THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Sept. 13, '72.

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

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

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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.

Democrats of Centre, we have an excellent county ticket—every man, from Mr. Orvis down to Dr. Fisher, is deserving your support. They are all gentlemen of spotless character and fit to fill the places for which they have been placed in nomination.

Mr. Orvis is known to every voter of the county as one of our ablest and most clearheaded lawyers, and of strict integrity, ever the bitter opponent of rings and jobbing legislators. Every honest man, no matter of what party, should vote for Mr. Orvis for Assembly.

Mr. Shafer is an honest, hardworking farmer, has never been any thing else, and is one of the most esteemed citizens of Nittany valley. He is a man of intelligence and well qualified for Sheriff. Always a true democrat, let every democratic voter now be true to him, and do his best to swell his majority.

Mr. Williams is a poor man, but honest as the day is long; he is young, but in every essential qualified to make an efficient prothonotary. Give him a strong vote; he deserves the support of every good citizen.

Messrs. Morrison and Grenoble, the one for Register, the other for Recorder, have been tried, in these positions, for the last three years, and proven unexceptionable public servants—honest and attentive to their duties—let them be re-elected by increased majorities.

Austin Hinton, one of the honest, hardfisted Yeomanry of Snowshoe and old and respected citizen of our county who bears a spotless character, is a tax-payer and is devoted to the interests of the tax-payers, a better man could not have beed nominated for Commissioner.

Hon. John Smith, "honest as the day is long," a man who ever held the interests of the common people foremost, will make the right kind of county Auditor.

Dr. Fisher, is a gallant young democrat of Walker, earnest in the cause, active and always working for the success of the party, a fit man to be Coroner, let every democratic vote be polled for him.

Constitutional Delegates.

The constitutional convention will be a very important body, and we should not be careless in the choice we make of men to compose it. The revision of our state constitution is no small matter, but one of the very greatest importance. The best wisdom, purest and most patriotic motives, and a sole desire to protect the rights and privileges of the people, and to curb the licentiousness of legislation which is the curse of the present day, should be centered in the men who are to compose this important body. Men of this stamp will frame a constitution that will guarantee to us our liberties and protect us against usurpation and misrule, no matter of what party predilection they be, we believe that the honest men of all parties have a desire to see the fundamental law framed with a view to protect the masses in their inherent rights and against the wiles and machinations of unscrupulous politicans, who would infringe upon ourrights, divest us of our privileges, if not restrained by the majesty of the constitution, which cannot be too guarded, as the experience of the last net years has taught us.

The democracy present to the citizens of this senatorial district, two gentlemen for constitutional delegates, worthy of their support, and upon whom they can rely that they will favor no clause in our new magna chartar, that will not be wholesome for the masses, and afford them that security and safety which we look for in that instrument. These men, nominated by the democracy are:

JOHN M. BAILEY, of Huntingdon
and
ANDREW REED, of Mifflin.

Messrs. Bailey and Reed have been carefully selected on account of their fitness for so important a position. They are men of standing and character in their own counties, and possess the entire confidence of the people of their own counties, and wherever they are known. Our party is fortunate in having two such esteemed gentlemen upon the ticket. They thoroughly understand the important work which will devolve upon them as members of the constitutional convention.

The litentiousness of our legislatvie bodies, private and special legislation, and the innumerable ills that the people have been subjected to from Harrisburg, each winter, will be checked, with such men as these to revise our state constitution. As it is not strictly a party matter, and as Messrs. Bailey and Reed are just the men for the place, let all honest republicans throw off their prejudice, and vote for these men, as they are so properly fitted for the place.

As the democracy placed them in nomination solely on account of their fitness, of course they will receive our united support.

The Louisville Grant-Side Show of Straight Outs.

A Candidate and yet no Candidate.

The Louisville convention met and adjourned. It was a rediculous farce. About 600 delegates were present with passes and expenses furnished by the Grant party, to make a straight-out democratic nomination. We think people who did not believe that the Louisville harlot was supported by the Granites, as alledged by the democrats beforehand, are now satisfied of the fact after the revelations that were made at this Grant side-show.

