customs of society?

We want to know.

Mrs. Mary J. R. Buel, of your city, (Washington, D. C.), says General Grant is not an intemperate man!

And I heard you say on the floor of the Pennsylvania state prohibition convention (held in Fries' hall, at Altoona, Pa., Friday, Jund 14, 1872,), that General Grant was and is an intemperat eman!

Now, which is correct?

Now, my reverend and dear sir, as you are a true, fearless and outspoken temperance man, a loyal prohibitionist, the editor of a national prohibition journal, and a defender of truth and justice, I would respectfully ask that you give to the world, through the columns of your excellent paper, what you know about President Grant's drinking habits,

Let us have the truth.

Yours, fraternally,
J. T. YARRINGTON.

CARBONDALE, Luzerne county, Pa.

Mr. Denison's Reply—The President of the United States is an Intemperate Man.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1872.—My Dear Sir: I am this morning in receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., asking for the exact truth with regard to the drinking habits of President Grant.

In giving you the information of the facts that are known to exist in this important national matter, allow me to promise that I have always, at all times and in all places, been a friend of our Chief Magistrate.

I was one of the first to advocate his being brought from his command at the west to the front of Richmond.

I wrote a book of his life, known as "The Tanner Boy," which had a wide circulation.

I was extremely anxious to vindicate him on the temperance question, and was glad on his coming to Washington to learn that for one year immediately preceding and connected with his inauguration he almost entirely abstained from the habitual use of strong drink.

It was during this period, and for a short interim succeding, that he was recognized in the manner spoken of by the excellent woman (Mrs. Mary J. R. Buel) to whom you refer in your letter.

But I regret to be under the necessity of informing you that an unfavorable change has come over the personal habits of President Grant in this respect.

I am solemnly bound in honor to say, from the facts of which I have possession, that no consistent temperance man can support him.

It cannot be denied in Washington that he has on several occasions been seen under the influence of liquor. The times and places can be specified if they are demanded. The parties who have seen him in this condition can be produced.

In a conversation last winter with Senator Henry Wilson, that gentleman said to me:

"President Grant drinks too much," and concluded with the remark:

"I have told him so."

Senator, Wilson will not deny this fact.

Many similar facts can be adduced.

A gentleman well and favorably known in Washington, one who has long occupied a public position at the national capital, informs me that on the night immediately following the last great speech of Senator Sumner, two respectable citizens, walking together in Jackson square, encountered President Grant.

He was in a state of intoxication, his hat was slouched over his eyes, he had a lighted cigar in his mouth, and he was staggering along muttering to himself.

The names of all these parties are at command.

Another Washington resident, of unimpeachable veracity, has also informed me within the last ten days, that there is good evidence for stating that the real reason why President Grant made such a hurried exit from the capital for Long Branch, when so much important public business demanded his attention, and when several Senators and Representatives were so bitterly disappointed at not meeting him, according to appointments he himself had made, was this; that he was so much under the influence of liquor that he was not fit for interviews in the Executive Mansion.

Names of responsible parties are at hand who will substantiate this statement.

A scholar of established reputation and high moral character writes, within a short time past, to one of the most distinguished men of the country on this subject of the drinking habits of President Grant. The letter is dated a Cambridge, Mass., and I have been permitted to copy from it the facts that are well known to many, to wit, that the last appearance of President Grant in connection with the exercises of Harvard University was such as to excite a general feeling of anxiety and disgust among all who witnessed it. He was carefully observed by those immediately around him, and the aspects of his inebriety cannot be mistaken.

An old resident of the city of Baltimore, Md., only a few weeks ago accompanied a party of friends to the Presidential mansion, where, on being admitted to audience with President Grant, they found him to be so much under the influence of liquor that they immediately closed the interview and withdrew.

An officer in the civil service, now a permanent inhabitant of Washington, states that during one of his trips on a steamer from New York to the east President Grant was known by several parties to be excited by strong drink to a disgusting extent.

Should any of these facts be denied by responsible parties the proof will be produced. I make these statements with sincere regret

I am accountable to my God for the truth of every word.