Mr. Lyon's of Virginia was chosen chairman. Among the delegates were three from New York city, whose pictures are in the rogues gallery. One delegate from Louisiana was arrested upon his arrival for a crime.

Brick Pomeroy was the only name familiar to the people of the country, and he always was more harm than good to the party.

George Francis Train was there, but not agreeing exactly with the men who ware acors in this Grant side-show, he was put out by force, when he got up to express his opinions, which created quite a fuss. Little rows occurred occasionally throughout the proceedings.

Mr. O'Conner was nominated, for president—receiving all the votes but four, which were from Ohio, and went for Pendleton. The convention tried to coerce these into voting to make O'Conner's nomination unanimous, but they stuck out for Pendleton, under the threat of being put out. Here was another little row.

John Q. Adams was then nominated for vice-president.

A telegram was sent to O'Conner of his nomination, and the following reply was received and read to the convention:

THE FATAL TELEGRAM.

NEW YOFK, Sept 4, 1872.

To the President of the Convention:

It is impossible for me to accept. I am willing to aid you in everything but that. (Signed)

CHARLES O'CONNER.

This caused great confusion and consternation, among the Grant monkeys of his side-show. What was to be done? A delegate moved that the chairman, Mr. Lyons, be nominated for president, in place of O'Conner. This carried with a rush. But Mr. Lyons arose and also declined. It was then moved that Adams, the nominee for vice, be nominated for president. This was followed by another scene of confusion.

About this time a reply was also received from Mr. Adams saying that he would only stick if O'Conner did, but not otherwise.

A portion of the delegates then agreed that O'Conner be run anyhow; others got to abusing him. The Louisianna delegation got down on him, and got its Dutch up, and withdrew—at this stage another row took place among the monkeys of the side-show—and thus the convention adjourned, and the Grantites throughout the country are much chopfallen because the Louisville broth, which they paid for, spoiled in the cooking.

One of the delegates from Penn'a. has published the following card:

CARD FROM A LOUISVILLE DELEGATE.

To the True Democracy of the United States:—

Representing the Seventeenth district of Pennsylvania in the Convention assembled in this city under the call of Blanton Duncan, I made several attempts to-day in the Convention to be heard. This was denied me, and in the most discourteous manner. by the President, who himself occupied at least two hours in a foolish gasconade about Dickens Dolly Varden. My object was to expose the treason of the Cameron-Hartranft thieves of my own State. The Pennsylvania delegation was composed of all Grant men except myself, not one of whom even intended to vote for the nominee of this Convention. Their transportation to this Convention was obtained and paid for by the Grant people. My own and those of five others, each representing a district in Pennsylvania, I procured in the office of the Grant State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, over a well-known tailoring establishment. For this transportation I had an order from Sipes, Chairman of the Bourbon State Central Committee of Pennsylvania. That order was obeyed by the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, Bob Mackey, who is well known as one of Cameron's subjects. The band of music that accompanied us was furnished and paid for by the same Grant people, and our little banner that was carried by George Mountjoy is the same that designated the seat s in the Radical Convention of the 5th of June, of the Pennsylvania delegation, that nominated U. S. Grant, and which was presided over by Thomas Settle, the rebel, of North Carolina. This is the sum and substance of what I intended to say had the President allowed me to proceed, and I now assure all my Democratic friends who may chance to see this communication that what I have stated here are facts, all of which I am prepared to prove.

W. FISK CONRAD.

Seventeenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

The Louisville Courier-Journal gives a sample of the delegates to Grants side show of straightouts:

Yesterday morning near the hour of 10 o'clock, the First street police station was honored by the arrival of a distinguished guest, in the person of Colonel E. N. Hill, chairman of the delegation from the State of Arkansas to the Blanton Duncan Convention in this city. This arrest created considerable stir in this city, especially among the delegates. It was excitedly canvassed by the latter, and various plans suggested for Hill's release, but none were carried into effect. He was arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretense.