I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. DENISON,
Editor and proprietor of the National Harbinger, Washington, D. C.

J. T. YARRINGTON, esq., Carbondale, Pa.

Letters From India.

CENTRE HALL ABROAD.

LETTER No. IV.

Some one has said that London is the political, moral, physical, intellectual, artistic, literary, commercial and social centre of the world. If there is a city in the world, of which all this can be said, it must be London. If one desires to become fully impressed with the extent of English power and civilization, let him take a ride through the kingdom from Liverpool to Dover. But if, laying aside all national prejudice, he wishes to be fully satisfied whether England's claims to preeminence in national culture, and the general development of the arts and sciences, be just, or simply an egotistical national boast, let him go to London. It is beyond all controversy a wonderful city. From whatever land the traveller's feet may have come, whatever of national bigotry a narrow and partisan education may have generated in him, if he be an honest man, he can not stand amid her monuments of arts; her museums, palaces, cathedrals, her hospitals, infirmaries, institutions of mercy; her noble provision for the poor and outcast; her almost numberless societies for the spread of the gospel, whose lives go out through all the world; her wealth and architectural grandeur and withal her vast area and abounding population, without exclaiming "Surely London is the centre of the world," of course any one who can comprehend the meaning of events, as that meaning is made plain by the onrolling years can not fail to see that this "world-centre" is being gradually transferred to that more congenial clime for the development of the race's highest possibilities—the fair young Republic across the Atlantic. But for the present it is in London.

There is one thing that will strike the American traveller, in London, especially if he has not given the subject much thought; the wonderful similarity in manner, dress, appearance, and general demeanor, between the people of England and those of his own country. Truly we are cousins—first cousins in the highest meaning of the word; coming from America you expect to see some difference; some distinctarity in manner or conduct, probably; at least, some one thing or other by which you can distinguish them from the people which you have just left on the other side of the Atlantic. But you see none. Indeed if it were not for the British coat of arms which is painted over at least every third shop window and the peculiarly British names on the sign boards, one might walk down Cheapside or Paternoster Row, and easily imagine himself in Broadway N. Y. We are one people; we speak one language, and every true lover of his kind should rejoice with a joy too deep for utterance, that these two great nations, the bulwarks of Christianity, who have done more toward elevating the race and making God's poor children throughout the world happy and contented than all the rest of the world combined, are thus connected by all those ties of language lineage and affinity which have power to bind men and nations to each other. May the day be far distant when these two mighty powers shall rise up against each other.

To get anything like an intelligent idea of London requires weeks and months, but there are a few places which can be seen in less time, and which no visitor to London should fail to see; for nowhere else in the world will he find their like in historic interest.

First and foremost among these is the British Museum. This splendid national institution, has properly no rival in the world. It was first established in 1754 and for one hundred and twenty years the most enthusiastic naturalists and archaeologists in the world, backed by the national treasury, have been gathering into it from the four corners of the earth about everything that is worth preserving. The collection of antiquities is unrivaled. Here emphatically, the dead past lives again. In the relics of antiquity, mechanical instruments, weapons of war, domestic utensils, statuary inscriptions &c., gathered here we see how men lived, worked and fought and died in the very dawn of time. Here may be seen specimens of art and manufacturet belonging to a period as far back as the Exodus of the Israelites, four centuries before the Trojan war. Here may be seen the embalmed bodies of men and women who were cotemporaries of Moses. Just there before you, in serene indifferance to your rude gaze, lies Iru-sai, son of Selsol, who for aught we know, may have cracked his joke with Abraham himself; Meu-ka-re, builder of the third pyramid, who little thought when he erected that gigantic mausoleum for himself, that one day sacrilegious Englishmen would burst open his tomb and expose his awkward, shrivelled old mummy to the rude stare of every vulgar lout that wanted to look at him. There lies a former incense bearer in the temple of Chiow, who about 4000 years ago rejoiced in the euphonious cognomen of Pachrut-har-naa-ubsh. He is a little fellow, too, to have borne such an unmanageable, long name. In that curiously shaped coffin yonder, covered over with judgment scenes before Osiris and Isis lies Mantoumen, priestess of Amen-re, I am bound to acknowledge that for a lady nearly or quite 4000 years old she is remarkably well preserved. Indeed I have seen ladies much younger than she, who in point of beauty, had very little advantage of her. With the course or manner of her "taking off," I am, of course, unacquainted, but for aught I know, it may have been of a broken heart caused by Joseph's preference for the priest of On's brown-skinned daughter Asenath.