Last night a reporter noticing the name of A. Colegrove, from Little Rock, Arkansas, on the hotel register alongside of that of Colonel Hill, found Mr. Colegrove in the crowd, and took him quietly to one side.

"Mr. Colegrove," said the reporter, "something ought to be done for Col. Hill. He ought not to be kept in prison to-night. It will be the talk of the town to-morrow, and will injure our cause very much."

The word "our" had been intentionally emphasized, and Mr. Colgrove became communicative at once. During the conversation the reporter adroitly conveyed the impression that I was a Republican.

"How long have you been a Republican? asked Colgrove in a low tone.

"Ever since I knew anything about politics," was the reply, with a mental explanation that the word "Republican" was to be taken in literal sense.

"Have you quit being a Republican?" was the next question, in a still lower tone.

"No, and never expect to."

"Well," said Colgrove—and his voice sunk to a whisper, while his lips sought a closer acquaintance with the left ear of the listener—"I can say the same thing. I never voted a democratic ticket in my life. It is a ticklish thing for me to come as a delegate to a democratic convention. I can't get used to it, and I have been on the point of exposing myself half a dozen times since I have been here. It's hard to talk right, and I have to keep a close watch on my tongue to keep from exposing myself.

Another delegate, R. K. Cummings of Shelby county, Ohio, being dunned for a hotel bill, acknowledged his impecunious condition, but added, "I can get the money of Blant; I used to go to school with him; and if I don't get it of him, I can go up to the postoffice or custom-house and get it.

The Know-nothing Candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Henry Wilson having tried, in a letter, dated July 29, 1872, to sneak out of the matter of his having been a know-nothing, and one of the most proscriptive kind too, Gen. Albert Pike, settles the matter in a manner which shows that Wilson, formerly Jeremiah Colbath, will lie a little:

A CARD FROM ALBERT PIKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: "Was Henry Wilson a know-nothing?" You say that you are constantly receiving letters asking an answer to this question.

I will answer it. I was a delegate to and member of the National Council of the Know-Nothing Party, in the summer of 1855, at Philadelphia, and one of the seven delegates from a Southern State. I found the present Senator Henry Wilson in that body when I entered it, and he sat in it during the whole session, and helped settle the platform—being one of the seven delegates of Massachussetts.

To be there, he had taken the same oath which we all had taken on entering the order, i. e., not to assistr in elevating to any office of trust o profit any person of foreign birth, or any Roman Catholic. The oath is as binding on him now as it was then.

My name will assure that I know of which I speak. I object to Mr. Wilson's sneaking out of the scrape, by both the *suppressio veri and suggestio falsi.*

ALBERT PIKE.

Washington City, August 22, 1872.

[No intelligent citizen of any part of the United States needs to be told who Albert Pike is, and no one doubts his obsolute veracity. We append to his statement above a copy of the know-nothing oath as administered in the Massachusetts Lodges. Mr. Pike has seen this, and vouches for it as the same obligation which he took himself. If Senator Wilson should become President, he would thus be kept, by an oath under whose obligation he still rests, from appointing to office the representatives of over one-third of the population, and bound to use all his influence to prevent their obtaining office. Perhaps he might prove as true to his obligations as did Pres. Grant to those he took with Baez, through Babcock, to exert his influence with the House and Senate on the question of Santo Domingo.—*Ed.*]

TEXT OF OATH TAKEN BY HENRY WILSON IN 1854.

In the presence of the true and ever living God, and on those sacred Scriptures, *His* Holy Word, I do declare that I will truly fulfil all my obligations toward my brethern of the Order of the Know-Nothings, and that I will keep sacred all the signs, tokens, pass and degree words, emblems and proceedings of said Order. * * * And I further declare and solemnly swear that I will not knowingly vote for, appoint, or elect any person of foreign birth, or a Roman Catholic, to any office in the local or general administration of the American Government; and I further delare and swear that I will use all the means in my power to counteract and destroy the influence of the foreigners and Catholics in the administration of the Government of the United States, and in any and all parts thereof, both local and general. To all this, a free and voluntary obligation on my part, without reservation, I pray that I may ever be able to remain true and steadfast, so help me God.

[Though this oath seems comprehensive enough, it was explicitly understood to comprise more; because on the occasion of taking it the formula was that "the President (of the Lodge) will address the brethern as follows:"]

"As a member of this patriotic Lodge, it will become your duty to disregard all personal interests and predilections in the services of your country, in order that the corrupt and evil influence of foreigners may be effectually combated and destroyed, and here it will be understood, sons of foreigners and of Roman Catholics are included."

Buckalew and the Fishing Creek Conspiracy.

The editor of the Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, Herald, a republican and a supporter of Grant, refering to the radical papers charging Buckalew with having had a hand in the so-called "Fishing Creek Confederacy," says:

"We know this charge is false, for we were on the spot and took part in the celebrated campaign to crush it. Well do we remember the heroic charge we made on the supposed battlements of confederates after a fortnight's preparation, reconnoitering, scouting and picketing, and quite vivid is the picture still in our mind of the disgusted countenances of the one theusand braves as they reached the summit of the mountain where we were taught to believe the Fishing Creek army was massed, and which for one long month we had regarded with awe and expectancy, and found not a man, nor the meanest evidence that a man had ever been there. Such was our extreme disappointment that our sojourn in Columbia county was shortened none too soon, but a few days elapsed before not a soldier was to be seen where for six weeks all had been bustle and activity. The government was beautifully fooled by a few people who wanted to see the soldiers. In a word, impartial reader, let us inform you that such a thing as a confederacy to resist the United States government never existed in Columbia county; that the trouble that existed there during that interesting period of time when the draft was so severe amounted to nothing more than what existed in this and other counties of the state, and that was the desertion of a few men that had been drafted and their refusal to appear when summoned in defense of their country. No open resistance. no organization in opposition to the federal authorities, nothing but the act of a few men who fled to escape being forced into the army—and this is the history of the "Fishing Creek confederacy."

Another of the Ring Nominees.

It has come to light that Gen. (?) Chas. Albright, one of the Ring nominees for Congress at large, played the role of bounty jumper during the war. It appears that when the government made a demand upon Banks township Carbon county for her quota of one hundred men, Albright took the bounty from Banks, was enlisted as one of the one hundred, deserted the next day, under a previous arrangement, from the ranks as a private, was mustered in as an officer, and by that act, gave but ninety nine men to the Government, although the rolls showed one hundred and the needs of the Government required one hundred. The Carbon Democrat makes the following resume:

Let it be remembered that General Albright at the time of his mustern, had absolutely received his commission as colonel of the regiment, and this fact he concealed, that his grasping avaricious hands might clasp the $500 bounty, intended for some poor soldier, not an officer. He entered the services of the United States as a private with a commission as colonel in his pocket, he received the money of the government and of Banks township for services he never performed and he was mustered out on the following day, his greed having been satisfied, and his experience as a private having already been sufficient for his aristocratic sensibilities. The township was defrauded, the country was defrauded, and the army was defrauded, by this action of Albright. And now in conclusion we ask of the General, did you or did you not go as the substitute of A. L. Mumper?

John F. Dee, prominent Republican of Syracuse, is making Greeley and Brown speeches.

G. H. Schofield, one of the Iowa Grant electors in 1868, repudiates Grant and has declared for Greeley.

Two hundred and thirty-two Republicans in the town of Walkill, Orange county, have declared for Greely and Brown.

D. C. Greenfield, Republican Surrogate of Onondaga county from 1865 to 1870, repudiates Grant and supports Greeley.

General Wm. M. Gregg, formerly Republican Sheriff of Chemung county, repudiates Grant and has declared for Greeley.

W. Richardson, of Syracuse, Republican clerk of the ways and means committee of the last Assembly, is out for Greeley.

Two members of the Legislature recently chosen in North Carolina, on the Caldwell ticket, have already come out for Greeley.

The Elmira Gazette publishes a call for a Greeley Republican county Convention for Chemung county to meet next Saturday, signed by over 300 Republicans.

The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle and Sentinel announces that ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson does not countenance the Louisville movement, and will vote for Mr. Greeley.