[Letter No. IV will be continued in our next.]

—The discovery of additional "rich silver mines" are reported from San Francisco; this time in Lower California, 200 miles south of the American border.

—The Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, are at last "divided." One is for Greeley, and the other for Grant.

—It is reported that the complete census returns of the United States for 1870 give these startling statistics of our population: Men and boys, 19,493,665; women and girls, 19,064,806; surplus of men and boys, 428,859.

The next census will also state the fact that the Lock Haven thick-boot can be had at Batcheller & Co's, No. 5 Bush's arcade.

Grant's Sayings.

It may interest the Grant men, who are so fond of quoting Greeley, to read what Grant has said. We give specimens below:

"I only voted at one Presidential election, and then I voted for Buchanan."—Grant in 1866.

"There is such universal acquiescence in the authority of the general government throughout the portions of the Southern States visited by me, that the mere presence of a military force, without regard to numbers, is sufficient to maintain order."—Grant's Report to Congress in 1866.

"I am a democrat, and when I am convinced that this war is waged to prosecute the designs of the abolitionists, I pledge my honor as a soldier that I will carry my sword on the other side, and cast my lot with that people."—Grant in 1863.

The republican convention of Lycoming county has nominated H. W. Watson for congres. The vote stood, Watson 88, A. G. Curtin 64. The Hon. A. G. Curtin's name was used without his knowledge or consent.

The Cholera Raging With Violence—Thousands of Deaths.

LONDON, August 29.—Advices from India received here report that the cholera is raging fiercely at Lahorgong and Meenam. In the former city it has carried off thousands of inhabitants, and the greatest consternation prevails among the people. At Meenam, also, its ravages have been terrible. The authorities are exercising every means to check the progress of the fatal disease.

HEIR'S SALE OF

Real Estate.

Will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, in Gregg twp., Centre county, on Saturday, September 14th 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, late of Elizabeth Neese, dec'd., to wit: A VALUABLE FARM and tract of land, situated in said twp., on the public road leading from the forks to Spring Mills, bounded by lands of J. B. Heckman, J. Gentzel, P. Shook and others, containing 225 acres and 135 perches, of which 150 acres are clear and under good cultivation, with good fences; thereon erected TWO MANSION HOUSES, BANK BARN 100 feet long, and all other necessary outbuildings. There is a never-failing spring at the door, and a LARGE ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises.

TERMS.—Five hundred dollars on confirmation of sale, and one half of the remainder on the 1st of April, next, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by Bond and Mortgage upon the premises.

PETER NEESE, CATHERINE GENTZEL,
WM W NEESE, JAMES NEESE,
aug23 Heirs.

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,
july26.4t Aaronsburg, Pa.

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 WARRANTS THEM to give satisfaction, as being the most lasting and durable, SUPERIOR TO THE OLD wooden pump, being arranged to let the water off and prevent freezing in winter.

Pine, poplar or cucumber pumps always on hand. His material for pumps is all sawed from large timber, and are thus Secured against Checking or Cracking.

All orders by mail promptly filled.

PIPING, made of the best material, of five inch scantling, joined together with coupling blocks, thoroughly banded, and warranted to stand any pressure required for ordinary use. Prices of piping range from 12 to 18 cents per foot. Send orders to

J. TELLER,
sept.30.1y Milesburg, Pa.

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.

NEW HARDWARE STORE!

J. & J. HARRIS.
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at

June5'68,1y. J. & J. HARRIS.

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.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

Allegheney Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS
PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—AND REASONABLE Charges.

The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. 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, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte on business or pleasure.

An Omnibus will carry passengers and baggage to and from all trains free of charge.

New Clothing Store
A. STERNBERG,

engaged to man