Sherwood Nominated.

The democratic congressional conferees met at Lock Haven, on Tuesday, last, and unanimously nominated Hon. Henry Sherwood, for re-election to congress. Every county in the district had instructed for Mr. Sherwood, and it was only a just tribute to his worth. We are proud of our representative, and we defy the radical press to say ought against him. This completes the democraatic ticket—and what noble men, all through.

Democrats, to work.

Dr. Schoeppe's second trial has ended, and he was acquitted.

The Provinzial Correspondenz (a semi-official organ) says that the meeting of the three Emperors is the pledge of an entente cordiale between Germany, Russia, and Austria, and evidence that those great empires have accepted the new order of things growing out of the Franco-German war. It further says that Europe may rely that the aim of the Conference is peace and the maintenance of a settled condition in Europe.

The Volkesfreund, published in Lancaster city, this week hauls down the name of Hartranft and Allen, and takes square issue against the treasury ring.

Democratic Victory in Wilmington—Immense Gains—Democratic Mayor Elected.

WILMINGTON, Delaware, September 5.—The election in Wilmington to-day, resulted in heavy Democratic gains. Joshua L. Simms, Democrat, was elected Mayor by over one hundred majority, being the first Democratic Mayor elected since 1860. There are Republican losses in every ward.

Grant's Beef-Eaters in our Custom-Houses.

England had her rotten boroughs. We have our rotten custom-houses. But there is this difference between England and ourselves, that when the rotten-borough system did prevail there was no Tory in the land so brazen as to maintain that the party upholding it were economical or great reformers, while with us the very upholders of the rotten custom-houses are travilling all over the United States; spouting on every stump, vaunting in every newspaper of their party, the great reforms they have inaugurated and the economy they practise. Here is an example of their reform. Albemarle, in North Carolina, is a port of entry—a very modest port. The total foreign commerce of Albemarle during the calendar year ending December 31, 1871, was:

Imports	$336
Exports	Nil

To superintend this foreign trade of Albemarle, amounting in the aggregate to $336, it required the following officials:

	Salary, actual cost for 1871.
1 Officials.	
1 collector	$1,691.53
1 deputy collector and clerk	1,000.00
1 deputy collector	1,400.00
1 deputy collector	1,095.00
2 boat hands	480.00
1 coast inspector	365.00
Total	$5,791.53

The figures are official, and the above expenditure was actually incurred during 1871 to take care of a total commerce amounting to $336. Now, we simply ask who should be more ashamed—a whole people for being subjected to such a rotten swindle, or an Administration that boasts of reform and economy allowing it to go on for the three years that they are in power?

Hartranft and the Evans Fraud.

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

How is this matter? General Hartranft was Auditor-General when Evans was selected to collect certain war claims for the State. He made the bargain with Evans in relation to the compensation for collection. He knew Evans was receiving money and holding it. And yet, knowing there facts he never looked after this agent of the State, and utterly failed to make any report in regard to him, as required of the Auditor-General by the law. A loan of $7,000 brought directly home to Hartranft the knowledge that Evans was successful in his collection of the claims of Pennsylvania at Washington. But instead of awakening his vigilance in behalf of the public interests, it caused him to neglect them, and Evans get possession of over $300,000 of the money of the State, which was divided among the war claims "Ring." Had General Hartranft done his duty in relation to the Evans matter, had he refused the seven thousand dollar loan, the State would not have lost a cent. Do not these facts connect General Hartranft with the Evans fraud? Does not this state of facts show simplicity with wrong-doers?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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:

"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 1868.

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.

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 following notice appears in the Boston Post of Tuesday moring.

To Henry

524 Seventh Street, South Boston, August 30, 1872. Hon, Henry Wilson. Sir: If you wish to refresh your memory in relation to your connection with the know-nothing party of 1854-5-6, you can do so by calling at 37 Congress street, Boston, wher you will find the gentleman who admintered to you, in your native town of Natick, the highest obligation of the Know Nothing order, and who was at your house the same night that you took the obligaton.

Respectfully yours,
W. P. Cherrington.

It may be a matter of congratulation to the 'Straight-outs" to know that Robb, the Ohio man who donated the bull-pup to Grant, upon which the latter refused to pay express charges, is one of Blanton Duncan's recruits.

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.

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

Letters From India.

CENTRE HALL ABROAD.

LETTER No. IV.

[Concluded]

That is Penamen, ex-Doorkeeper of the temple of the sun, there in that salmon-colored wrapper. He has been out of employment though for a long time. On the shelves around him lie Tshous, daughter of Heraclius and Serpaous, if you know who they were; Cleopatra of the family of Soter; Eniatef a king of one of the earlier dynasties; Soter, Archon of Thebes, and many other old worthies who lived and loved and struggled three or four thousand years before the birth of Christ. Another room contains Egyptian, Grecian and Roman antiquities, all arranged in chronological order, from the earliest monuments of the Egyptian Pharaohs down to the latest memorials of Roman history. Here may be seen relics from Thebes and Memphis at least as early as the time of the Judges in Israel; sculptured ornaments from the Parthenon at Athens made in the days of Pericles: the finest specimens of Roman art, from the time of her earliest history to the age of Trajan &c., recovered from Pompeii and Herculaneum' sculptured remains from Xanthus the the ancient capital of Lycia, probably three centuries older than those from the Parthenon at Athens, and so ad infinitum.

In another room are exposed the sculptures found by Layard in the palace of Nimrod at Nineveh, There are probably no other objects in the museum of such important interest, These marbles, whether we consider them as works of art, as engraved histories, or as corroborations of the truth of scripture, are every way remarkable. Here may be seen the colossal winged man-headed Bull a description of which I remember of reading when a school boy in Centre Hall. I have suffered from this old cotemporary of Sardanapalus, as I stood before the massive bull. I remembered the incident: John Harper was the teacher and he kept me in after the rest of the boys were dismissed for reading irrelevant books during study hours. I was reading an account of this identical bull. Opposite is a man-headed winged lion. "The first was like a lion and had eagles wings," Dan'l. VII, 4. Around the room are ranged almost numberless other Assyrian antiquities belonging to the period of Sardanapalus the Great, who reigned nearly 1000 years B. C. In other rooms are contained Zoological specimens, from the Mastodon to the titmouse; fossil remains and minerals; portraits of many of the most eminent men in the history of the past; the noble collection of books formed by George III, and to which others have been added until they now form a library of upwards of 600,000 volumes; autograph letters of Lord Bacon, Milton, Voltaire, Queen Elizabeth, Shakespere, Anne Boleyn, old Sam Johnson, and hundreds of others of the great ones of earth; forming altogether such a collection of antiquities, Minerals, Fossils, Zoological and Botanical specimens as can be seen nowhere else on earth. We shall not soon forget our visit to the British museum. Another place of almost equal interest is "Old St. Paul's." It rears its noble proportions over the ashes of many churches. It is said to occupy the site of an ancient temple of Diana. The present is the fifth christian church and occupied thirty five years in building. It is a massive structure. The circumference of the building is nearly half a mile. The elevation of the cross, by which it is surmounted, is 804 feet from the foundation. The hight of the cross itself is 30 feet and weighs 3360 lbs. The bell is said, sends its peal to a distance of 20 miles on a calm day. In the inside are the monuments of the illustrious dead. Here repose the ashes of the great among all professions-soldiers, sailors, philosophers, lawyers, poets and painters. The area of the cathedral is ranged round with very fine statuary, among others are the figures of Lord Nelson, Sir John Moore, John Howard, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Lord Cornwallis—the same that once held an interview with Washington in front of Yorktown, Lord Heathfield, Abercrombie, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who went down in that storm of iron hail set in motion by "Old Hickory," at New Orleans, Capt. Cooke &c. In the crypt below are the tombs of Nelson, Wellington, Lawrence, and others. In one of the lower chambers, is the brazen chariot, cast out of a cannon captured at the battle of Waterloo, on which the remains of the Duke of Wellington was drawn through the streets of London on their way to burial. The Great Bell and geometrical staircase which hangs without any visible support, a much smaller one, on the same principle can be seen in Girard College Philadelphia.

The Crystal Palace, which took us Americans down so surpassingly in '54 is another place which no stranger should fail to visit. It is said to be *par excellence* the greatest sight in London. Its parks, pleasure-grounds, gardens and fountains; its unequaled architectural courts, its noble series of portrait busts, its statuary music and picture galleries make the wonder of Europe.

Westminster Abbey is another of the historic places of London. This magnificent pile is built in the shape of a Latin cross. The view of the interior is uncommonly grand. It is the burial place of the sovreigns and princes of England. Here also is an apartment appropriated to the reception of monuments and mortal relics of poets and men of letters. Chaucer, Shakespere, Benj. Jonson, Addison, Macaulay, and numerous other persons of distinction, have memorials here. Here also may be seen the famous stone which Edward I. brought from Scotland, traditionally said to be the very pillow on which Jacob reposed when he had his beatific at Bethel(?) But the place, which next to the holy city, has possessed for me, from my very boyhood, the most profound interest, is the "Old Tower." Of this in my next.

CENTRE HALL.

The Contest Between the Metropolis and the State.

An examination of the vote of 1869 and 1871 will show how the state elections turn between the city of Philadelphia and the rural districts.

Republican majority in '69 was 14,490 of which the city gave 11,464. In '71 the Republican majority was 4,596, of which the city gave 4,400. We see, therefore, that the towns and counties of the state gave only 169 votes of majority excluding the city.

The whole state gave only a majority of 169, while the city returns 4,400. Now, nothing is plainer than that this state contest is between the city and the country. It is the boast of Cameron and his adherents that the city will give Hartranft a large majority. This boast can only be realized in the manipulations of city elections. The floating vote of the city is so large, and Cameron's fortune ample enough to buy this corrupt element. Indeed it is proven that the "Treasury Ring putting the state's money on interest in banks from which they realize $100,000, are using this vast sum to debauch the election of the city. But the friends of honest government have selected a board of attorney's to prosecute in the courts all violation of either election on registry laws. The most vigilant supervision will be maintained to return an honest vote.

But there also remains a duty for us, Will we of the rural district come forth and do our whole duty? Will we put forth our whole energy, to over-balance the city vote? Republicans are indifferent—are dissatisfied with their ticket. What can we do? We can inform ourselves about the doing of Hartranft & Co. and ask our Republican neighbor to explain it. We can distribute documents, coming from eminent Republicans, which prove the corruption of our state treasury. We can appeal to their love of honesty and ask them to examine their own papers and the speeches and letters of prominent Republicans on our state affairs. We can, in short, throw our energy into this contest, and bring out every vote. Will we do it?

Remember that agitation is the great moulder and determiner of public opinion. Agitation alone will elect the purest statesman governor—I mean Hon. Charles R. Buckalew. He appeals to every lover of pure and honest government, be he Democrat or Republican. Up, honest voters, and do your whole duty.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

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.

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

A table of statistics showing the debts of the Southe rnStates 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	$852,761,917
Arkansas	2,084,179	19,398,009
Florida	370,617	16,797,587
Georgia	2,670,750	42,500,000
Louisiana	11,990,000	40,021,734
Mississippi	None	1,097,431
North Carolina	12,680,245	34,887,464
South Carolina	4,407,958	22,480,516
Texas	2,000,000	14,930,000
Verginia	35,238,141	47,090,896
Total	$76,415,890	$291,626,015

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 223 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,
sug23 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

G.ZO. REESER,
July26.4t Aaronsburg, Pa.

PUMPS!
Wooden Pumps,
AND
PIPING.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Centre county, and Pennsylvaley 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.

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.

THE LOGAN CEMENT CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers IN
SUPERIOR CEMENT.

The Cement is of the very Best Quality, guaranteed to be Superior to any in the State.

All orders sent by mail should be addressed to

W. P. M'MANUS, Agent,
P. O. Box, 16, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa.
26 July tf.

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